

CONTINUATION OF TRUE INTELLIGENCE

From the *English* and *Scottish* Forces,
in the North, for the service of King and Parlia-
ment; and now beleaguering York, from the
10th of June, to Wednesday the 10th of July, 1644.

Wherein is given a full and particular
Account of the Battaille with Prince RUPERT,
and the Marqueſſe NEW-CASTLE,
together with the ſucceſſe thereof.

BY
S^r M. Aſh, Chaplaine to the Earle of Man-
cheſter, and one of the Miniſters of the Aſſembly.

Allowed of by Authority, and entred
according to Order.

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July 13

LONDON

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1644

A Continuation of the Passages of News from the North

THe last intelligence from hence gave only a generall touch upon those passages, which then appeared, when the Tower at Bootham Barre was blown up by the Earle of Manchester's Souldiers, whose quarters are on that side the Citie: Now you shall have the true report of some particulars concerning that businesse, which since have been discovered.

In the fall of the Tower many were slain, and found dead on the ground, the most of them were Townsmen and women. While the skirmish was betwixt our Souldiers and the enemy, some barrels of Gun-powder were fired in the Town, whereby many were slain and wounded.

About 15 of our men were slain within the Citie, and 20 at the most without the walls; well nigh 40 were wounded without the Town, and about 60. (as we have) within, who together with an hundred and more were taken prisoners. We cannot get a full account of the loss sustained in the Citie by that dayes skirmish; but this we are assured of, that 4 Colonels, one Major, were slain, with divers Captains, and other commanders. Some who are come since out of the Towne, tell us, that their loss was greater then ours, and that they rather lament then glory in the success of that dayes service.

On Monday morning (being the day following) some of our Souldiers betwixt nine and ten a clock, approaching towards the place where the Tower stood, heard in the rubbish a very dolefull cry, some calling, Help help, others, Water, water. Their lamentable complaints moved our men to relieve their relief: so they digged one out dead in the rubbish, & brought two alive, but from the Town such fierce opposition was made by the merciless enemy against our Souldiers while they were labouring to save their friends lives, that they were compelled to leave many poor distressed ones dying in the dust.

Upon Wednesday or Thursday we obtained an hours time to bury our dead.

From this time till June twentyfour, the Monday following, there was nothing of any speciall consequence done amongst us, though there were daily small skirmishes, with some losse on both sides: Cannon also playing frequently both night and day.

On June 1. about 4. a clock in the morning, a commanded party of 600. (as some of them have acknowledged) sallied out from Munch-Barre, assisted by the Earle of Manchester's Leaguer, but were with great gallantry beat back with much losse. Unwilling as to ravinate the citie, and to fill innocent blood, they offered a forbearance to storm it hitherto. It hath been daily reported that Sir Hugh P. Rupert is coming to raise the siege. Now it is rumoured that he is upon the borders of this County with a great Army. But our eyes are towards heaven, from whence comes our help, and we will pray and wait upon the God of our salvations and mercies.

A true Relation of the FIGHT,

from Mr ASH his own hand writing.



Pon the thirde of *June* (being the Sabbath) towards evening, we had certain intelligence that Prince *Rupert*, with his Armie, were quartered at *Burtonbrigg*, within twelve miles of *York*, and that he intended to fight with us the next day. Hereupon the three Generalls resolved that night, and in the morning, to raise the Siege, that they might be able to encounter the great Forces now ready to assault them, with hope to returne unto the Siege, upon the repulsion of the potent enemy. You will easily believe, that there was much joy, and many manifestations thereof in the Citie, upon removing of the Forces, which had so long besieged it on every side: And truly many of our hearts were oppressed with heaviness, looking upon this providence, as speaking divine displeasure against us, but our God hath mercifully made known the groundlessness of our doubts and discouragements, for ever blessed be his Name.

Upon Munday, *July 1.* we marched with all our Forces unto *Hosham-moore* (on the South-side of the River *Ouse*) with hope there to meet with Prince *Rupert*, in his way towards *York*. In the afternoon our Army was set in Battalia, and our Souldiers were full of joy, expecting to have a Battall with the enemy, because we were assured by our Scouts, that the Prince with his whole body would passe that way. But Prince *Rupert* understanding our preparations for him, did passe on the other side the River, and while a part of his horse, did face us on the Moore (which was neare a Bridge, for their secure retreat at pleasure) the Prince himselfe, with 2000 of his horse went into *York* for the reliefe of that distressed people. Upon this so sad and unexpected disappointment, our hearts generally were filled with sorrow, but yet, in the midst of our sadness, many of us did encourage each other unto an hopeful expectation of a comfortable issue, from the good hand of our God: whose Name we had incessantly supplicated, for the happy speeding of this great concernment. The night drawing on, wee marched unto long *Mosley*, (a Towne at hand) where very few had either the comfort of convenient lodging, or food: our Souldiers did drink the Wells dry, and then were necessitated to make use of puddlewater: Most of our horse quartered in the Moore that night.

Vpon tue day morning, a partie of the enemies horse, having faced us a while, wheeled back out of sight, which gave us cause to suspect, that the maine body was marched towards *Tadcaster* (having relived *Torke*) where he might cut off the River, and so both scant us of provisions, and got down suddainly into the South. Hereupon our foot, with Artillery, were commanded to advance towards *Tadcaster*. The *Scots* (marching in the Van that day) being got almost to *Tadcaster*, and the Earle of *Manchester*s foot, being two or three miles from *Marston*, we had a very hor alarum, that the enemy with all his strength was returned to the Moore: While our horse faced the enemy, the whole body of foot were called back, with all the speed which they could possibly make: and indeed, hope of a battaille moved our Souldiers to return merrily: which also administered matter of comfort, unto all who belonged to the Army. Before our foot could get back, (which was about two or three a clock) the enemy was possessed of the Moore, (a ground very advantageous) and had in many small bodies bespread themselves, that their Army did extend two miles (as its judged) in length: yet, by the improving of this opportunitie, they had by severall regiments of Muskettiers, so lined the hedge and ditch betwixt themselves and us, that our Souldiers could not assault them, without very great apparent prejudice. We were compelled to draw up our Army, and to place it in battalia, in a large field of Rie, where the height of the corn, together with the shower of rain, which then fell, prov'd no small inconvenience unto our Souldiers: yet being on an hill, we had the double advantage of the ground, and the wind. Here the Noble Commander, Generall *Lestey*, exercised his Martial abilities with unwearied activity and industry: He halted from place to place, to put all our Forces in battell array, which he did to the satisfaction and admiration of all that beheld it: the other two Generals acting also in their own Armies. How goodly a sight was this to behold when 2 mighty Armies, each of which consisted of above 20000 horse & foot, did with flying colours prepared for the battell, looke each other in the face. The posture of our Army when drawn up, was this: Most of Generall *Lestey*s horse, together with the Horse of the Lord *Fairfax*, made the right wing. The Earle of *Manchester*s Horse, with some of the Scotch Horse, were the left wing. Generall *Lestey*s Foot were on the right hand, the Earle of *Manchester*s Foot were the left hand of the Lord *Fairfax* his foot who were the body. There were 3 or 4 Brigads placed for a Reserve.

Our Army being thus Marshall'd, towards six or seven of the clock we advanced about two hundred paces towards the Enemy. Our Canon (which had plaid one or two houres before from the top of the Hill) was drawne forward for our best advantage, our signal was a white Paper, or handkerchieffe in our hats; our word was *God with us*. The Enemies signal was to bee without bands and skarfes, Their word was *God and the King*.

Our Army in its severall parts moving downe the Hill, was like unto so many thicke clouds, having divided themselves into Brigades, consisting of eight hundred, one thousand, twelve hundred, fifteen hundred men in a Brigade. And our Brigades of Horse consisting some of three, and some of foure Troopes.

The enemy (as some Prisoners report) was amazed and daunted at our approach, not expecting any assault till the next morning. Upon the advancing of the Earle of *Manchester's* Foote, after short firings on both sides wee caused the enemy to quit the hedge in a disorderly manner, where they left behind them foure Drakes, The Lord *Fairfax* his Brigade on our right hand, did also beat off the Enemy from the hedges before them, driving them from their Canon, being two Drakes, and one Demi-culvering, but being afterwards received by *Marquesse New-castle's* Regiment of Foote, and by them furiously assaulted, did make a retreat in some disorder.

This advantage espied by a body of the Enemies Horse, they charged through them, unto the top of the hill. But one Regiment of the Earle of *Manchester's* Foote, seeing the Enemy both Horse and Foote, pursuing an advantage, did wheele on the right hand, upon their Flank, and gave them so hot a charge, that they were forced to flie back disbanded into the Moore. And these Enemies were so opportunely met in the Moore, by a body of our Horse, that many of them were killed in the place, and about two hundred by the *Scots* Horse were taken prisoners.

Before this time, Lieutenant Generall *Cromwell*, had with much Gallantry charged through and through, and routed two of the bravest Brigades of Horse, in the Enemies right wing, where were the stoutest Men and Horse which Prince *Rupert* had. Our Horse and Foote, with untaunted courage, did put the Enemies right wing to flight, forcing them both from their Canon and Ammunition: But when they came up to the Enemies left wing, hoping that our right wing had done as good service as themselves, they were disappointed, for our Horse there were beaten back: And although the *Scots* Musquetters, had fired there most bravely, and to good purpose to the disposing of the enemies Foote, yet their Horse there stood still in full bodies, our left wing was neither wearied by their former hot service, nor discouraged by the sight of that strength which yet the enemy had, unshaken and intire, but continuing and renewing their valour, they charged every

party remaining in the field, till all were fully routed and put to flight: our men pursued the Enemies about three miles, till they came neere unto *Torky*. Prince *Rupert* and *Marquesse Newcastle* escaped with difficulty, if the Prince had not hid himselfe in *Beane Lande*, hee had bene taken.

The Earle of *Manchester* with much labour did Rally five hundred of the Souldiers, who were leaving the field in great disorder, and brought them backe againe to the battaile.

The worthy Generall *Lestey*, was much offended with the Souldiers, who shrunk from the service of the day: and having indeavoured both by words and blows, to keep them in the Field, with much wisdom and affection, hee pressed this argument; *Although you run from your Enemies, you leave not your Generall, though you flee from them, yet forsake not me.* Many of the *Serjts*, both Commanders and others, did singular good service, and stood to it stoutly, unto the end of the day, amongst whom the Earle of *Lindsey* deserves much honour: And as for them of each Nation who went away, they have by their Ministers and others been so sharply reproved, and their fault in such sort aggravated, that there is hope they will regaine their credit, by good service upon the next occasion.

And Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, (whose former worthy exploits have rendred him famous) lost no honour this day, for although many of his Souldiers did faint and fall backe, yet his heart continued like the heart of a *Lion*, stout, and undaunted. For hee stayed in the Field, untill being dismounted and wounded, hee was brought off by a Souldier.

The hurt which Sir *Thomas Fairfax* received, is in his face, but (God bee thanked) wee feare no danger.

The runawayes with other poore people, who attended the Army, did grievously plunder our Wagons, and other Carriages, for the Wagoners, Carters, &c. being affrighted with the flight of our owne Souldiers, did leave their charge, in the hands of such, who love to spoyle.

It was a sad sight to behold many thousands going away, being amazed with panick feares.

Here occasion was given, to remember *Kynton* Battaile, whereby the hearts of some were upheld with hope, when others gave up all as lost, with much dissendency of Spirit.

Upon our coole and re-collected thoughts, such of us who desire to acknowledge God in all his wayes, doe firmly pitch upon these conclusions. The Lord saw, that wee were apt to rely upon the Arme of flesh, and therefore much humane strength failed us. And because, if the whole Army had continued couragious, wee should have ascribed the glory of the victory unto man, therefore it pleased the Lord, in reference to his owne praise, to

lessen our strength, that his owne Arme might bee exalted. The other shall

The Enemies being all beaten out of the Field, the Earle of Manchester, about eleven a clock that night, did ride about to the Souldiers, both Horse and Foot, giving them many thanks, for the exceeding good service which they had done for the Kingdome; And hee often earnestly intreated them, to give the honour of their victory unto God alone. Hee also further told them, that although hee could not possibly that night make provisions for them, according to their desires and necessities, yet hee would without faile indeavour their satisfactions in that kind, in the morning.

The Souldiers unanimously gave God the glory of their great deliverance and victory, and told his Lordship with much cheerfulness that though they had long fasted, and were faint, yet they would willingly wait three daies longer, rather then give off the Service, or leave his Lordship.

And here I should move your compassions towards poor Souldiers; if I should largely relate the wants, which that night (and sometime since) they were pinched withall. They having drained the wells to the mud; were necessitated to drinke water out of ditches, and out of places puddled with the horse feet: Yea, through the scarcity of Accommodations, very few of the Common Souldiers, did eat above the quantity of a penny loafe, from Tuesday till Saturday morning; and had no beere at all.

That night we kept the field, when the Bodies of the dead were stripped. In the morning, there was a mortifying object to behold, when the naked bodies of thousands lay upon the ground, and many not altogether dead. Wee judge, that about three thousand of the Enemies were slain; but the Country-men (who were commanded to bury the Corpses) tell us, they have buried four thousand one hundred and fifty bodies. Amongst the dead Men and Horses which lay on the ground, wee found Prince Ruperts Dog killed. (This is only mentioned by the way; because the Prince his Dog, hath been much spoken of, and was more prized by his Master, then Creatures of much more worth.)

Wee tooke all the enemies Cannon, Ammunition, Waggones and Baggage. The Earle of Marbury hath for his part, ten Pieces of Ordinance, one case of Drakes, four thousand and five hundred Muskets, forty Barrells of Powder, three tun of great and small Bullets, eight hundred Pikes, besides, Swords, Bandiliers, &c.

Wee tooke fifteen hundred Prisoners, of which, many were men of quality, and great Reeme, Sir Charles Ligonier, Lieutenant Generall to their Horse; Porter, Major Generall to their Foot; Major Generall T. Mordaunt (a stout Soldier, who came from Ireland) the Lord Goringe, Son, with divers field-officers.

Divers men of good quality were slain; Sir William Worsworth, Sir Marmaduke Longdon, Sir Thomas Mutton, Monsieur St. Paul a Frenchman, and

divers others. The white, smooth Skins of many dead bodies in the field gave us occasion to thinke, that they were Gentlemen. The Lord *Grandison* with others, came wounded into *Torke*.

Now it is admirable to consider, how few men wee lost in the Battaille. In the Earle of *Manchesters* Army; Captaine *Walton*, had his leg shot off with a Cannon bullet; and Captaine *Pue* (a Foot Captaine) was slaine: wee found onely six more of our Foot slaine, and about twenty wounded in the Moore. Our greatest losse of men, was among them who ran away; and the Carriage-keepers.

Many of our Souldiers, (the Horse-men especially) met with much Gold and Silver, and other Commodities of good worth: And indeed they deserved such encouragements, by their excellent service, and brave adventures.

Wee heare that there were warme words passed betwixt Prince *Rupert*, and the Marquess *Newcastle* in *Torke*; after their Rout; they charging each other, with the cause thereof. The Prince told the Marquess, That hee made not good his promise in his assistance; but the Marquess replied in such a mannery as moved much passion. It is reported, that they parted in great discontent.

According to our Intelligence, the Marquess, with Generall *King*, Lord *Wilmington*, and twenty more of good Ranke, went unto *Sarborough*; and that they are gone beyond Seas.

Prince *Rupert* is marched into the Dales, the Mountainous parts of *Torke*, to Recrute his broken Armie.

Upon Saturday, six thousand of our Horse and Dragoons marched after him.

The three Generals are returned unto their old Quarters, having againe besieged *Torke*.

Sir *William Broucker*, and Sir *John Meldrum*, are come from *Leam* to us, not knowing of our Battaille, or Victory; till they came hither. Being now with us they are desirous to stay till some assault bee made upon *Torke*, which is intended within few dayes.

The success of this Service, will be the subject of our next Intelligence.

Upon the Sabbath day, we solemnly throughout the Army, gave thanks to God for our Victory. And the Earle of *Manchester* hath sent his Letters of Request; that through the whole Association, there may be a day of thanksgiving for this great mercy.

We desire the sanctification of our experiences; and resolve to wait upon our God for further favours; which wee expect through the help of his peoples prayers.

SY M. ASH.

FINIS.

For the Leaguer before

A Prognosticall
PREDICTION

Admirable *EVENTS* that are like to
Happen within his *Majesties Dominions* (Especially in
ENGLAND) within lesse than a yeares compasse; and
amongst others, that in all probability his *Majestie* (for
all this) shall lay downe his Sword, and take up his Scepter



AND

That such as are truly false to him, his
Friendly Enemies, shall by their owne policies and
powers breake their owne necks, and so at once recover both
theire freedoms and love of their Countrey.

Besides such as have any skill in Physiognomy, may by be-
holding certaine Pictures here, discover the malicious minds, and
prevent the pernicious practices of many that have at base
Hearts though not so base habits.

Printed at London according to Order for G. Bishop, July 13. 1644.



A Prognosticall Prediction,
OF
Admirable Events,

That are like to happen within His Majesties Dominions.



Am not here to meddle with any part of the Prophecies of *Merlin*, or *Mother Shippin*, or to speak of the affections and dispositions of the *Starres*, and *Planets*, and yet I must tell ye of something that some of these have had somewhat to doe withall. The *Sun*, *Moon* and *Starres* are the visible Majestie of the Heavens, when they appeare in their splendor, and no doubt doe inlighten or eclipse the majestie of Earthly Princes with their good or bad Influences; he therefore that will undertake to tell stories of States, had need to be well acquainted with the *Starres*; I know but little (though more then I meane to publish) and yet (I doubt) I shall tell ye more then you'l be willing to beleave; but give your mindes to't a little; part with as much faith as ye can spare, the truth will be discovered in lesse then a twelve-moneth; and for my part, if I faile in my first work, I'll never make *Alminack* more.

To tell you what his Majestie hath done, I shall not need, 'tis known too well already: to tell you what he should doe, I will not undertake, that has been done beforehand, and well done (by many, so little purpose), but to tell ye what he will doe (the hardest matter of all, and such a thing as I feare will be thought unfit for a wife man to meddle with) that shall be my businesse.

I shall (no question) run crosse to other Prognostifications, yet you

shall meet with as much truth here as may be promised from the Plaidnet I made with; It is conceiv'd by many, that would be thoughts wise men, that his Maiestie will run on in the course he hath begun, and never give over till he hath over-runne his Kingdoms, or be given over of his people, which conjecture, I confesse, is very probable: but it ought to be understood, that Kings are extraordinary creatures, and that the Starres have a stranger working in their workes then every one's aware of; an ordinary man is subject to shame and reproach, a small slip wrinches his leg, if he steale a horse, break a house, or pick a pocket, hee's laid hold on without feare, and punished without favour; good men must suffer, bad Princes must be prais'd; (Reason keep off, thou hast nothing to doe with this Argument) if there be any struggling iⁿ State, or combustion in the Commonwealth, there may bee ill members, there may bee bad Counsellors, mischiefs cannot bee contrived, nor murder done, but there must bee Plotters and Actors, meere men, inferiour creatures, people subject to infirmities, and sufferings, such as may offend Lawes, and be punish'd by 'em; but Kings can doe no wrong; to be a King, is more then to be a man; what are iniuries in others, are favours in Princes; whether the very attribute alters the Act or no, ther's the question. But by this wee may convey our apprehensions further, and finde (no doubt) as much preheminance iⁿ the will, as there is iⁿ the power.

'Tis granted, that the State appears now to be in a sad condition, and his Maiestie in the way to cut off his Parliaments, confound his lawes, destroy his Kingdoms, and bring himself and his Posterity to ruine, being (as 'tis generally apprehended) the first mover in this Orbe of distraction, in which all is whirl'd about with such violence, that he that sees & suffers, cannot chuse but thinke upon the story of Pharoah. But to say that Kings cannot as easily turne, and have good affections, as they can persist in favouring bad actions, were to lay an aspersion upon higher Powers then their owne, and to make them inferiour (in their capacities) to their meanest Subjects. That God that hath indued a King with the soul, the life, and substance of a man, the countenance, gesture, language, joy, griefe, anger, hope, feare, love, and all other properties and Passions outward and inward, features, and faculties, with transcendent Power and Maiesty to boot, can when he pleases adde Grace to Greatnesse, Reason to Royalty, and make of an absolute man, an absolute Monarch; for a Prince thus will rule as he ought, may rule as he list. Let us therefore consider what may be; And that *Must* is for the King: His Maiestie must goe no further then the King of Kings will permit him; when his heart is once touch'd with the sense of his own cross'd Condition, and his peoples miseries (as

that must be) the sudden turne will be such, that all will appeare now in an instant, the State will be clad in a new habit; the Lords will have new hearts, the Commons new affections, the Cities will alter her posture; and the Countrey her humour, mourning will (every where) be turn'd into mirth; rage into reason, fear into joy, and the greatest enemies that ever was for a foot by infernall mallice, into the greatest friends that ever was wrought by Divine Providence. All the past passages that have so terrified other Nations with noise, and our owne with sufferings; will seem to have been mistakes; and 'twill be as great a wonder to perceive them so soon forgot, as 'tis to see 'em so furiously followed. His Maiestie will returne with such joy, complie with such zeale, and signe to all good lawes with such willingness, that 'twill be generally thought; his holding off so long was onely to try what mettall his Parliament was made of; whether *England* would stand out manfully to preserve her owne lawes and privileges, and to make his people more warie and watchfull upon all occasions hereafter to keep off Tyranny and Oppression; (and this they seem so be forwarde in then (yee) he desires. His Ig-hoble Lords at Court, that have done their best to undoe him with their base Counsell, will soon lay by their rotten honours, of the last Edition, and either endeavour to get better purchase by better practise, or else leave the Court, and count it honour enough to be honest.

His Cavaliers that have so long, so villainously rob'd him both of his wealth and honour, will be sorry they have spilt so much blood about so base a businesse, and (seeing his Maiestie a friend to himself) become for his sake friends to his Kingdoms.

The Papists that have plotted all this mischief, and writ the Story of their obedience to their King with the blood of their Country-men, will (no doubt) be good to his Maiestie, when they shall know him a Protestant, that hath been so good to them all this while, as to be (for their sakes) willing to be accounted a Papist, and suffer the Protestants to be slaine.

The Malignants (if there be any left) will be either sorrowfully penitent, or dangerously desperate, such as shall not then be fit for the Covenant, will hardly be fit for any thing but the Gallies.

But the old Cloak of dissimulation will be growne so thinne and thredbare, that it will no longer be able to hide the envy of his Maiesties greatest friends, that are now so forward to cry, God save the King whilst he pleases them with promise of Promotion, for their good service, and tithes him with the care and paines they take to make it impossible for him to keep his promise; these will be always so watchfull over his steps, and

and so fearfull of his recoverie, that when they shall see him in the right way their mallice will grow venomous, 'till be dangerous trusting them any more about his person. But when (in spite of their spleene) he shall become free from apparant danger abroad; and apply himself to his faithfull counsell at home, (if there doe not some fatall Comet appeare in the West presently, and marre all ith making; the malignity of the other starres will be so watted, that there will be great hopes of a constant recovery. But in the meane time, as long as *Saturne*, *Mars*, and *Jupiter* are predominant, looke for as much mischief as mallice can produce; the Serpent has got a blow, and now he feel's it smart, hee rages, strives and struggles, for though his strength be abated, his furi's augmented, he was hurt against his will, and will not be kill'd willingly; there will yet be somewhat to doe before he give up the Ghost. The Devil is a bad enemy, though he be a worse friend; tis not ith the power of man to overcome him, unless he be with kindness, and that's that he looks for. The Roaring Royalists have got the length of his foot; they know how to humour him, but (hang 'em) they know they shall lose nothing by't, they may mist him, he is no Roundhead, but a constant friend where he takes to the last minute: now if the Devill be so great with 'em, and so strong of himself (as they say he is) of what strength is his Armie wherein are many thousands little inferior to himself, that have been bred up in his own School, and are able to deale with him at his owne weapon? Here we have somewhat to dishearten us, but we have somewhat againe to encourage us; we can hardly kill them if we would, because they are so strong; but we may fully kill them if we can because they are so bad. A good cause speaks him a villaine that opposes it, and a bad one, him that maintains it.

Let us but make use of the small strength God hath given us, and let them alone with the rest; they that have honesty enough, and grace enough to plot the ruine of their owne Nation, cannot chuse but have resolution enough, and malice enough to worke their owne destruction. But it seemes they have been somewhat doubtfull of their owne abilities, and have therefore wisely got to their assistance all the Papists in England, and all the Rebels (that can be spar'd) out of Ireland to help be a dead lift, that they might not perish alone. But that their poore Country might (now at length) be altogether freed from feare of future Rebellion by the utter extirpation of that monstrous crew. No doubt they will recover much love, and many good words for performing this last Act so bravely which otherwile would be hated of all good men if they should live till Doomes-day; the onely way to make themselves happy, is to leave the world that they have made so unhappy. What the Scavres threaten

ten, I know not, but he that rules the stars, hath promised to see this effected; there's a Commission out already under the Broad Seale of Heaven, where in there is no command to kill Innocents, or murther Protestants; but all that have had a hand in these damnable Plots and Conspiracies, these inhumane murders and massacres, are by vertue thereof without suddain and sound repentance, to suffer here and hereafter. Now what these are in generall, is known to all but themselves, that know nothing, but that the mindes of men of lesse note (but of equall mallice) may be understood, you shall heere see the Pictures of some great ones, whose malignant humours so alter'd their complexions, before they were drawne, that no honest man but will take 'em to be *Turks*; when (alas) they were bred and born in *Eng'land*, and past for Christians a long time.

The Duke of *Buckingham* was a brave man, and had the love of two Kings; but he now ran about the Countrey, and sold strange tales of him: he was thought to be guilty of taking away his liſt breath, that gave him his first honour; but being above the reach of a Parliament, heaven that was above his reach, paid him for that and all other his villanies, and murthered at once. *England* has been slow in executing Justice, and *England* smarts for't. Our King (that hath now given over his government, and fights for a new one) rul'd the Kingdome then, but the Duke rul'd him, the Jesuites rul'd the Duke, the Pope the Jesuites, and who (d'ye think) rul'd the Pope?

Caesarbury crept up by degrees, that he might not be counted an upstart, the Duke at first made room for him at Court, and he made as much haste as he could to make the Court sit for Rome; he wheel'd about from one Bishoprick to another, till he came to be Metropolitane, and then (by the Popes leave) he took upon him the government of Church and Common-wealth: He hath done so much good for his Countrey, that the Chronicle of his life is prepared before his death, to put him in minde of his merriſts, sure the Parliament found him to be but grosse metall at first, they have tried him so often, but they have done the best they can to refine him here, that he might passe through the other Purgatory with more ease, and lesse trouble.

Strafford was honest as long as he was free from Court-conspirations, but as soon as the Duke and the Bishop had shew'd him the Devill (*Ambition*) in a Circle, he forsook his faith, chang'd his opinion, renounc'd his integrity, and turn'd Courtier; His Majesty, that lov'd musick so well, was now furnish'd with admirable Instruments, the Bishop was his great Organ-pipe, the Duke his Base-Violl, *Strafford* his Irish-Harpe, and *Cottington*, *Finch* and *Windbank*, were the Meanes, to make up a cursed Consort;

but

but these Fiddlers have for such him, all but crafty Countrymen, who still plaies the *Morri-ty* at Court, and with the melody of his *Spanish* pipe, keeps the eyes of *Augustus* deep with fatal slumber.

Digby is another of his Mischiefes Spanish Procreants, the close lantern-bearer of the Court, that perswaded the King to betake himself to some strong hold, that his fellow Traytors might be protected, whilst he and *Cervantes* either wars with the *Queen* into *Holland*, or once with her there, where (according to his promise in an interpreted letter of his) no doubt but he did good service; store of Armes were procured, and brought over by him, toward setting of Peace in the Kingdom; I have not heard that his Lordship used to be drunk, yet they say he came over disfigur'd, but this was hee that intended to raise forces at *Kingston* and thereabouts. (A Prologue for *Oberon* ensuing Tragedy) which when he could not effect there, hee and the rest of his faction, easily perswaded his Majesty to go as farre as *Tork*, to do a good service. *Newcastle*, the man that hath rob'd us of *Newcastle* the Towne, and forc'd us in winter to get our selves a heat with railing upon him, was not made an Earl for nothing; some black deed must be done to deserve that honour, so that his Lordship tooke upon him the shape of a Collier, but the Devil and he might be more familiar; his Majesty, though he lov'd the cause well, (is fatter) did not thinke colour, but wad'd off the soile of the Sea-coale, with the title of *Marquess*, the addition of this one degree of honour, took away two of honesty; he was bad enough before, but now hee is engaged to live and die a villain.

Next this *Arch-Rebell*, comes another *Arch* (*Tork* has been upheld by *Armes* in times past, but now tis pull'd down by them) *Arch-bishop Williams*, our Countryman of *Wales*, the last *Arch-bishop* that shall ever sit in that See; this good Bishop hath liv'd a delicate life, and purchased a great Estate in the Kingdom, and now hee fears he shall fall, he strives to see all down before him, for to that purpose hee long since provided Armes to be employ'd against the Parliament; but the Parliament (in requitall of his love) provided a Lodging for him, and other of his followers in the Tower, though upon seeming submission, they soon got their Armes and as soon got their promises. They say the brave Bishop hath been turn'd *Turkeyman*, and adds the part of *Turkeyman* on horse-back, alas poore Prelates, yet were wont to preach (a little) for great livings, now ye are faine to fight hard for poore ones.

The *Earle of Darby* is a King and no King, in *Man*, but not of *Man*, a *Stranger* name he has, and is of a strange condition, 'tis a hard matter indeed for a *Stranger* to say what he is, when he knows not himself what he would be; hee would faine be a *Scoti*, but here's danger in fighting, and he must be no other, lest hee be counted a coward, thus he dares not but doe what he dares not doe, it has been his fortune till so meddle with men that had no mind to be slaves, and so he has mist of his conquest: his good old Father, understanding his Sonnes ill resolution, died with sorrow, but left him the meane and title of an Earl, that he might purchase an *Infanie* equall to his greatness, and he hath ventur'd as farre, as he durst for his life, to fight his Estate and Honor.

Goring, a *Comittie*, sonne to the old *Comittie*, that had once so much wit, as to fool himself into a *Lord*, and afterward so little, as to fool his Lordship out of the Kingdom, could not be content with a pardon for purposing one mischief, but he must practise another, unpardonable: if hee had beene hang'd for the first fault, hee would never have been hurt for the next; he gave the Parliament so good content by speaking what he meant not, that they bestowed the piece of honour upon him that he deserved.

served not, being made Governour of one of the chiefest Ports of the Kingdome, he betray'd his trust, and broak his faith, which is like to be a means to break his neck, if the sword or the bullet prevent not the halter.

Lawford, the ringleader of the Roisters, must not be forgot, hee's a man of as good parts as the worst of them, he hath as stern a countenance, and sweares with as good a grace as most of your true-bred Couriers; he was the first that drew his blade in *Westminster-hall*, and laid about him for the preservation of Popery; since when he hath been as forward to fight in a bad cause, as any thief in his Majesties Army.

Who hath not heard of *Hastings*, the Rob-carrier, and *Capell* the Cow-stealer, that are become so famous for their fooleries? What a brave exchange of life have they made, that were wont to relieve the poore, for which they were prais'd, and pray'd for, and now prey upon the poore, for which they are rais'd upon, and curs'd; but they can excuse themselves well enough to the world, they do as they are commanded; they must obey their Prince, they have forgot God and his Commandements, and have been so long in a dreame, that the Laws of England are quite out of their mindes.

Legg hath believ'd himself stoutly; when he and the rest of the rabble pursu'd their heads in out'd in their daunt design of bringing up the army, and pillaging the City, he made one amongst his betters (and yet they were *pari cum paribus*) in venturing into *Hull*, to surprize it; *Nathaniel* was disguised, that has now disguis'd *Newcastle*; and *Hudibras* had chang'd but one letter of her name, might have made her self fit for his entertainment, that had altogether chang'd his name, to fit himself for hers; But this *Legg* carried his matters body the wrong way in this and other things, for which he was laid by the haules, but (being stark naught) he wanted no friends, as good as himself, who quickly used means to get their Leg out of Stock againe.

When you have view'd these faces well, that have appeared so amiably in his Majesties eye, cast your consideration upon vulgar villanies, and you shall finde that thousands of inferior place and spirit are furnish'd with as much malice, and want nothing but might to doe as much mischief. He that speaks against the State must needs be an enemy, and he that speaks for it can be no friend: Of these there are more than a good many, I pray God send ambetter mindes to doe good, or lesse meanes to doe harme.

Persons are never to be trusted with their own Strings.

FINIS.

Per. At. Londr.

Numb. 38.

K. The true Informer:

Continuing a Collection of the most Special and Observable

P A S S A G E S,

From Oxford, Yorke, Scarborough, Basing-house, Greenland-House, Northamptonshire, Devisshire, and other Parts of His MAJESTIES Dominions,

From Saturday July 6. to Saturday July 13. 1644.

- I. *Greenland house, with all the Ordnance, Armes, and Ammunition therein, surrendered to Sergeant Major Generall Browne on Friday morning last.*
- II. *The coming of the States Ambassadors to the Parliament, on Friday July 12. and the substance of their Embassage concerning peace delivered to both Houses.*
- III. *The Marquesse of Newcastle, General King, L. Widdrington, and other Commanders, shipped from Scarborough to go into Flanders.*
- IV. *P. Ruperts mastering 5000. men at Millan in Turkey.*

THE great deliverance and victorie which it hath pleased Almighty God to give unto the English and Scottish Forces on Tuesday July 3. upon Marston-moor neere York, although it hath been often imparted by way of information, yet give me leave in the latter end of the weeke to observe something briefly concerning it by way of Instruction. The mercies of God towards a Nation or person are not slightly to be past over, but as soone as any deliverance is given to the Church, we should

hasten our Thanksgivings; and our praises should be as the echoes of
 Gods word, as the reflexions of the beams of Gods grace: for
 what time is there for us to rejoyce, if not in the destruction of the
 implacable enemies of the truth: neither will this be an act of un-
 charitableness and cruelty (as some may think) but of gratitude,
 and that for which there is great ground from Scripture: for,
 Psal. 58. 10. *The righteous shall rejoyce when he seeth the vengeance,*
he shall wash his feet in the blood of the wicked: and we read, that
 the Israelites had gloried in the blood of the wicked: and the people sing praises
 unto God, even in the sight and view of the dead carcasses of their
 enemies. The lawfulness of our rejoycing therefore is not to be dis-
 puted, but the manner of it is necessary to be inquired into, for which

1. This we must observe, that our rejoycing must be in the Lord, not
 in the victory, as the adversaries do in their lives, and when they triumph,
 but in the Lord, through whose strength we have overcome them.

When Gods people triumph over their enemies, it is not their tri-
 umph, but Gods triumph. We cannot rejoyce before we have ma-
 ny daies of the certainty and truth of the victory, but there is joy in
 heaven as soon as there is a victory obtained over our earthly enemies. It is
 a blessed thing to rejoyce when God rejoyceth with them.

2. Our rejoycing must not be a proud insulting over our adver-
 saries, though that be the custom of the enemies to insult over us: but
 we must rejoyce more in our deliverance from their cruelty, than in
 the present misery which is upon them.

3. We must rejoyce more especially in a spiritual manner: that is
 no right manner of rejoycing (which is a common custom among
 some men, even of our own party as well as of the enemies) upon
 the hearing of any great deliverance, to goe to Tavernes, and Ale-
 houses, that is the way rather to provoke and offend God, then to as-
 cribe glory to God.

4. Extraordinary deliverances require extraordinary praises, not
 onely for the present, but our lives after, then should be as it were a
 comment upon Gods mercies.

5. Our rejoycing should not be so much in regard of temporals,
 that now our feares of the plunder and rapine of the enemy are re-
 moved, and that now we may the better enjoy our estates, and fol-
 low the Church.

hasten our Thanksgivings; and our praises should be as the echoes of
 Gods mercies, and the reflexions of the beams of Gods grace: for
 what time is there for us to rejoyce, if not in the destruction of the
 implacable enemies of the truth: neither will this be an act of un-
 charitable lenesse and cruelty (as some may think) but of gratitude,
 and that too which is required by Scripture: for,
*Psalm 58. 10. The righteous shall rejoyce when he seeth the vengeance,
 he shall wash his feet in the blood of the wicked: and we will sing
 in the Lord, because he hath delivered us from our enemies.* And
 the Israelites had gloried them, *Psalm 124. 8. and the people sung praises
 unto God, even in the sight and view of the dead Circumstances of their
 enemies.* The lawfulness of our rejoycing therefore is not to be dis-
 puted, but the manner of it is necessary to be inquired into, for which
 we must consider three things.

1. That we rejoyce not in our deliverance in God, as if it were
 triumph, as the adversaries do in their lives, and their own strength,
 but in the Lord, through whose strength we have overcome them.
 When Gods people triumph over their enemies, it is not their tri-
 umph, but Gods triumph. We cannot rejoyce as if we were ma-
 ny daies of the certainty and truth of the victory, but there is joy in
 heaven as soon as there is a victory obtained over ungodly men. It is
 a blessed thing to rejoyce when God rejoyceth with them.

2. Our rejoycing must not be a proud insulting over our adver-
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 we must rejoyce more in our deliverance from their cruelty, than in
 the present miserie which is upon them.

3. We must rejoyce more especially in a spiritual manner: that is
 no right manner of rejoycing, which is a common custom among
 some men, even of our own party as well as of the enemies, upon
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Extraordinary deliverances require extraordinary praises, not
 only for the present, but our lives after them should be as it were
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Our rejoycing should not be so much in regard of temporals
 that now our fears of the plunder and rapine of the enemy are re-
 moved, and that now we may the better enjoy our estates, and fol-
 low the Church, we should

By Letters from Sir *William Waller's* Army, brought to Towne Thursday, July 11. It is advertised, That on Friday last Sir *William Waller* was at Daventrey, and his Majestie at Marton, about eight miles from thence, that his Majesties usuall course was to get intelligence by his Scouts, near night, where Sir *William Waller* was, and so before the next morning he would get away with his Horse, and be sometimes above 20. miles from him; by which it appears, that his Majestie had not any resolution to stand to any set battell.

Oxford, July 12.

From Oxford it is certified, That the sicknesse as yet continues very hot there, by reason whereof many of the Courtiers and Gentry are gone from thence, there are now foure Regiments left there for the defence thereof, the first whereof is commanded by *Henry Chris* Earle of *Dover*, most of this Regiment are Schollers and Students of the Vniversity, that are able to beare Armes: These are onely to doe service upon any imminent occasion of besieging the Citie, the whole Regiment is not above 500. The second is commanded by the Lord *Listleton*, his Regiment consists for the most part of Clerks of the Municipall Lawes of *England*, and is not above six or seven hundred at most. The third is the Earle of *Forth's*, which are most of them Welch, and for Armes, courage, strength or number not considerable. The fourth is under the command of Colonel *Aston*, the insulting Governour of Oxford, who not onely keeps his Jesuites and Fryers openly about him in his house, but behaves himself so tyrannously towards the Inhabitants, by levying and imposing new Taxes weekly upon them, that many of them have lately deserted Oxford, and are come away, and the rest that are there, are now weary of his government.

For Provisions they have yet great store, (both of Corne and Cheefe) laid up in the Towne Hall and other places, and they be now also about making Powder in the Towne Ditch.

On Monday last the Lord *Listleton's* Regiment were sent forth for the relief of Greenland House, but stayed not long there, but returned with much losse, by occasion of some Granadoes that were thrown.

throwne into the House at their being there : The siege of the House is yet continued, and Major Generall Browne was on Thursday at Wickham, and is by this Time before it.

Westminster.

On Friday July 12. in the forenoone the States Ambassadors ad dressing themselves to the Lords and Commons in Parliament at Westminster, as the high Court of Parliament of England, had their audience in both Houses (provision being made before hand for their entertainment, and Chaires of State set up, one for the Lords House in the withdrawing Roome, and the other for the House of Commons, in the inner Court of Wards) they delivered their Ambassie, first in French, and afterwards in English, the effect and substance of it was :

That the High and Mighty States of the United Provinces had sent them to declare the earnest desire they had to interpose and mediate a Reconciliation of the differences between the King and Parliament of England (for which purpose they had already addressed themselves to His Majesty) and were now come to declare it to the Parliament. They further insisted upon the great effusion and shedding of Protestant blood, both in England and Ireland, as a pressing inducement of their desires to have a peace accorded betweene King and Parliament, that so they might concur both together for the extirpation of Popery, and setting up the Protestant Religion in all the three Kingdoms, and with the assistance of the States, to defend it against all Foreign Powers.

Exeter.

On Thursday July 11. it was advertised by Letters out of the West, that a great Person of note, and an eminent Officer under His Majesty, was come in to his Excellencie the Earle of Essex, that Prince Maurice having drawne forth the Garrison & Barristaple for her Majesties Life-guard, and having conducted her safe to Pen-

don't add to the T. ... the Earl of Essex is now
come with his Army, intending to lay siege into it. Also that the
Garrison of Plymouth, under the Command of Colonel Carr,
Governor of the County, had sent out 2500 Horse and Foot into the field
for his Excellencies Service, and to go forth into the County upon
any Expedition.

There came to London this week divers of the Auxiliaries belonging
to the City of Bristol, who had been a long time enforced to
take up Arms, and to do service there, but having had an opportuni-
ty, there are about 100 of them escaped, some to London and others
to Gloucester. They say, that besides the Inhabitants, Sir Ralph Ho-
per is there with 2000 Horse and Foot, that he hath lately given
Command to fortifie that Castle very strongly, for which purpose the
Townsmen are commanded three days in the week to shut up their
shops, and to make up the Trenches, Bulwarks, and other Fortifica-
tions about the Castle.

By one that came Friday last from the Committee for Hampshire,
at Basingstoke, it is certified, that Sir Richard Onslow, Col. Marley
and Col. Jones with about 3000 Horse and Foot, do still keepe their
siege against that house, and have planted two Pieces of Battery
against it, which hath beat down divers of the chimneys, and made
some breaches in the house, who are in some distress for want of fire
and wood, without which they cannot long subsist, so that they are
in great expectations, that the house will be surrendered, or otherwise
they are resolved to batter and storme it.

The Garrison of Malmesbury in Wiltshire, under the Command
of Col. Devereux, do bravely secure that County. For the loss that
Col. Ludlow and Col. Popham received, it is not at all so considerable,
as the Malignants vapour and report. Besides, the Inhabitants of
that County are willing to rise as soon as the Committee shall come
down with arms, and some strength for their assistance which will
be the beginning of next week.

Yorkshire.

Yorkshire. *Yorkshire.*

By Letters from Yorkeshire, dated July 16. It is certified, that the three renowned Generalls, the Earle of Leven, the Lord Fairfax, and the Earl of Manchester, were then set downe before Yorke and, had resolved to storme it that day. That Prince Rupert was on Saturday last neere Richmond, where he mustred his men, (Colonell Clavering being comeli and joind with him,) which made him in all about 5000. Horse and Foot: That he had an intention to have marched for Newcastle, but hearing of the coming of the Earles of Chender, Roxborough, Lanerick, and the Lord Fairfax, only Son and Heire to the Earle of Treguair, neare Newcastle, with about 10000. Horse and Foot, he desisted his enterprise, and is since gone towards Lancashire. L. Generall Cromwell with 7000. Horse and Dragoons in pursuit of him, and Sir John Mordaunt and Sir William Brouncker are gone towards Lancashire, to hinder his coming southwards.

A Messenger also which came this day from the Armie before Yorke certifies, That there hath been since the late fight between Prince Rupert, and the English and Scotch forces, about 4500. men buried in Marston Moore, the farre greater number whereof were of the enemies Force.

The newes does still hold of Sir William Waller being about Daunt in Northamptonshire, and his Majestie at Evesham, and that the Kings forces are very carefull for to march forward and retreat as they may prevent a battell.

The Earle of Derby and Sir Thomas Mordaunt with their Forces are still about Shrewsbury.

Derbyshire.

One of Derbyshire it is advertised, That Captain Stewer, a brave spirited man, and much beloved in that County, having sent forth most of his men upon a squire, the Cavaliers of Ashby de la Zouch, about 80. in number, came neere his Garison to plunder and take away the Horses thereabouts; whereupon he came forth with six of his men, who discharged upon the Cavaliers, slew divers of them, but at last, he being over-powrd, was himself shot three or foure times.

times, and run throw, notwithstanding he got off, but is since dead of those wounds, valour is to be commended, but it must also be accompanied with discretion, or otherwise a man may not only hazard himself, but also much prejudice the Cause for which he fights, the death of this worthy Commander is much lamented, he having performed good service against Col. *Hastings*, and his Rob. Carriers, and had lately before taken 50. of them prisoners.

Out of the West it is further certified, that five of *P. Maurice* his Commanders are lately come in to the L. Generall.

Captain *Houghton* and some of the besiegers of Greenland house lately went forth this week towards Wallingford, and found some hundreds of Muskets which were hid by the Cavaliers in several houses thereabouts, which they brought away with them to serve upon occasion.

By Letters from Greenland House, Friday June 12. It was advertised, That our forces were then in possession of it, and that it was surrendered to Major Generall *Browne* that morning, after Summons, upon conditions, that the Enemies forces in it should have quarter for their lives, and yeeld up all the Ordinance, Armes, and Ammunition therein, for the use of the Parliament.

The same day a great person now in the Tower, was accused of high Treason by the House of Common, for giving intelligence to the enemy, as was discovered by divers Papers and Letters in the Marquess of *Newcastles* Cabinet, but of this you will hear further upon his Charge exhibited against him.

I told you in the beginning of this Intelligence, of the shipping away of divers great Commanders towards Flanders, this evening I read a particular of their names, which are as followeth.

Marquess of Newcastle, and his
two Sones.
Generall King.
L. Widdrington.
L. Cornwall.
Sir Walter Vavasour.



Sir Charles Cornwallis, brother to
the M. of Newcastle.
Col. Carnaby.
Col. Basses.
Col. Moxon.

Published according to Order. for T. Bates, and J. W. J.



did no law simoniacs
 wholly
 imports annual
 Robert and Newcastle's jarres
 undoubted
 Newcastle fled to Sea, Rupert to
 the King
 Give God the glory heavenly praises
 sing
 A day of chambers the parliament
 from sea
 Lord Gray with some of Hastings Troopers
 hath met
 From Oxford free Milderm the siege did
 raise
 And Burghables defense, both Essex
 praise
 The Greene Pindennis castle liked
 best
 The King commanding where to take his
 end

Be Wise as Serpents, innocent as Doves.

THE SCOTISH DOVE

Sent out, and Returning,

**Bringing Intelligence from the Armies, and
 makes some Relations of other observable Passages
 of both Kingdoms, for Information and Instruction**

From Friday the 5. of July, to Saturday the 15. of July.

The evening before our Dove was sent forth the last week Some
 intelligence that came from the Leaguer before York was
 somewhat ambiguous, which I then purposely omitted to relate,
 lest I might by any particular Sudden, the hearts of the
 read, or elevate the spirits of the Malicious, who were
 then at York, and to this I refer, as to the
 of English People, and I will not
 with

the enemy was on his march towards York, and made his approach
so secret, causing the Siegers to draw off a distance from the town, to
secure themselves against possibility of danger threatened by the ap-
proaching enemy without, and the insulting enemy within the town,
least while our Armies should encounter the one, the other should
sally out one their reare. But God in mercy hath delivered us from
the rage of both, for it was God that gave courage to our Army,
and it was he that instructed them with wisdom, he instructed
the counsells, of our Enemies, and to him as to our God, the Almighty
Lord of Hosts, We owe all praise, and honour for ever. The Honour-
able, and brave Commanders, and Souldiers who owe due thank-
fulness, with gravitie and honour as to the instruments appointed,
and honoured by our God, in this worke, by their hands to execute
that justice upon the persons of some, who through too much lenity
have been spared, and so escaped their hand of justice, into which
God had formerly given them, as men appointed to death (the
Legg, Goring, Harry, &c)

The manner briefly was thus, *Rupert*, the second Nimrod, the
mighty Plunderer, the beginning of whose Kingdom is Christian, came
in his hunting Carriage, with his fellow hunters, and nere 20000.
Bloodhounds attending them, all more ravenous then Wolves, and
fiercer then Tygars, thirsting for blood: The noise of these com-
ming to the Leaguer before York, on the Lords day, June, 30.
Caused the three Generalls, to call a counsell of Warre, and by
counsell advised (notwithstanding the Forces that were before sent
out to encounter those Nimrods) to draw their Forces (not onely
a distance from the towne: but) wholly off from the Siege, and to
put themselves into such a posture, as might best defend themselves,
and offend the cruel enemy.

The vigilant enemy like his father, the compassing roaring Lyon, had
quicke knowledge of the besiegers rising, with some troops com-
passed about, and came into York, by the helpe of a bridge made with
boats, for the service of the besiegers, from which they beare the
guard, left to make good that passage: and from Munday till Tues-
day morning, they prepared to advance out of the towne: with some
horse, and all the trained bands, besides all the foot that came in
with the Earle of Newcastle, and the Garrison Souldiers, in all
about 8000. These came out on Tuesday morning, and layned with
Rupert, and his forces, who drew to a great Heath called *Acers*
about six miles from York, and to this Moore, the whole
Royall Armie of English Papists, Atheists and Irish Rebels advanced
with

with resolution suitable to their rage, to devour all at once, and to enslave three Kingdomes at one Battell, especially *Rupert* whose pride was alienated in conceit of his own esteem, the besieged in *Yorke* having told him, that his very name had raised the siege, and that our Armies durst not fight with him, &c. This high conceite, and ambition of more honor, put him on to give battell, notwithstanding the counsell of warre was against it, and after they had relieved *Yorke*, they advised to march into the associated Countie, which indeed they might have done: and our Generalls much feared it, and confessed great dexterity in their counsell to get (as they had done) into *Yorke*, and slippe by all their Armie, and conceived they had been too hard for them in policy, therefore endeavoured to make good the defect in counsell by valour, although they could but encounter the enemy with a part of their Armie, and to that end began to draw out such Regiments of horse to compass about, to meet the Enemy: which action was mistaken by the enemy, and the mistake confirmed by their Scouts, who said our Armies were retreating, all which animated *Rupert*, so that he called another counsell of warre, and he over-ruled, so as it was agreed to give Battell, the King having commanded him to fight. And on Tuesday towards the evening they marched towards our armie to the place aforesaid, and to (give the divell his due) Charged our rear with much resolution and Valour, so that some of our Common troopers ran away, I cannot tell you who they were, but they were not constant friends in that action to either Kingdome, although there were of them of both Kingdomes.

But Brave Lievetenant Generall *Cromwell*, and Lord *Lindsay* Charged home, and gave a turne to the Battell, together with the resolute charge made by *Sir Thomas Fairfax*, though many of his men failed, and the advice and valour of the Lord Generall *Lisley*, who fell as furiously on the rear of the Enemy as they did on ours; did counterblast wonderfully. But truly (by the best relations, and all that I have heard) I cannot attribute more to any one of those brave Commanders then is due to all: for all behaved themselves gallantly: insomuch that each of them extolled others acts above their owne; so noble, so humble, so united in love, resolution, and courage, are they in their undertakings, Charging the enemy from place to place, to rescue one another, making the worke of God their end: and counting it greatest honour to further the honour of others deaths: it being more honourable to give then to receive; And

that this gives, needs not seek honour from valuing others, but
 bended knees; *Those that honour God, shall have honour of God.* In
 these three Herrycke Lord Generalls, and the rest of the worthy
 commander, who have the honour, not only to see their enemies
 flee, and fall before them, but to be the instruments to accomplish
 so great a worke with their own hands: the enemy being no lesse
 (in all) then 27000. were in two houres fight wholly, and totally
 routed, both horse and foot; they killed of the enemy in the place
 3000. whercof (as the most exact relations expresse) 1000. by
 the view of the dead bodies, appear to be Gentlemen and Officers:
 They tooke 1500. prisoners; Whereof were Lieutenant Generall
Lucas, Major Generall *Porter*, Major Generall *Tilley*, besides may
 Colonells, Livenant Colonells, Majors and Captaines, to the Num-
 ber of 100. and upward: They took all their Ordnance, which
 was 18. great peeces, and nine drakes, in all 27. and all their Wag-
 gons, &c. 137. barrells of powder, more then 100. Ensignes; and
 10000. Armes, on the Parliaments partee there was onely one Lieu-
 tenant Colonell, and some few Captaines, and under Officers lost,
 some were hurt, the whole number slaine of this side was not fully
 300. Besides all this, they took very good pilliage, and some thou-
 sands of pounds in money, and *Ruperts* Sumpter.

The enemy thus routed, fled which way they could best escape:
 and were pursued: *Rupert* and *Newcastle* fled into Yorke, but tar-
 ned not long their, yet in that short space they fell to very high con-
 trest: so that the Earle of *Newcastle* attempted to stab *Rupert*, but
 was prevented: thus much wee are assured of: and this makes me
 in lineable to believe what I have seen written from those parties
 (wee) that *Rupert* after the route, when he came into Yorke swore
 like the profane & Devill in hell, and with fearfull execrations wisht
 that a whirlewinde would take him and his company, and drive
 them all to hell.

The Earle of *Newcastle* hath left his Commission, and fled to
Scarborough, and with him the Lord *Widdrington*, and Generall
Knox, who are said to be shipt away, *Rupert* is gone towards *New-*
castle (it may be to joyne with *Monmouth*, his sendevouze was 12.
 miles from Yorke towards *Newcastle*, where were gathered to him
 3000. or 2000. horse, and 800. foote, from thence he went to *Rich-*
mond: There are sent in pursuit after him 5000. horse, and 2000.
 Dragoones. This is the greatest blow that ever our enemies had:

and is no other but the righteous hand of Almighty God upon them, whose name they have abused, and blasphemed, calling him many times to witness their lies, and while they with their drawn Swords have pierced Jesus Christ through the sides of his Protestant members, they have most impiously, prophaneely, and hypocritically seemed to give him thanks for Severall former victories, which he never gave them, nor they never had, but the contrary: But (as the prophet Speakes of the glory of the Church, in the destruction of their enemies, I must now apply to them) they know not the thoughts of the Lord, neither understand they his counsel, for he shall gather them as sheaves into the store: and will say unto his people, arise and thresh O daughters of Zion, For I will make thine house iron, and thy House brass, and thou shalt beat in power many people, and I will consecrate their gains to the Lord, and their substance unto the Lord of the whole earth.

Yet so stupid, and incredulous, are evil men, even such as live among us in this great City, that they will not yet believe that these our enemies are the enemies of God, nor that they have had any overthrow, but will believe the reports from Oxford, and the writing of *Andronicus* and other such impostors, that study deceits to delude the people, and hold them in blindness: I cannot omit to make Relation of their late shamelesse and blasphemous rejoycing, and making Bonfires at Oxford, at Banbury at Newark, and other places in joy and triumph, for their victory at York against God, and the three noble Gentles, Champions in the field, in the righteous Cause of God to whom God hath given this glorious Victory: and to whose praise we will sing with *Moses*, and the people of Israel, *The Lord is our strength, and Song, and is become our salvation, our fathers God, and we will exalt him, &c.* and with *Deborah* and *Barak*: *We will praise the Lord for the avenging of Israel, when the people willingly offered themselves.* *Hear O ye Kings, give care O ye Princes: I even I will sing unto the Lord: I will sing praises to the God of Israel, &c.*

Nor is this all that God hath done for us, for in the pursuit of the enemy, we have taken eighty prisoners, the most of them Commanders, they were taken at North Alston, and carried into *Summerland*.

Besides, it pleased God to give a victory, which is come to our knowledge since my Doyes last returne, which I may not omit to mention: The Lord God having intelligence of a party of the enemies horse Plundering the Country in *Lancashire* about *Hinkley*, sent

out a party against them of 160. horse, and at *Basworth* field they met with the enemy, who were about 130. horse, fought with them, routed them, killed and wounded many, and took about forty prisoners, sixty horse, much cattell, beast, and sheep, and other goods, which the enemy had plundered, all which they rescued, and retired to the owners.

Also as was certified by a Letter from Sir *Tho Middleton* that the Town of *Oswestry* (which was lately taken by the Earle of *Denbigh*, as he was on his march towards *Lancashire*, of which our Dove made mention formerly) was besieged by some forces taken out of the Garrisons of *Chester* and *Shrewsbury*, and the Countreies adjacent; to the number of 4000. horse and foot, and was by Sir *Thomas Middleton* timely relieved, at whose advance neer the enemy, they raised their Siege, made ready to give battell, and presently assaulted Sir *Thomas Middleton*s forces, some lost, and some hurt on both sides, but most of nn the enemies, who after two or three charges were routed, and pursued five miles towards *Shrewsbury*, they took seven Waggon of provision, and one of Powder, and Ammunition, two piece of Ordnance, and many Armes were found in the Corne fields, and ditches there was also 250. prisoners taken, many of them Gentlemen and Commanders, and an hundred horse; after this battell and pursuite, the Earle of *Denbigh* came in, and joyned with Sir *Thomas Middleton*, who are now together before *Shrewsbury*, and they have taken *Monfort* bridge, which is a very considerable passage over the river, and by it they can secure themselves by a retreat if any considerable strength should come against them.

Addē to all this Sir *John Gell* set out a party of horse towards *Tutbury*, and they brought from the enemy many horse, beast, sheep, &c. thus hath God blessed us every day in all the Northerne parts, and blessed be his Name hath stirred up our Worthies of both houses of Parliament, (as for former mercies) to appooint a day of publique thanks giving to God almighty: The day appointed is Thursday the 18. of July.

Nor is God onely in the North working our deliverance but in the west too: every day producing something worthy observation and thankfulnessse, Great things hath been done there in little time, and without the losse of blood; God hath caused the dread of his Excellency the Earle of *Essex* to fall on the enemy, so that they have fled before him when none have pursued them, and the countreies (through which his Excellencie passeth) are hearty and courageous

to joyn with him, for the reducing their lost Liberties: I have named many particulars formerly: But that which falls within the time since my Doves last returne is the towne of Barstable, a Towne very considerable; They of the towne have voluntarily revolted from the tyrannical Governour set over them, and submitted to his Excellency, which Prince *Maurice* hearing of, sent a partie to plunder the town wholly and totally, with command when they had plundered all, to burne the town: The towne also sent to his Excellency for reliefe, who sent two or three hundred Dragoones, which got into the towne before *Maurices* Forces, so that they were beaten backe; 44. of them were taken, some of them have cost the price of their lives; many of the enemy were slaine, the rest fled.

Also when but Some of his Excellencies horse came within sixe miles of Exeter the Enemy fled into the towne to *Maurice*, and quickly *Maurice* himselfe fled out, who hath taken with him as many as could possibly be spare from that Garrison, except he should have taken all: He marched to Teverton with 5. or 6000. *Sebastian Grinville* is also joyned with him: The Queene also fled: and is gone to *Penlennis* Castle, the next remove she must come backe to *Leam*, doe except her Majestie can swim, or ride the Sea horse.

And for Darimoth, we have a report that it is taken: but I dare not assure it for truth: yet I am confident it will be taken before my Doves next returne, and some other places as considerable.

Major generall *Browne* is come to Greeneland house, and by the blessing of our God (who doth all for us) will be able to give a good account of that service shortly.

Sir William Waller is at Dainree, in the way between Worcester and Warwicke, ready to attend the Kings march when he stirre, who is now at Evesham, and thereabouts: and in dispute which way to go; whither to Chester, Brittol, or Oxford; *Sir William Waller* is horthing all his foot, so that he will have his Army of horse and Dragoons, if it can be so, I doubt not but he will march as fast as his Majestie to do better service then *Rupert* hath done.

There is an Ordinance past, for the raising of another Army, of 10000. men, to be employed where most need shall require.

The Ambassadors from the Estates Generall have in the name of their supreames, the Lords, and Estates of the united Provinces, made their redresse to the Parliament of England assembled at Westminster; they first made their redresse to the Speakers, that a day of audience might be given them; the Houses appointed Wednesday

for audience in the Lords House, and Friday in the Commons, but on Wednesday when the Message was expected, the Ambassadors desired they might have audience of both Houses in one day, else they said their Message would be delayed before they delivered it to the Commons; this was granted, and Friday appointed for both.

Yet that shamelesse, audacious, Oxford *Aulicus* himselfe, his pupils, and his London Joumey-men dare revile this honourable Parliament (his Majesties great and greatest Counsell) in their prophaine Pamphlets terme them Rebels, because they suppress the Kingdomes Rebels, defended by *Aulicus*; but *Aulicus*, me thinks now Prince *Rupert* hath lost both his Doggs, and the Earle of Newcastle white Regiment dyed red; thou shouldst grow more mild, and loose thy dogged condition, at least forbear such traitorous phrases; take heed of them, they'll strangle thee at last. The *Late Wallers* Sermons which thou seest, the Protestants Prayers which thou art not acquainted with will procure Judgement from Heaven against your Idolatrous Armies, and thy railing accusations, and the Doves predictions will prove tragical; I tell thee *thou art in the gall of bitterness*.

It is credibly reported that Generall *Cromwell* tooke eighty Cullours with his owne hands, and that there was buried four thousand five hundred and fifty dead bodies at Marston More.

Saturday last *Rupert* was at Midlam neare Richmond in Yorkshire, mustered 5000. Horse and Foot, the compelled Country men included.

On Thursday night last Newcastle, Widdrington, King, and Carnaby tooke shipping at Scarborough for Flanders.

This day the States Ambassadors had audience in both Houses, the effect of their addresses were to enterpse between King and Parliament to beget a well grounded peace.

From the Leaguer before Yorke this present Friday is Intelligence that they resolve presently to storm the Town; it is better then before able to hold out a siege, in respect of victuals, but easier taken by storme, there being not the tenth Souldier in the Town that was before the battle; before our Doves next returne you will heare a second good newes from those parts, and then *Aulicus* will be ashamed to report a victory, or ever to be scene more in print.

Greenland house is taken, and it will not be long before *London* will be in the same case, to beg for a Parliamentary passe.

Printed according to Order for L. C.

England & Scotland:

O R,
The proceedings of the Parliament
of *England*,

The Confession of the Church of
Scotland.

A L S O
Severall Advertisements

- { 1. To the City, and to the Associated
Counties.
- { 2. To those who engage themselves
 - { 1. *For Liberty.*
 - { 2. *For Religion.*
 - { 3. *For Gods, and Christs Cause.*

LUKE 19. 41, 42.

*And when he was come near, he beheld the citie, and wept over it,
Saying, If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day,
the things which belong unto thy peace! but now they are hid
from thine eyes.*

July 15th 1644
OXFORD,
Printed by H. HALL. 1644.

TO THE READER.

Reader,

After many & too many Pamphlets which have obscured the Truth, I here present thee with a short Abstract of the proceedings untill the taking up of Arms; thereby to inform thee of the true state of the present difference, and from hence must thy conscience be regulated; and not from the after carriage and success of the War.



Vale.

An Abstract of the Proceedings of Parliament from the first Convention

(Nov. 3. 1640.) unto the taking up of Arms,
which was June 10. 1642. According
to three distinct periods of time.

*The first Period, containing severall Acts passed by the King
and both Houses of Parliament.*

- 1 **F** Or a Triennial Parliament.
2. For the Abolition of the Star-Chamber.
 3. For taking away the High-Commission court.
 4. Against Ship-money.
 5. Against Coat and Conduct-money.
 6. Against Monopolies.
 7. For bounding all the Forrefts in England.
 8. Concerning Tunnage and Poundage.
 9. For regulating the office of the Clerke of the Market.
 10. Concerning the businesse of Knighthood.
 11. For the continuance of this Parliament.

By which Acts, the severall Grievances were remedied,
which the Lords had set forth in their Petition, lately present-
ed to His Majesty at *York*.

Also by the first, and the last of those Acts, assurance was
given of farther remedies in that kinde, both for the present,
and for the time to come, as is set forth in the Remonstrance
of the state of the Kingdome, *Decemb. 15.*

*The second Period, containing the proceedings of both Houses
of Parliament, before the Tumults.*

1. A Bill for removing the Bishops from their Votes in the
Lords House passed the House of Commons: In the House of
Peeres, after severall long free debates, it was by very much
the major part absolutely rejected.

1641.

Bishops
Votes.

Root and
branch.

2. A Bil was brought into the House of Commons for the extirpation of Bishops, and of Deanes, and Chapters; but it passed not.

3. Sir *Arthur Haslerig* brought in a Bill to place a Generall at Land, and an Admirall at Sea, with absolute power over the Subject; and it was rejected.

Publick wor-
ship.

4. The House of Lords published an Order for the due observation of the Laws concerning the publike worship of God, 9. *Sept.*

Book of Com-
mon prayer.

5. A Vote passed in the House of Commons for the Book of Common Prayer, in *Novemb.*

The third Period containing the proceedings between the King and the Houses of Parliament, since the Tumults.

Tumults.

1. In *Decemb.* the House of Commons published a Remonstrance of the state of the Kingdome, setting forth all the Errors of His Majesties Government. Wherein also they declare, That the Party of Bishops and Popish Lords in the House of Peeres, have hindred the proceeding of divers good Bills passed in the Commons House concerning the Reformation of sundry great Abuses and Corruptions both in Church & State. And thereupon the Tumultuous People in and about *London* resort to *Westminster* with clubs and swords, crying through the streets, *Westminster-Hall*, and between the two Houses, *No Bishops, No Bishops, No Popish Lords*; and misusing the severall Members of either House, who, they were informed, favoured not their ends; and using seditious and traiterous speeches against His Majesty himselfe.

Bishops Votes.

The Lords twice moved the House of Commons to joyn with them in an Order against Tumults.

His Majesty also sent a Message to the Lord Mayor for preventing the like tumultuous Assemblies.

The Members
accused.

2. *Jan.* 4. The King exhibited Articles of High-Treason against the Lord *Kymbolson*, and the five Members; as for other matters, so for endeavouring to subvert the Fundamentall Lawes and Government of this Kingdome; and to deprive him of his Regall power, and to place an Arbitrary, and Tyrannicall power in Subjects: and for raising and countenancing Tumults, thereby to compell the Parliament to order, limit, and dispose their Proceedings as might concur with their Designs.

Upon

Upon an Order published by the House of Commons against the Arresting of their Members, the King goes in Person to demand them.

The Houses thereupon adjourn themselves into London, and the City takes the Members into protection, under pretence of maintaining the privilege of Parliament. The neighbouring Counties also do the like, as appears by their several Petitions.

And Jan. 11. the accused Members are guarded to *Westminster* with a great force both by water and land.

To compose these distempers, his Majesty sent a Message to both Houses, Jan. 20. Advising them to take into consideration all such particulars as they held necessary for upholding his just Regall power, and settling his Revenue; as also for establishing Religion (with due regard to tender consciences in point of Ceremonies) and for securing their Priviledges, and the liberty of the Subject.

3. For their better security whilst they should debate & pursue this Message, the House of Commons Petition his Majesty, that the Militia, and the forts and Castles may be put in the hands of such men as they did confide in, Jan. 27. The power of the Kingdom.

Because the Major part of Lords would not concur with the House of Com. in the business of the Militia, the poor people in and about *London*, petition the House of Commons against those Lords, as Malignants, and as disturbers of their peace, and threaten to remove them (Jan. 31.) so they withdrew themselves; and the Militia was carried by the remaining party of the Lords. The Militia.

In *Febr.* and *March*, Both the Houses petition the King about the Militia: His Majesty condescends to commit the Execution of the Militia (in the severall Counties) to such men as they should recommend unto him. But this satisfied them not: and they vote his Majesties Commissions of Lieutenancy to be Illegall; and they settle the Militia by an Ordinance; excluding his Majesty from any power in the disposition or execution of it.

In *April*, when his Majesty sent them the Message of his intention to go into *Ireland*, he sent them also a Bill for settling the Militia of the whole Kingdom for one year in the hands of those men they had recommended unto him; so that himself

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self should not be able to execute it without the advice of the Parliament, and when his Majesty should be out of the Kingdom, the sole execution to be in them.

They on the contrary offer him a Bill for settling it absolutely in the hands of some men, excluding his Majesty altogether, for two yeares.

The Kings negative Vote.

In *May*, They Declare against the Kings Negative Voice (even in the business of the Militia; without which his Majesty cannot discharge his Kingly Office, and protect his people) Also they say, that they should not want modesty, or duty, if they followed the highest precedents of other Parliaments.

The 19 Propositions.

4. To compose the differences arisen, & to satisfy their fears, and jealousies, they offer to his Majesty 19 Propositions, *June 2.* which strike at Regall power it self; and would transfer it to, and settle it in, the Houses of Parliament for ever and so of a Monarchy would make this an Aristocracy and Democracy; (suitable to the Government they intend in the Church, the Presbitery;) and upon the Kings refusal of them, they publish Propositions for bringing in of money, &c. to raise an Army. *June 10.*

The result.

5. From the premises it appears; that the publike grievances of the Kingdome were all remedied at the beginning of the Parliament: And that presently there was an attempt (by some) to alter the government of the Church and State: And when they could not compass it in a free Parliamentary way, that they attempted it first by Tumults, forcing the Parliament; and after ward by Armes to force the King.

And in this case I would have every one, complying with them, to consider the Doctrine of the Church of *Scotland* concerning the Civil Magistrates, delivered in these following words;

The Scottish Confession.

We confesse, and acknowledge, Empires, Kingdomes, Dominions, and Cities, to be distinguished, and ordained by God. The powers, and Authorities in the same (be it of Emperors in their Empires, Kings in their realmes, Dukes, and Princes in their Dominions, and of other Magistrates in their Cities) to be Gods Holy Ordinance; ordained for the manifestation of his own Glory, and for the singular profit, and commodity of mankind: so that whosoever goeth about to take away, or to confound the whole

whole State of Civil policies now long established, we affirm the same men not only to be enemies to mankind, but also wickedly to fight against Gods expressed will.

It being evident, how, and by what means the Power of the Kingdom was seized on, and why and to what end Armes were taken up, on the one side; tis thereby manifest also wherefore they are taken up on the other side:

1. To maintaine the Liberty and Freedom of Vote in Parliament against Tumults.

Why th: King
taketh up
Armes.

2. For recovery of his Majesties Rights and Prerogatives.

3. For redemption of the subject in point of Propriety, and Liberty, from new and illegall impositions and imprisonments.

4. To reduce the subject to obedience in point of the Militia, and of the Lawes concerning Religion.

So the King and his forces come amongst you to Right the Parliament, and himself, and to reduce you and to take you into his protection, and to require aide, and comfort of you. And (saith the confession of the Church of Scotland, which by the Covenant you have sworne to maintaine) They who deny comfort and aide to Kings and Princes, travelling vigilantly in their office, as his Majesty doth, even to the hazard of his life: deny aide and comfort to God himself, who requires it of them by his Lieutenant.

The a ivertise-
ments.

To the City
and Countries.

Besides we have all a speciall obligation upon us (by our Oathes of Allegiance, and Supremacy) to defend the Kings Person, his Crowne, and Dignity; and to maintaine and defend all his Preheminences, Priviledges and Prerogatives whatsoever.

Nor do his Majesties forces come (as you conceive) to invade, spoile, kill, and slay, nor to exercise any hostility, unless opposed by you; and opposing in this case, doubtlesse you cannot but be guilty of resisting the Ordinance of God. (*Rom. 13.*) and of all the bloodshed and rapine, and devastation that shall happen upon your resistance.

And whereas men ordinarily engage themselves for Liberty, and for Religion; I would have them to consider (as I conceive)

1. That our Liberty, as it was sufficiently asserted, and settled by divers Acts in the beginning of the Parl. so it might have been kept inviolate by the authority of the Parl. sitting so long as they please; and by the power of the Militia settled in the hands of those men whom they had recommended to His Majesty: But (I feare) Liberty with subjection doth not suffice now: and the affectation of

Of Liberty.

Liberty

Of Religion.

Liberty without Subjection is no lesse then Rebellion.
 2. That our Religion by Law established might have been preserved also by the same Authority and Power; and by the same means their Priviledges also might have been preserved and secured.

Besides, his Majesty by his Proclamation had required the due observation of the Lawes concerning Religion; and it is a cause in part of his Majesties taking up Armes, to maintaine the Religion by Law established.

Of Popery.

And (as concerning Popery) to suppress the growth thereof his Majesty had by a Proclamation required the Lawes against Popish Recusants to be put in execution without favor or connivence.

And (to root out Popery) his Majesty offered to joyne with the two Houses in any further Act against Priests, and Jesuits disturbing the State, and against Papists eluding the Laws by trust: and for the education of the children of Papists by Protestants in the Protestant Religion.

But their extirpation must be Military, not Parliamentary; And they are not content with preserving, but fight for altering Religion by Law established; if not in Doctrine (as I doubt whether the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, concerning Active and Passive Subjection, delivered in the bookes of Homilies will stand, or no) yet in the forme of Worship, and frame of Church Government, and that against the Lawes, the King, the Order and Vote of the Houses before the Tumults.

Of Christ his cause.

Lastly, whereas men flatter themselves, that they fight for Gods cause, and for Christs cause. (*i.e.*) For the Presbyterian Discipline, and Government, which they conceive to be of Gods and Christs own institution; I would have them enquire and informe themselves, whether the House of Commons have not voted that Government, and Discipline not to be of Divine Right; and whether they have not resolved, and professed that they wil admit no Church Government to be of Divine Right, that they may order and alter it as they please; and whether this be not the chiefe reason wherefore they deny the Divine Right of Episcopacy.

Of the Presbytery.

PROV. 24. 21, 22.

My Son, feare thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change.

For their calamity shall rise suddenly, and who knoweth the ruine of them both?



MERCVRIVS AVLICVS.

Communicating the Intelligence and
affaires of the Court, to the
rest of the KINGDOM.

The 26 Weeks, ending June 29. 1644.

6
P.P. Oxford
K.

SUNDAY, June 23.



O let passe those *London* tales of *Julius* his
Dreams, *Confessions* and *Deeds*, (He being re-
solved not to trouble you with any thing of
so mean consideration as himselfe.) Be pleased
to remember we told you this day month of
the *Rebels* barbarous murder at *Milford*

Haven; which hath prospered so quickly, that now that blon-
dy *Mariner* begins to fear he may ere long be brought to rec-
kon for it. For *Swallow* not satisfied with pyrrhic and *Re-
vanche* did practise by land also both in *Parish* and *County*, *Warwick*,
Shropshire, and *Gloucestershire*, all that gallant Gentleman Co-
lonell *Charles Gerard* made him face about, driving the barba-
rous Felon to the place from whence he came; two of the
three Counties are perfectly cleared, and the third so chastised
that the *Rebels* are already at the *Water's* side, the *Wills* Gen-
try and *Commons* were so much startled at the horror of the
fact, that they now rise as one man to punish the Malefactors.

And the *Faction* are eager to dispatch men to their graves
that they may more handsomely become their Executors, and
share their estates; which after death is so unquestionably the

J J

Rebels

Rebells Inheritance, that commonly they take possession while the owners are alive: for on Wednesday last June 22. at Sir Edward Bishops house in Channell Roe in Westminster, the goods belonging to these Lords and Gentlemen were openly sold, viz. the Earle of Derby, the Lord Paulet, Sir William Killgrew, Sir William Crofts, Sir William Portman, Master Denham, Master Bradshaw, Master Paine, Master Lloyd, Master Smith, Master Roberts, Master Long and others. A Gentlewoman passing by, asked the Seller by what Law he could sell that which others had bought and paid for? the Brother answered, he had as much right to all those goods as the King had so White-hall; he meant he had as much right, as any of all the Rebels at Westminster.

MONDAY. June 24.

Nay, so tenacious are they of other mens goods, that their owne Profelites and Servants cannot make them loose their hold, for the Earle of Roxburgh (as perfect a Traytour as any of His Majesties old Servants in Scotland) is like to loose his money and Plate which was lately found at Saint James's, but because he is now in Armes with his Brethren in Scotland, the State-Committee hath undertaken to see him stripped out of some Delinquent's estate in England. And Sir Edward Dering after all his Proccatations, Declarations, and Overtures, could onely recover 200. per annum out of his whole estate, nor would his Tenants pay him that; which with other discontent, (whereof himselfe was Author) hath doublelesse shortned his life, for this day we were for certaine advertised, that he dyed suddenly on Saturday last, of whom the Country fellow (who brought the newes) said, He was sure Sir Edward dyed of an Apoplexy in his breath; the men meant an Impostume. But Sir Edward is dead.

Nay, since all Lands and Goods must be held by no Tenure, but onely by Club-law, no wonder the Members voted (on Saturday last) That 12000 more Scots should be brought into England; The Truth is, our Brethren would gladly try change

exchange of Pastures, and after they are got into *York, Newcastle, and Hull*, (for their hopes leuell at those three places) get them out he that can. Though for present this vote is only passed, to spread abroad their power, that if those in *Yorkshire* be in such misery; they have more Rebels in the *Marquisse*, already to be drawne out for supportation of the Cause.

THURSDAY, June 25.

And yet their Scots Reemim must not be too confident, for the Marquesse of *Montrose* hath now so gallant a body, with the helpe of Sir *John Morley* and Colonell *Clavering*, that they have well nigh cleared all the foure Northerne Counties; having routed *Walter at Hallow* (whom they at *Exeter* made their Deputy for those Counties) chased him quite out of those parts; and driven him to his Brethren in *Yorkshire, Beverington, Colingwood, Delavil*, and the rest of his Faction being forced to trot after him, who were labouring to grow into a Body; *Walton* and his Brethren being expelled thence, the Lord Marquesse with the Earle of *Grafston, Northdale*, and *Abby*, and the Lords *Ogilby* and *Ray*, fell upon *Ellersburgh Towne and Castle*, which the Lord *Saint-Clare* Regiment delivered up, and themselves at mercy, with 100 Armes, Two Peeeces of Ordnance, and Six Barrels of Powder. This gave them occasion to take the *South Shields* at a farre easer rate then heretofore was lost, taking the Rebels without so much as promise of quarter, 150 Muskets, and 4 Peeeces of Cannon. The same of this cleared the Carrisons of *Durham, Lumley Castle, and Blythburgh*, without striking a blow. And this for encouragement of the Earle of *Gloucester*, who now lies at *Kilby* with his fellow Rebels, *Leitchfield, Quenberry, Leitchfield*, and the Lord *Linton* (ontly sonne and heire to the Earle of *Traguar*) who at long running have plucked off their visors, and now appeare in their owne likenesse (down-right Traitors and Rebels) which will disable them from doing His Majestie that mischief which they did heretofore as long as they were trusted. And in the same Letters it was fur-

ther certified, that the Marquess of *Hamilton* went on gallantly in the North of *Scotland*; who after he had taken *Aberdeen*, advanced with 4000 Foot and 600 Horse towards the Towne of *Monros* (30 miles on this side *Aberdeen*) where he routed those Rebels under the Laird of *Dunne*, took a Peece of Ordnance, good store of Armes, and burnt almost all that seditious Towne.

WEDNESDAY. June 26.

And to helpe them in *Scotland* yet a little farther, we are now able of a certaine to tell them, that their friends before *Torke* were deerly welcomed on Sunday was seavenight (June 26.) For there having beene a Treaty the day before, and the mixt Rebels perswading the most noble Marquess of *New Castle* resolved so yeild rather his life then the City, gave on upon it furiously, springing a mine (which fell short) and suffered to enter at a small breach, they hurried in, and lost their lives decently, as Rebels should doe. Thousands (for wee met with no Letters but speake it the greatest slaughter that was in *England* these many yeapes, Two Thousand at least) of *Manchesters* association went together into another world; for the storme fell most on him. The Rebels confesse onely 600 slayne, but had they used Truth this Rebellion had never beene 600 strong. And should they now use it, their Army would drop off as fast or faster then *Waller* did when he was last in *Worcestershire*; of whose forces well nigh 300 (as by Letters thence we are certified) forsook Sir *William* and went to Sir *Gilbert Gerard* Governour of *Worcester*, a faine better Souldier and a much better man. Who (as we are first certified) sent out a party of horse and brought in 7 men and 18 horses of *Colonell Tinkers* Regiment from the borders of *Warwickshire*, which perhaps was the reason why *Tinkers Fox* came not to Sir *William Waller*, as you'l heare anon.

THURSDAY. June 27.

Or rather *Tinkers Fox* was deservedly melancholy, because the good Wine for him and his friends of *Warwickshire*, was taken at *Brickhill* on Saturday last by a partee sent out by the valiant

well as Barke of *Cleveland*. For besides 16 Cart loads of Gro-
cery Ware and Wine, (whereof 4 Tuns of Sacke and Claret)
there were select extraordinary bottles for certaine particular
Brethren of *Cowbery* and *Wormicke*.

In the meane while the Earle of *Cleveland* marched to-
wards *Newport-Pagnell*, hoping to draw them out, but Sir
Samuel Luke stood in his posture of defence, and would not be
invited forth; yet still when he observed a saw of His Ma-
jesties Horse, then would he peep out with three times their
number, though ever 'twas his fortune to be suddenly banged
home againe. Five of those Rebels were upon Master *Richard*
Thornhill (a *Kentish* Gentleman) who discharging both his
Pistols, kill'd a man and a horse, and put the rest to a shameful
flight. In revenge of which affront five Rebell Scouts would
needs give an Alarme to the Earle of *Cleveland* Quarters at
Stony-Stratford on Monday last before three in the morning;
but three of those five were handsomely taken Prisoners; and
one of them being asked who he was for, answered very
guiltily, *Sir, I must confess I am for King and Parliament.*

FRIDAY. June 28.

And well might he blush, to say he was for the King, and
yet fight against Him; which vulgar State-Non-sense is now
so evident, that our most zealous hypocrites resolve to leave it
off. For whereas they have hitherto decryed the *Common*
Prayer-Book, because 'tis obely a set forme of Prayers, and so
(forsooth) breeding on Popery; whereby they damned it all
in grosse, They now begin to mince it (since the common peo-
ple of *England* will not easily forsake their Liturgy) and leave
out such parcels as they have most edge against; particularly
that Prayer appointed for the Kings Majesty in many of their
bookes is expunged or torne out; or if it remaine, they use it
not, or (which is worse) mangle it into rebellious non-sense.
As one lately did, who left out these words [*Strengthen Him*
that He may triumph and overcome all His enemies]. So at last
they confesse they are the Kings Enemies, and at no other ca-
pacity but as he is a *Kave*, which proves them Rebels not only

against His Majestie: Our against all Kings and Princes from
Adam to the end of the world. Nay, they might have called God Almighty to wit-
ness, for (as we are for certaine advertised in Lectures with
us to the good Master *Jack* in *Grays* Church preached there on
Sunday last (on *Gen. 1. 24*) and delivered this Sermon
For his doctrine: That God is the Father of all Evils, he will all
Evils, he will all sinners. 'Tis true this blasphemy is but tran-
scribed out of another language, yet sure the Audiences deserve
a better Sermon, and many perhaps have it now when I am
Learning or Homily, you no doubt have it now. As for the
Teacher we suspect by his Doctrine he laboured to persuade
that God had decreed this Rebellion in England, and therefore
the people should not thought they were Rebels. As for the
Such Preachers as this you may find in those Regions
which follow Sir *William Waller*, who had many a while of
such keene rebellious Brownists; that they foolishly will the
Excellencies followers as *Malcontents* and *Capitulators* for which
they were favoured at *Windsor*; that should as much be
voted from his Excellency to Sir *William Waller*, which made
the Earle send them a pitefull Complaining Letter, wherein
he subscribed himselfe; *Tome innocent* *Thomas* *suspected* *servant*
W S S E T *1654* *23rd* *June* *1654* *Waller*
But whether Sir *William* deserved reward, yet will be by
his dayes action betwixt His Majesties Army & these wofull
Rebels under Sir *William Waller*; For His Majestie being at *Walling-
ford* on Monday last, had intelligence brought that *Waller* was
at *Chipping-Norton*; and next day marched to *Wallingford*
Wallingford (for the fourth of King *Charles* and *Waller*
with blood bought was now a hand) the peeping Rebels
living lost and wearied out many of his pack, so as he was
driven into *Gloucester* *Gloucester* to patch up his tal-
ble.) Hereupon His Majestie came from *Buckingham* and
marched to *Brackley* on Wednesday last; and having already
put *Waller* to rest and wait by twice crossing the *Severn*,
thought not fit to give him rest but resolved to find him out
Waller

Waller had his Rendezvous in *Wallingford* field, and there his friends from *Barbury*, *Wallingford*, and *Wallingford* came unto him: wherefore on Thursday morning he ascended *Bar hill*, a very pleasant and comfortable prospect, while no Colours were visible but his owne; and came to *Barbury*, His Majestie marched to *Wallingford*, and lay that night at *Barbury* near his house. On Friday morning Waller marched to *Wallingford*, and about eleven of clocke went to the foot of *Crook hill*, halfe a mile from *Barbury* westward, and there drew up his Army, having a hill at his backe, a great hedge with a deepe ditch for his fronte, and flanked also with divers hedges and ditches. The King marched into *Wallingford* field and faced Waller all that day, and here His Majesties Army stayed all night, having sent to command men under the conduct of Colonell *Thomas* to defend that part of *Wallingford* towards the Rebels, together with *Wallingford* village, *Wallingford* being both which the Colonell performed him selfe, and exact good Souldier of known ability, though the Rebels often attempted the place with several parties, wherein they lost many of their men, and many more wounded, whereof one was a Lieutenant Colonell, shot through the thigh, yet in all this service the Colonell lost His Majestie not so much as one common Souldier, and but three wounded.

As soone as it was light this morning Waller drew off from the place where he stood embarked, and advanced to a hill called *Barbury* hill, some what nearer *Wallingford*; and there drew up againe in *Barbury* field, having the same hedge and ditches before his front, and both on his flanks were the same hedges (you know in conditions of old, this *Barbury* hedge, ditches, these you must grant him, hee is not mistaken, where the Rebels was couching all the forenoon). His Majestie endeavoured, but could not invade him downe, where was none the same of *Wallingford*, till His Majestie drew off and marched towards *Dunstable*, leaving a guard of Dragoons at *Crook* bridge, which was the passe over *Wallingford* between the two Armies. When the Van and Main body of His Majesties Army were gone, and the Rebels were passing by, those

those Musketeers at the Bridge were gone off; (whether of their own accord, or commanded off, or forced off, we cannot say.) Which *Master* perceiving, he instantly made down to the Bridge, to bite the heele according to his custome; Two Thousand Horse and 900 Foot with 14 Peeeces of Ordnance, were already gotten over, and the rest of his Army following after. These he thought sufficient to distresse His Majesties Retire, consisting of the Earle of *Northampton* and the Earle of *Cleveland* Brigades of Horse, and Sir *Bernard Astley's* Tertia of Foot. Those Two most valiant Earles instantly faced about, and twice charged through the Rebels, and were so well seconded by their Horse, and Sir *Bernard Astley's* Foot, that in a short time they routed the Rebels both Horse and Foot, killed 150 in the place, took all their 14 Peeeces of Ordnance, whereof 11 Brasse; viz. 5 Sakers, 1 Twelve pound Peece, 1 Demiculverin, a Mynion, a Three pound Peece, &c. besides Two Blunders for Muskets and Leather Guns invented by Col. *Watts* a Scot, who lately made them at *Lambeth* (in the same place where the Gun-powder-Traytors practised) and received 2000l for them, as appears by writings found in his pocket, himselfe being now Generall of *Waller's* Artillery, though His Majestie made him Master Gunner of *England*, and hath for many years given him 300l per Annum, for which favours he now laboured to murder His Sacred Majestie, divers great shot being particularly made towards that place where their perspectives discovered His Majesties Person; but this man (if it be lawfull to call him so) was this day taken Prisoner with the worke of his hands; who being brought before His Majestie, said, *God frish his heart was alwayes with His Majestie* (so is mine with the *State-Committee*.) And besides this gratefull servant, there was taken prisoner Lieutenant Colonel *Talbot* (Sir *William Waller's* owne Lieutenant Colonel) Lieutenant Colonel *Baynes*, Lieu Col. to Colonel *Jones*, Captaine *Ramsay*, Captaine *Wors*, Captaine *Hill*, Lieutenant *Perry*, Lieutenant *Goodwin*, Coronet *Causfield* (brother to the Lord *Causfield*) Coronet *Nichols*, Coronet *Linde*, Coronet *Blades*, with other Ensignes, Coronets, and divers Quartermasters and other

other inferiour Officers, besides ninescore and eight common Souldiers, and five Gunners. But to allay this Victory, His Majestie lost two noble *Kentish* Knights, the one Sir *William Boteler* (a Gentleman full of noble resolution, who both before and since the beginning of this Rebellion wholly devoted himselfe to His Majesties service) the other Sir *William Clarke*, slaine in the head of his Regiment, after he had gallantly charged through Horse and Foot; his mortall wound newly given him, he turned about and said, *He saw Sir William Boteler fall, and wished his Souldiers to fetch him off.* Some Noble Gentlemen we had hurt, especially the Lord *Wilmore*, Lieutenant Generall of His Majesties Horse, shot into the Arme, besides a bullet which grazed over his body, but both so lightly, that they hindered not his further service, which this day was very eminent, engaging himselfe so farre, that he was twice prisoner, but rescued againe by Sir *Fredericke Cornwallis* & Mr *Robert Howard* (since knighted for his gallant carriage in this Action) Colonel *Nesvill* received a light hurt on his shoulder, who with his brave Regiment did exemplary service, charging so gallantly through Horse and foot, that he was for a good while given for lost, till (as his manner is) he forced his way home through the thickest of the Rebels, Captain *Hatchers* received a wound but not dangerous; Captaine *Baswell* had three of his fingers cut off, yet found a hand to bring off one of the Rebels Colours, (there were twelve in all taken, foure Colours of Foote, and eight of Horse) Coronet *Brooke* of Sir *William Botlers* Regiment, is sore hurt, who with his Coronets Staffe killed a Rebell Canoneer as he was giving fire to a peece of Ordnance. Some other Gentlemen (whose names are unknowne to us) had light hurts, but gave worse wounds then they received. Besides the two gallant Knights we heare of no Officer slaine, and at most but 14 Common Souldiers.

If you expect a List of the Rebels men of note hurt or killed, we must informe you that *Sergeant Major General Woodmonger*, and *Colonell Tinker Fox* were not then come up with their men of quality. And yet a strong report was in both Armies, that Sir *William* (God blesse us) himselfe was dangerously wounded,

wounded, but such as are intimate with him say the Knight was very carefull of his health. Fourescore and twelve Rebells in one body came in to His Majesty humbly craving His Majesties gracious pardon; And 240 were met towards *Warwickshire* labouring to find out a better Master then Sir *William*. The truth is, Sir *William* had gotten assistance from *Coventry*, *Kilnworth Castle*, *Warwick*, &c. nay Mr *Masse* was call'd on, and *Tinker Fox* was summoned to *Banbury* (the old Rendezvous for the Brethren of his Order) and *Waller* device to get the faction out of their Garrisons, was by telling them they should stay out but very few dayes; for he would leave part of his army with them to take in *Banbury Castle* (which he knew would please them) and himselfe with the rest would pursue the KING, whose strength (he said) was inconsiderable. But Sir *William* must satisfie a few tender consciences among us, why he still hunted on with his blond hounds, ('tis their owne phrase in print.) For when His Majesty left *Oxford*, he left his Lords and Privy Counsellours behind him, and Sir *William* still being commanded to fight, manifests to the World, that it was not the Evil Counsellours but the good King they fought against; not to rescue him from them, but to remove him from this present world; which was better interpreted by their great Ordnance in those particular shot made at His Sacred Body (the prisoners confessing that their Canoneers were shew'd the marke by severall perspective glasses) and lest the Canon should not effect it, every single Rebell was taught his lesson by their field word, which was VICTORY WITHOUT QUARTER. Which shall sticke upon them for an eternall evidencie, that they resolved to kill the King. But if you consider what Ordnance and Colours they lost; how many Rebells were slayne, how many taken prisoners, how many came in, and how many run away, you'll conclude King-catching is a very unthrifty trade.

Now though Sir *William Waller* hath paid part of his Costmes at *Croopredy bridge*, yet the *London* Newes-men will refund it next weeke, though (as 'tis their custome) they quarrell about the Reckoning. One of them saies, as *Thou wilt see*

William

William Balfoure came before Weymouth, above 400 of those Cavaliers were content to march away only with sticks in their hands. Another says, 2. That the Cavaliers in Weymouth left the Towne, and never staid to treat; (you two should Treat before your Eyes come abroad.) 3. That the Cavaliers in Taunton-Deane Castle gilded up themselves as soone as his Excellency looked upon them, (yes, he look't upon them, but would not stay that they might looke on him.) 4. That the Cavaliers in the West doe deliver up their Garrisons as his Excellencie summons, even as the men of Jericho at the sound of the Trumpets, (call those Trumpets by their true name.) 5. That Sir William Waller took 400 of His Majesties Horse near Bewdley Bridge, (No, 'twas at the Bridge near Banbury.) 6. That the Cavaliers set Alington on fire, and burnt 60 houses down to the ground; (Aske the Townsmen if the Cavaliers did it.) 7. That the Lord Hopton laboure to pick up a poore scurvy Army, but he cannot raise his dead men, (but you at London can.) 8. That there is a Committee assigned to take the subscriptions of the Members of the House for the publick service, (The Members subscribe often, but when will they pay the money?) 9. That because the Earle of Essex is in some want in the West; therefore the Committee should take care to supply the Unexpected Necessity of his Army, (tell us the markes of your Invincible Necessity and your Unexpected Necessity.) 10. That at York the Earle of Manchester's men testified the Honour of their cause by the Honesty of their wounds; (these words are just faces about, and so his Lordship fought.) 11. That his Excellency in his Letter to the Houses had divers expressions full of honour and noble resolution, (but the Members look't scurvily on those expressions, and lopt off from his Excellency Ten Thousand pounds a moneth.) 12. That a Partner of Horse under the command of Colonel Urrey came to Dunstable, and with a long knife kill'd the Minister in the Pulpit, ('twas a pretty long knife, for the Colonell was then in Lancashire.) 13. That a Letter came from the Lord General from Weymouth, in desire he might have Armes sent speedily unto him. And another says, That his Excellency found in many

Armes hid in Weymouth as will furnishe 2000 new rail'd men; (Gentlemen, you'll never agree till you speak truth.) 14. That the cruell villanous Cavaliers in Wingfield Mannour-house put two honest men to death; because they were Protestants; (Two Lyes with a breath; one, that they were put to death; and another, because they were Protestants.) 15. That before Prince RUPERTS Forces took Leverpoole, the Garrison and Inhabitants had quit the Towne, (and yet there were taken 400 armed Prisoners.) 16. That Sir William Breton and his forces came that night into Birmingham in Warwickshire. And another saith, That Sir William came the same day from his Quarters to London with two or three of his men. (He was at Birmingham in the morning, at London at dinner, and at Birmingham again before night, but 180 small miles.) 17. That His Majestie fled from Oxford to Worcester onely with Two Thousand Horse. And within three lines he saies, That the Earle of Denbigh routed Four Thousand of the Lord Wilmots Horse at Dudley Castle, ('Twere better you spake Truth, you have a most Treacherous memory.) 18. That the Lord Generall and Sir William Waller's falling at variance is like this difference betwixt Paul and Barnabas; for Paul went to Syria and Barnabas to Cyprus, so his Excellency went Westward, and Sir William Waller followed the King; ('Tis part of my Lady Wallers last Sermon, and the Pigeon hath taken notes from her.) 19. That the Earle of Denbigh at Dudley Castle lost one Captaine Glover, a Gentleman of Coventry, who received so many woundes that his very Scarfe was dyed red in his own bloud; (Alas, there's a Coventry blew Scarfe quite spoiled.) 20. That though the Oxford Schollars have put on Ruffs and Belts, and slung aside their gownes, the time will come when they shall wish they had kept still to their LOGICK (Good Sir let Logicks alone till you can spell it without a D.) 21. That His Majestie came backe to Oxford onely to take fresh Horses, that he might runne away the faster, but Sir William Waller hath cutt off all the Bridges and passes for to prevent his flight. — Sirra, no more of Bridges, Croyedly Bridge neare Banbury hath halfe undone yet, tis a hard word, but tis true.

FINIS;

K. *Mercurius Britannicus*

Communicating the affaires of great

BRITAIN:

For the better Information of the People.

From Monday the 8. of July. to Monday the 15. of July. 1644.

IT is now *Ordered* in the House that a *Committee* take care for completing Sir *William Wallers* Army, and establishing it, and a little care would be had for *Reforming* it too, in this time of *Reformation*, for that gallant Generall cannot himselfe hear every *Order*, and see every *debauched carriage*, and the sins of our army are the greatest impediment to our victories, and lie most in the way of our *marches*, and stops our *Advancings*.

Sir *William Wallers* Army completed, Reformed.

An *Ordinance* is passing for the completing an Army out of the *Associations* and some other Counties, to quarter neere *Oxford* to save the Countrey from incursions, and in good time to look over the walls of *Oxford* too, and visite his Majesties *Garrison*, and *Universities*, and see how the *Souldiers* and *Schollers* agree.

The new associated Army.

The States *Ambassadors* have now addressed themselves to the Houses of Parliament, under that name and title: who sayes that a victory in the North is no advantage nor lustre to the State?

A parliament since the victory: in the North.

I cannot let passe that glorious *Victory* without drawing up the *Battell* North once again into their severall *Brigades*.

Generall *Lefty* gave order for drawing up of the Battell; The right wing of horse was intrusted to Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, a man of known Valour and Resolution, it did consist of his whole Cavalry, and three Regiments of the Scottissh horse, commanded by the Earle of *Dalbousie*, Earle of *Erlington*, and Lord *Balgony*; next unto them was drawn up the right wing of the foot, consisting of the Lord *Fairfax* his foot, and two Brigades of the Scottissh foot for a Reserve. In the main Battell was the Regiments of the Earle of *Lindsey*, Lord *Mairland*, Earle of *Cassilis*,

and *Kelheads*, and two Brigades of the Earle of *Manchesters*; In the reserve was the Earle of *Backleigh* his Regiment, the Earle of *Lowsons*, Earle of *Dumferlings*, Lord *Couper*, Generall *Hamiltons*, Generall of the Artillery, *Edinburgh* Regiment had a Brigade of *Manchesters*: Upon the left wing of horse was the Earle of *Manchesters* whole Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Generall *Cromwell*, and three Regiments of the Scottish horse, commanded by Generall Major *Lestly*, and upon their left hand neer a crosse ditch, where the enemy had a Regiment of foot, was placed the Scottish Dragoons, under the command of Colonell *Frisell*: Orders being given to advance, the Battell was led on by Generall *Hambleton*, Lievetenant Generall *Balie*, and Major Generall *Crawford*; the Reserve being committed to the trust of Generall Major *Lumsdain*: There was a great Ditch between the Enemy and us, which ran along the front of the Battell, only between the Earle of *Manchesters* foot and the enemy there was a plain; in this Ditch the enemy had placed foure Brigades of their best Foot, which upon the advance of our Battell were forced to give ground, being gallantly assaulted by the Earle of *Lindsies* Regiment, the Lord *Maitlands*, *Caisilis*, and *Kelheads*, Generall Major *Crawford* having overwinged the enemy set upon their flank, and did very good execution upon the enemy, which gave occasion to the Scottish foot to advance and passe the Ditch. The right wing of our Foot had severall misfortunes, for betwixt them and the enemy there was no passage but at a narrow Lane, where they could not march above 3. or 4. in front, upon the one side of the Lane was a Ditch, and on the other an Hedge, both whereof were lined with Musketeires, notwithstanding Sir *Tho: Fairfax* charged gallantly, but the enemy keeping themselves in a body, and receiving them by threes and foures as they marched out of the Lane, and (by what mistake I know not) Sir *Thomas Fairfax* his new leaved regiments being in the Van they wheeled about, and being hotly pursued by the enemy came backe upon the *L. Fairfax* Foot, and the reserve of the Scottish Foot, broke them wholly, and trod the most part of them under foot.

Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, Colonell *Lambert*, and Sir *Thomas* his brother with five or six Troopes charged through the enemy and went to the left wing of Horse, the two Squadrons of *Balgornes* regiment being divided by the enemy each from the other, one of them being Lancires charged a Regiment of the enemies foot, and put them wholly to the rout, and after joyned with the left wing of Horse, the other by another way went also to the left wing; The Earle of *Eglintons* regiment maintained their ground (most of the enemies going on in the pursuit of the Horse and Foot that fled) but with the losse of four Lieutenants, the Lieutenant Colonell, the Major,

Major, and *Eglingtons* Sonne being deadly wounded, *Sir Charles Lucas* and General Major *Porter* having thus divided all our Horse on that wing, assaulted the Scottish Foot upon their Flanks, so that they had the Foot upon their front, and the whole Cavalry of the enemies left wing to fight with, whom they encountered with so much courage and resolution, that having enterlined their Musquetiers with Pikemen, they made the enemies Horse notwithstanding all the assistance they had of their foot, at two severall assaults to give ground; and in this hot dispute with both, they continued almost an houre, still maintaining their ground; Lieut. Generall *Baily*, and Gen. Major *Lumsden* (who both gave good evidence of their courage and skill) perceiving the greatst weight of the battell to lye sore upon the Earl of *Lindsey*, and Lord *Maitlands* regiment, sent up a reserve for their assistance, after which the enemies Horse having made a third assault upon them, had almost put them in some disorder; but that the E. of *Lindsey*, and Lieut. Colonell *Pitcott*, Lieutenant Colonell to the Lord *Maitlands* Regiment behaved themselves so gallantly, that they quickly made the enemies Horse, to retreat, killed *Sir Charles Lucas* his Horse, took him Prisoner, and gained ground upon the foote.

The Scottish Dragoons that were placed upon the left wing, by the good managing of Colonell *Frixell* acted their part so well, that at the first assault they beat the enemy from the ditch, and shortly after killed a great many, and put the rest to the rout. Lieutenant Generall *Cromwell* charged *P. Ruperts* horse with exceeding great resolution, and maintained his charge with no lesse valour. Generall Major *Lesly* charged the Earle of *Newcastles* brigade of White-coats and cut them wholly off, 40. excepted, who were taken prisoners, and after them charged a brigade of Green-coats, whereof they cut off a great number, and put the rest to the rout, which service being performed, he charged the enemies horse (with whom Lieut. Generall *Cromwell* was engaged) upon the flank, and in a very short space the enemies whole Cavalry was routed, on whom our fore-Troopes did execution to the walls of *Torke*, but our body of horse kept their ground. Lieut. Generall *Cromwell*, and Major Generall *Lesly* being joyned, and receiving advertisement that our foot were engaged with the enemies horse and foot, marched to their assistance, and met with the enemies horse (being retreated upon the repulse they had from the Scottish Foot) at the same place of disadvantage where they had routed our horse formerly; and indeed their success was unfavourable, if not much worse, for we routed them wholly, killed and tooke their chiefe Officers, and most part of their Standards. After which we set upon the Rears of their foot, and with the assistance of our maine battell, which all this time stood firm, we put them wholly to the rout, killed many, and tooke their Officers, and Colours, and by this time we had no enemy in the Field.

We took all their Ordnance being in number 25. beere 130. Barrells of Powder, besides what was blown up by the Common Souldiers, above an hundred Colours, and ten thousand Armes besides two Waggon of Carbines and Pistols of spare Armes. There were killed upon the place 3000. whereof, upon a judicious view of the dead bodies, two parts appeared to be Gentlemen and Officers. There were 1900. prisoners taken, whereof Sir Charles Lucas Lieutenant Generall of the Earle of Newcastle's horse, Major Generall Porter, and Major-Generall Tillier, besides divers Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors. The losse upon our part, blessed be God, is not great, being onely of one Lieutenant Colonell, some few Captains, and not 300. Common Souldiers.

aperts and
itanicus Co-
urs.

Their Colours being presented to the house by Captaine Stewarts, I must needs add some colour of my own pen, and drop some observations upon them.

A List of the enemies Coronets and Colours, sent by Cap. Will. Stewarts.

1. A White Coronet of Dragons, with a blew and white fringe, in the midst whereof is painted a roundheads face, and on its top the Letter P. (which is conceived to signifie a Puritan) With a Sword in a hand reached from a Cloud, With this Motto, Fiat Iustitia.

2. A blacke Coronet with a blacke and yellow fringe, and a Sword reached from a Cloud, with this Motto, Terribilis ut acies ordinata.

3. A blew, and on it a Crown toward the top, with a Miter beneath the Crown, With the Parliament painted on the side, and this Motto, Nolite tangere Christos meos, to wit, the Crown and Miter.

4. A blacke, with a blacke fringe, and in the middle three Crowns gilded, With this Motto, Quarta perennis erit.

5. A blew, with a silver fringe.

6. A Willow green, with the portraiture of a man, holding in one hand a sword, and in the other a knot, with this Motto, This shall untie it.

7. A Yellow, and in the middle a stooping Lion, at whose breech lieth snatching a mastife Dog, With this Word as it were proceeding from his mouth, Kimbolton, and at his feet little beagles, and before their mouths, Pym, Pym, Pym, with these words proceeding from his mouth, Quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra? that is, how long will you abuse our patience?

8. A blew, With a Motto that cannot be read.

9. Another coloured, With a face, and this motto, aut mors, aut vita decora.

10. A White, with a blew and white fringe, & a red Crosse in the middle.

11. A Red, with a white crosse, and this motto, Pro Rege, & Regno.

12. A blacke, with a blacke and yellow fringe, and a red and white crosse in the middle, and a yellow streamer sloping down from the crosse.

13. A Red, With a red fringe. 14. A Red, With a silver fringe.

15. A blew, With a blew fringe. 16. Another of the same.

17. A Red, With a red and gold fringe.

18. A white with a red and white fringe. 19. A red with a black fringe.

20. A blacke, With a blacke and white fringe.

21. A flesh-coloured Coronets.

Some torne.

Ensignes.

Ensignes

Prince Ruperts Standard, with the Ensignes of the Palestine, were five yards long and broad, with a red crose in the middle.

Three green Ensignes, whereof two with a red crose upon white, and foure or five little white crosses sloping downward.

Six yellow Ensignes with red crosses, and one with a red crose; and three black roses, the rest only yellow.

Foure white with red crosses, whereof one with five black streamers.

Eleven red with white crosses. A blew with a red and white crose.

On the first: The Motto is, *let justice be done upon the P.* now it stood before for *P.* but it now signifies Prince, and it is evident to all the world that a sword out of the cloud hath done justice upon that bloody Prince, and thus they might read their misery in their own *Hic rogabimur*, but the diuell deceived them in the oracle of the P.

On the 2. The English is *scribble as an Army with Bannet*, this fellow plundered the *Canticles* to furnish himselfe with a *Motto*.

On the 3. Here is the *Crown* and *Myrr* together, or *Pieric* siding into the Kingdom on *horseback*, I told you the *Myrr* would make one, but the jest is, it is now for fashion or *Crown* as fake set beneath the *Crown*, but it would not have stood long so, *Myrr* could never endure to stand too low.

On the 4. The English is, *the fourth Crown is immortall*, if it were not, you were in a pittifull case that owes it, for your three are all gone at a blow.

On the 6. Did Doctor *Ferne* the *Casemat* teach you thus to unrie *know* and resolve *fragles*?

On the 7. Now I could make a more significant Coronet of this. The *sleeping Lion* shall be taken for granted to be his *Majestie*, and the *Massiffe Dog*, old *Bristol*, an old bitten *Squard*, that lies at the breech of the *Lion*, i stead of *Kimbelton* and the *little Dog*, her *Majestie* and her *little Dog*, and instead of this *Motto*, *how long will ye abuse our patience?* this *Motto*, *how long will ye abuse us with evil Counsell?*

The rest are so fringed with *Foyerie* and *Crosses* that I dare not meddle with them, onely a word or two on Prince *Rupert*, its five yards long and broad, a goodly standard made on purpose for the *Parliament service*, I warrant you, al the other are laced with *Crosses*, and in recompence of all their *Idolary*, they had one great *Crosse* worth all the rest, and that was a *total rout*, and *destruction*.

Thus may we sit down a while, and sing praises to beaven, and make *Garlands* for our three noble *Generalls*, and the other gallant *Commanders*, and for this purpose a day is ordered.

Die Lunæ, 8. Julij, 1644.

It is this day Ordered by the Lords and Commons assembled in *Parliament* that Thursday come sevendnight shall be set apart for a day of publike Thanksgiving to be rendered unto Almighty God for his great Blessing and full Victory over Prince *Ruperts Army* in *Yorkshire*, to be kept in *London* and *Westminster*, and all other parts of the Kingdom.

H. Ellynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

And that our victories may go out in a longer line, the powers of the Earle of *Denbigh*, Sir *Thomas Milton*, and Sir *William Brereton* have raised the Siege at *Osney*, and taken according to this List.

Prisoners taken at *Osney*, July 3. 1644.

Francis Newport heir to the Lord Newport, Captain *Smyth*, Captains of a Troop of horse: 10. Welch and Shropshire Gentlemen. 1. Coronet of horse which had no command, Lieu. *Norrell*. 1. Quartermaster. 2. Corporals. 32. Troopers. 2. Pieces of

P. not for P.
ritane, but P.
for Prince f
Rupert.
Scripture
Plundered.
King and Pop
or Crown as
Myrr.

The fourth
Crown.

Bristol the ol
Dog.

The new great
Crosse.

Garlands for
Generall Les
ly, Generall
Fairfax, Gene
rall Man
chester.

Gallant Earle
of Denbigh.

of Artillery, to come up to the walls, to save the Musquetiers. 7. Carriages, whereof one of powder. 100. Common soldiers, most of them Welch. 100. Horse. Great store of Armes found in the Corn and Ditches. There is since taken Major *Mundy*, and Major *Whirney*, under the Walls of *Shrewsbury*.

Shrewsbury
is opening

The *Noble* Earl hath now begirt *Shrewsbury* with about 5000. horse and foot, He is now so inured to get *Victories*, that me thinks I see the gates of *Shrewsbury* opening to him.

Rupert meet
there he get
ever pool.

Rupert hath called divers broken troopes together, about 60. as some say, he makes towards *Lincaſhire*, but the blood that he shed there will no doubt meet him, and be revenged on him before he get to *Liverpool*.

York Minster
and Common
Prayer hold
out still.

It is thought some of the *Northern* forces are joynd with him, but the fresh powers of Sir *John Meldrum*, Sir *William Breerton*, and those under Lieutenant Generall *Cromwell*, will not suffer him to spend his dayes in *Recruiting*.

We expect the newes of the surrender of *Yorke* daily, *Yorke Minster* and *Common Prayer*, hold out longer, then one would thinke.

King, *Newcastle*, and *Widdrington* are trying their fortune by water, since they have lost all by land.

His Majestie made *Bonfires* in the *Morning*, and our three Generalls put them out again before *Night*.

Cavaliers de-
ſperate.

Letters of a later date from *Yorke* signifie, that on the 4. of July the Marquesse of *Newcastle*, the Earle of *Carnewarth*, the Lord *Widdrington*, Generall *King*, and others tooke shipping at *Scarborough*, for *Holland*, some say for *Flanders*: But fled they are, their condition it seemes was desperate.

Colonell
Charles Fair-
fax deſeaf. d.

It grieves me to mention the death of of that stout, and valiant Gentleman Colonell *Charles Fairfax*, second son to the Lord *Fairfax*, who died of the wounds he received in the fight. But that the cause in which his son did die, did uphold the spirits of the father, the losse would have proved heaveie unto him.

Sir Thomas
Fairfax re-
covers.
Rupert pur-
ſued.

Sir *Thomas Fairfax* (whose unheard of valour, together with his laid Brothers, in this late action, will make their memories precious to posterities) recovers of his wound.

Lord Fairfax.

Lieutenant Generall *Cromwell* and Major Generall *Lesley*, are gone with a partie of Horse, of 6000. after Prince *Rupert* towards *Mildam*.

The Lord *Fairfaxes* horse stay about the Leaguer to assist the besiegers, there being hardly an Officer under Sir *Thomas Fairfax* unwounded, for they stuck to him, though some of his men failed.

York Malignants.

The City of *Yorke* (through the Malignancy of some of the Citizens) stand at defiance with the besiegers, insomuch as the storming of it is concluded of.

The

The States Ambassadors have had Audience in the Parliament of England : First in the house of Peers, then in the house of Commons. It has been foretold you, that their instructions were, to interpose between the King and Parliament, to beseege a wellgrounded Peace, the Parliament hath heard their Propositions, and a few dayes will shew their determination concerning the same ; no Englishman, no Christian can be against Peace, so it may be with security to Religion and Liberty, which can never be, so long as his Majestie hearken to those *Dignies* and *Dons* of Spain about him, who will never consent to any but a painted peace.

The States Ambassadors have had Audience.

The taking of *Greene-Land* house by Major Generall *Browne*, is a service to the Citty very acceptable.

Greenland house taken

So is it to the Kingdome, the taking of *Cholmely House* in Cheshire, by that Noble Earle of *Denbey*.

Cholmely house taken

The Newes out of the west is much expected, assure your selfe of some acceptable service done by the Earle of *Essex*.

Sir *William Waller* is Marched from *Daintrie* towards *Evesham*, where his Majestie lately was, he pursues him onely with horse and Dragoones.

Sir William Waller advanced, Unfortunate Letters.

C. R. They are two unfortunate Letters, they have undone many men, and at last brought the Lord *Rushford* on the stage, and if all be true that C. R. writes, his Lordship hath made his peace at *Oxford*, which the house of Commons do believe, and by Master *Fyson* a Member of their house, demanded security of his person.

Hereafter you shall heare more of other Letters found in *Newcastles* Cabinet, and by whom subscribed.

I heare just now that *Aulicus* his long sicknesse hath hardened him in his iniquity, and that with much boldnesse he affirmer that P. *Rupert* got an absolute Victory over the English and Scottish forces, and taken 48. pieces of Ordnance ; I hear a so his Majestie is putting forth a Declaration to the same purpose ; I promise you I will pay them both home next weeke, for I cannot endure to see a trade of mocking God, and be silent.

Aulicus hardened in his iniquity.

Aulicus.

He saies first he will not remember the *London* tales, No, it is not your best, we have a long tale now of P. *Ruperts* Army, how routed, how many slain, and taken ?

He saies he is resolved upon to write you with any thing of so mean consideration as himselfe ; nay, *Aulicus*, thou wilt be meaner now every day then other, thou wilt not be able shortly to tell one story from *Oxford* to *Newcastle*, the Marquise is fled beyond Sea with one half fleet of thine, thou wilt be cruelly straitned in thy quarters shortly, and not be able to lie at any ease.

Be pleased saies he to remember we told you this day month, Do you see how he goes back for old stories, he is as much put to it for recruiting, as *Rupert* himself.

He saies we take possession of goods while the owners are alive, It is only of such goods which the owners dare not challenge themselves, but in a good affliction to the State, leaves them to us, because they cannot be with us themselves.

He reckons up a whole List, beginning at the E. of *Darby*, & ending with *M. Long*, for it is a long List, not with the Countesse, as his usuall manner is, but her Gentlewoman, as I take it, whom he sayes rebuked the sellers, it seems the Gentlewoman could not light on a good penniworth, and she presently to *Oxford* and complained.

He saies the Earl of Roxborough is as perfect a Traitor as any of his Majesties old servants in Scotland, His old servants in Scotland are much beholding to you, but the best is, they know you so well, you may rail on till York and Newcastle be taken.

He saies that a Countie fellow saies this Sir Edward Deering dyed on an Apostasy in his breast, Yes, a disafe which most of your Oxford Lords and Commons will die on too.

He saies the Bishop would faine be a great war, but with your party, you leave the places too bare where you quarter.

He saies we voted 12000. more Soldiers to come in, Hold, they are in already, and before Newcastle, and it may be they will be in, indeed, in Newcastle by the next week.

He saies after they had got into York, Newcastle and Hull, get them out be that can. Yes, we challenge all your Armies to do it, even P. Rupers own forces, that he shall wale from the date hereof, to 1648.

But now be bring in an account of Montresle, Morley, Clavering, who be saies have well nigh cleared all the foure Northern Counties, It seemes you are very good at clearing, Rupers hath cleared Yorkshire, hath he not?

Now he tells us how dearly we were welcomed at the Siege of York on the 16. of June, the greatest slaughter that was in England these many yeeres, no, that of the 2. of July was a farre greater.

He tells us of four Tun of Sack, and Claret, extraordinary bottles for particular Brayers, which they took, and I suppose you broached it at your Bonafires, for the victory in Yorkshire.

He saies the Earl of Cleveland marched toward's Newport-pannell, hoping to draw them out: you are all for drawing out since you broached the last Tun of Sack and Claret, sure you thinke we will run as freely as that.

He saies Sir Samuel Luke stood in his posture of defence; it was more than the Marquis of Newcastle could do, and his Highnes too on the 2. of July: though you made Bonafires.

Now saies he we begin to mince the booke of Common Prayer, and leave out some parcels, Gentlemen and Ministers do you see how Antiquie jeers ye for reading the Common Prayer, for shame leave it for Hospitals and Spittell: houses.

He saies the Common people of England will not easily leave their Liturgie, no, nor most of our Ministers for ought I see, you see how they triumph in Oxford, that they and we have all one Common Prayer.

He saies, so say we are for the King, and fight against him is State nonsense; if we fight in nonsense, in what sence do you fight? if you will reckon contradictions, let me remember you, you take in Papists to set up the Protestant Religion, and fight against the Parliament to set up the Priviledges of the Subject.

Now be saies a Lecturer which succeeds Master Jackson in Grays Inne, presided blasphemie, it were very fit and good some in the Chappell would observe who writes notes.

He saies that his Excellencie subscribed himselfe your innocent, though suspected servant; we may thank you at Oxford for these false raptions, we never have jealousies but of your making, but I wonder whosent you this, and no more of the Letter, your Intelligence breake as fast as his Majesties Army.

He saies we make flourishes of King catching, and hunting with bloodhounds: You impudent Traitor, dare you say the King was hunted, and the Queen was delivered so lately.

He saies in the late fight we endeavoured to kill the King, its false, though you brought him into the field for that purpose.

Printed according to Order for Robert White.

AN

as

ORDINANCE

of England OF THE
LORDS and COMMONS

Assembled in PARLIAMENT;

For Raising an Army of Horse and
Foot in the severall Counties and Cities
herein mentioned.

To be ready to march the Twentieth day of this
instant Iuly, and to continue onely for the
space of Two moneths.

The said Forces to be paid by their severall Coun-
ties, according to their severall proportions.

Die Veneris, 12. Julii, 1644.

ORdered by the Commons in Parliament, That
this Ordinance be forthwith printed; And that
the Gentlemen of the severall Counties, Members of
the House of Commons, on which any proportions are
set, are hereby required to send Copies of them down
into their severall Counties, and to write to the severall
and respective Committees, to take care that this Ordi-
nance may be forthwith put in execution.

H: Elsyng, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

London, Printed for Edward Husbonds, Iuly 15. 1644.

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An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons
 Assembled in Parliament, for rayfing an
 Army of Horse and Foot in the severall
 Counties herein exprested.

Whereas the Counties of Suffolk,
 Norfolk, Essex, and other counties
 and places have lately raised
 divers great Forces both of Horse and
 Foot, to withstand the incursion of
 the Enemy, and to preserve them-
 selves from plundering, and their
 Countries from ruine and destructi-
 on, Which Forces should they be con-
 tinued abroad any long time would
 not only be a prejudice to those Coun-
 tries in respect of their Harvest, but
 would be too great a charge for them
 to beare. And for as much as it is
 necessary that some course be taken
 for the keeping of the Enemy from
 plundering and poyling, and securing
 the Countries from the danger of Al-
 arms,

larms, which otherwisse will enforce them to continuall rising, disturbe them in their Harvest, and other necessary imployment, and make their charge insupportable; To the end therefore the Trained Bands now upon these late Alarms raised, may returne home, and their Country secured from such further trouble, Be it Ordained by the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, that the severall Counties, Cities, and places hereafter mentioned, shall immediatly after the receipt of this Ordinance, raise such forces of Horse and Foot well and sufficiently armed, as are hereafter particularly set downe, to be ready to march the twentieth day of this present July, one thousand six hundred forty foure; That is to say:

The county of Essex, one thousand Foot, one hundred Horse, and one hundred Dragoones.

The county of Suffolke, one thousand Foot, one hundred Horse, and one

one hundred Dragoones.

The County of Norfolke, and City of Norwich, one thousand Foot, one hundred Horse, and one hundred Dragoones.

The County of Hertford, five hundred Foot, fifty Horse, and fifty Dragoones.

The Counties of Huntington and Cambridge, With the Isle of Ely, eight hundred Foot, one hundred Horse, and one hundred Dragoones.

The County of Bedford, five hundred Foot, fifty Horse, and fifty Dragoones.

The County of Kent, and the City and County of the City of Canterbury, and the Cinque Port, one thousand Foot, one hundred Horse, and one hundred Dragoones.

The City of London, and County of Middlesex, two hundred Horse.

The Counties of Oxon, Berks, and Buckingham, one thousand Foot, two hundred Horse, and two hundred Dragoones.

The

The county of Northampton, three hundred Foot, two hundred Horse, and one hundred Dragoones.

The county of Warwick, the City and County of the City of Coventry, three hundred Foot, one hundred Horse, and one hundred Dragoones.

The county of Gloucester, the City and County of the City of Gloucester, five hundred Foot, one hundred Horse, and one hundred Dragoones.

The county of Wilts, five hundred Foot, one hundred Horse, and one hundred Dragoones.

The counties of Sussex and Surrey, one thousand Foot, one hundred Horse, and one hundred Dragoones.

And the county of Hampshire, and the Town and county of Southampton, six hundred Foot, one hundred Horse, and fifty Dragoones, which said Forces so levied are to be employed about Oxon, or such other places as by both Houses of Parliament, or the Committee of both Kingdomes shall be thought necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

foresaid, and to continue onely for the space of two Moneths, from the time that they shall come to the place of generall Rendezvous.

And it is further Ordained by the said Lords and Commons, that the severall and respective Committees of Parliament, of the severall counties, cities, and places aforesaid, or any three of them, are hereby authorised and required, to cause this Ordinance to be put in speedy execution. And for the more speedy execution of this Ordinance, and that the Committees of Parliament (unto whose care and fidelity the same is especially entrusted, & recommended to be forthwith dispatched) may be armed with power sufficient for the effecting the same, Be it likewise Ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawfull for them, or any three of them respectively, by such reasonable waies and meanes as they shall find most convenient, to raise and levie such monies out of the severall counties,

ties,

ties, cities and places aforesaid, as shall enable them to raise and arme the said Forces of Horse, Foot, and Dragoones, and pay them during the time they shall be imployed; And if any person or persons shall neglect to pay any summe of monie whereat he shall be so rated or assessed, that then it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Committees, or any three of them respectively, to appoint a distresse of the goods of such persons to be taken and sold for satisfaction of the same, restoring unto the owner the overplus after all necessarie charges deducted; & further power and authority is hereby given to the said respective Committees, or any three of them respectively, to use all good waies and meanes for the effecting of this service, as they in their wisdomes shall think convenient; And if any person shall shew himselfe opposite or refractory unto this service, so as the same by meanes thereof shall be delayed, disturbed, or hindered; it shall and may be lawfull

to the said severall Committees, or any three of them respectively, to impose a reasonable Fine upon such person for his contempt therein, so as the same exceed not the summe of ten pounds for any one offence; and to leve the same by sequestration of his Estate, or imprisonment of his body. And because it is not expected that the Trained Band-men should in this time of Harvest be employed in this service without their own consents, or an absolute necessity, and that probably it may be difficult to find so many volunteers as will be sufficient to make up the full numbers in th's Ordinance expressed;

It is hereby further Ordained by the said Lords and Commons, That the said respective Committees or any three of them, are hereby authorised in their respective counties, cities and places, to Imprest fit and able men for this service, and to imprison such persons as shall refuse to give
 B obest

obedience, untill they conform thereunto.

And it is lastly Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that the said respective Committees or any three of them, in their respective counties, cities and places, are hereby authorised to reduce the said foot forces respectively into companies and Regiments, and the Horse and Dragoons into Troops, and nominate and place over them Colonels, Captains, and other Officers, except the Majors of the said Regiments, whose severall and respective companies are to be commanded by the respective Lieutenants thereof, to the place of Rendezvous. Provided that no Regiment of Foot shall consist of lesse then One thousand Foot, besides Officers, and no Troop of Horse or Dragoons of lesse then One hundred, besides Officers; and where any county is hereby to raise a lesse number of men then will make up an entire Regiment, the severall

severall and respective Committees of such countiees and places, are to meet together with what conveniencie they shall thinke meet fit, and to joyn their Forces into Regiments as aforesaid.

And the Committee of both Kingdoms are hereby authorized to nominate a Major of every Regiment of Foot, and to form the Horse and Dragoons into Regiments, and nominate the Field-Officers, the said Majors and Field-Officers to be approved by both houses of Parliament.

Provided alwayes, That this Ordinance shall not extend to the pressing of any Clergy-man, Scholler, or Student in any the Universities, Innes of Court or Chancery, or houses of Law, or any the Trained Bands in any county, city or place, or of any person rated in the last Subsidies granted by the Parliament, or the son of any person rated at five pounds Goods, or three pound Lands
in

in the Subsidy Books; or of any per-
 son of the rank or degree of an Es-
 quire, or upwards, or the son of any
 such person, or the son of the widow
 of any such person; or to the dressing
 of any person under the age of
 Eighteen, or above the age of Fifty;
 or of the Members or Officers of ei-
 ther House of Parliament; or of the
 Menial servants of the Members or
 Officers of either of the said Houses;
 or any the Attendants of the Lords
 House, or any of their Menial ser-
 vants; or any the Inhabitants of the
 Bays of Wight, or Anglesey, or Cinque
 Ports, or of any Portree, Stranor,
 or Fisherman.

FINIS.



THE 2
DIFFICULTY

OF
SEVERAL
SOLUTIONS OF THE DIFFICULTY

AND
REFORMATION: H

WITH THE ANSWER WHICH HER FRIENDS

SHOULD MAKE TO THE SAME

IN A SERMON

Delivered in a Sermon at *St. Margaret's*

Westminster, before the Honourable House

of Commons, on the 10th of January, 1644.

BY

Humphrey Heydock, Minister of the Word

at *St. Margaret's* in the County of *Hertford*,
and one of the Assembly of *Divines*

LONDON,

Printed by *J. E.* for *Christopher Merdith*, at the sign of
the *Crane* in *Pauls Church-yard*. 1644.



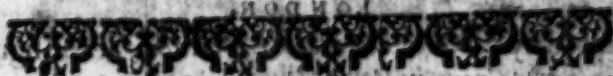
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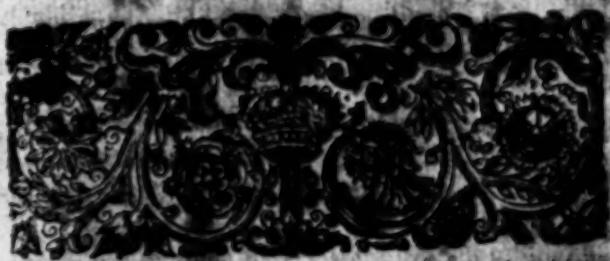
IT is this day Ordered by the Commons
Assembled in Parliament, That Master
Rowe, Master Salway, and Master Nicols, do
from this House give thanks unto Master
Hardwick, and Master Hicks, for the great
pains they took in the Sermons they pre-
ached this day at the intereat of this House
at S. Margarets Westminster, (it being the
day of publique Humiliation,) and to de-
sire them to Print their Sermons. And it
is Ordered that none shall presume to
Print their Sermons, but whom they shall
licence under their hand writing.

H. Elsing, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

I Appoint CHRISTOPHER MERRITT to print
my Sermon.

HUMPHRY HARDWICK.





TO
THE HONOURABLE
House of Commons assembled in the
Parliament of England.

I Could not have such high thoughts of my shallow cogitations, as to deem them worthy to be produced before such an Auditor, or presented to the publike view: Had not therefore conscioufnesse of dutie constrained, I had become an earnest suiter to have been excused: but of absolute obedience I had many, of excuse-pleading I found no president. Your Impudition then made me to aspire to the work which now humbly craves your Patronage, and whither should the labours of this kinde runne, but to that honourable Sociery, which (under Heaven) is the fountain of these gracious opportunities?

If willing, no man, I suppose, hath more cause to be large in Apologie then I, having long since had my poore Library totally plundered, and my self not able, usque hunc diem, to buy one book of considerable value. Besides, from the beginning of this warre, untill the last moneth,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

arma ubi silent literæ versatus. But these things I account part of my chief happiness on earth, to have suffered much, and done a little good in the cause of Christ, and service of the State: onely I desire, that hence it may not be thought strange, that I tender a plaine unpolished Sermon, quite naked in it's Margent, and in which nothing is cited but the holy Text; nor any Author Ecclesiasticall or Morall heard speak. Seldome, if ever, hath there been offered to your hands such a rude piece of all hum-spunne thoughts; nevertheless, they breathing the sence of the Divine Spirit, I trust shall finde acceptance with your goodness, and being stampt on with your approbation, they will passe abroad in the world currant with all, not malignant or censorious.

To encourage the progress of your abundant vertue, I need say nothing in my Epistle, since I spake much in this purpose in the Pulpit: the smallest hint is sufficient to provoke such zeal and willingness as ever resideth in your breasts. Go on therefore in pious and honorable undertakings: the hearts, the tongues, the Penes of all good men blesse you; how can it then be, but the God of heaven, who hath set you apart, as chosen instruments of so eminent, so universall good to his Churches, should in due time crown our endeavours with successe, and infinitely recompense your labours in a better world? So prayeth

Yours to be commanded
in all true observance
and duty

HUM. HARRIS.



A
 SERMON PREACHED
 at the late Fast, before the Hono-
 rable House of Commons.

June 26. 1644.

PSAL. 126. 5, 6.

*They that sow in teares, shall reap in ioy. He that goeth forth
 and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall come again with
 reioycing: bringing his sheaves with him.*



IF we consult the beginning of this Psalm, we may deem these words a strange conclusion. *Ioy and sorrow, seldome make one tune.* How is it then that such high-expressions of joyfulness, lustre straines of exultation should end with item of teares and weeping. Is Sions captivitie turned? Was their mouth filled with laughter and their tongue with singing? Did the heathen say among themselves, The Lord hath done great things for them, and they reply, saying, The Lord hath done great things for us,

B

whereof

The Epistle Dedicatory.

armaubi silent litera versatus. But these things I account part of my chief happiness, to serve my Country much, and do a little good to the benefit of Church, and service of the State: only I desire, that which I may not be thought strange, that I tender a present so ill fitted, and quite naked in it's manner, and in what manner it is, for the holy Text, nor any other profitable thing, but will bear a great, boldness, if ever, hath been here offered to your hands: such a rude piece of all things, from thoughts, nevertheless, obeying the spirit of the Holy Ghost, vizt, I trust, shall finde acceptance, and being stamped on with your approbation, shall be found in the world current with all, who malignant or reformers.

To encourage the success of your duty, therefore, I need say nothing in my prayer, since I have much to do in purpose in the Pulpit: the smallest hint is sufficient to provoke such zeal and willingness as ever will desire breaths. God be therefore in power, to prosper your labors: the heart, the tongue, the hand, the foot, the eye, the ear, bless you, how can it then be, but the Lord, be glorified both for you away, as chosen instruments, and for the service of good in his Churches, should be blessed with your undertakings with success, and that your labors in a better world. So prays

Yours to be continued
in all the service
and duty



SERMON PREACHED
at the late Fast, before the Hono-
rable House of Commons.

June 16. 1644.

Psalm 126. 5, 6.

*They that sow in teares, shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth
and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall come again with
rejoycing, bringing his sheaves with him.*

IF we consult the beginning of this
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Lord hath done great things for them, and they re-
ply, saying, The Lord hath done great things for us,

whereof we are glad? Can the same matter be the object of former praise and future supplication? Might they blesse God for turning their captivitie, and seek again the same mercy? Could their hearts break into joy, and burst into teares, whilst they meditate the same things? This ambiguity is quickly cleared; for we know that ever since *Adams* unhappy fall, all humane occurrences are subject to mixture and composition: there is no pure joy to be found under heaven. The greatest rejoycings have sorrows blended with them. It is no marvell then to meet with a vicissitude of these things in one Psalm. And true it was, that Sions joyes were inter-woven with fears and grief.

Their captivitie was indeed turned, in the grant of libertie or licence to depart by *Cyrus*; there were also some faire beginnings in the departure of many, and the forwardlinesse and activitie of some already gone to Jerusalem: Yea, they beheld a full deliverance by faith in the promises, now all this happening suddenly and unexpectedly whilst the Hebrews were by the waters of Babylon, caused them in an holy ravishment to break forth and say, When the Lord turned again the captivitie of Sion, we were like unto them that dream. But alas, the case was not so with all. Many soules and daughters of Sion were willing to continue in bondage, quite senselesse of their own evill condition. Now to see this stupidnesse of their fathers children, and behold them frozen in an uncharitable carelesnes of their own, or Sions welfare, was no small sorrow to the departed Israelites. Those also that were loosed from Babylon were not free from troubles; their way was hedged with thornes, beset with

with difficulties: few friends they had, but many enemies, very malicious, very much against them, and they not able in any measure to equal their numbers, match their power, or vie their policies.

Besides all this, the work they were to undertake seemed insuperable, beyond their strength, above their hopes: the very journey considered with the probable incumbrances and oppositions, might sufficiently dishearten: but the businesse to be performed appeared infinite; to build again the citie, to reedifie the temple, to repair the wals, to settle the nation, to distinguish the tribes, to establish the throne, to reform the priesthood, to restore discipline, and laws, to constitute rightly the whole kingdome, with a multitude of other things which I cannot mention, was employment of unspeakable hardship. The poor remnant daughter of Sion, but newly freed from the yoke of the proud insulting Chaldees, being to undertake this task, *contra gentes*, had need to repair to their God, saying, Turn our captivitie oh Lord: nor is it marvell, that the holy Prophet seeing all these and much more then I can possibly conceive, doth in this Psalm, point them as well to grief as to mirth: shew them joyfull things whereof they might be glad, as intimate heaveie pressures and oppositions, which they must strive and struggle with, even to teares, teares I say, not like those of the Thessalonians for their dead, without hope, but such as should be put into Gods bottle, and wiped away in the end with comfort and rejoycing. I Solaimon's Text: *They that sow in teares, &c.*

The words you see are metaphoricall, alluding to the businesse of the field: we must a little dive into

the metaphor to finde out their meaning. Now this presents the husbandmans case, in times of great scarcitie and dearth, when he hath not enough to satisfie his want and sow his land. His hungry family craves for bread to the full, which if he give, his land will be unfowed, to their further prejudice, and therefore he hath thoughts of deniall, but then the present want speaks much; sad countenances, leane cheeks, lanke bellies, become powerfull oratours to the relenting heart of the father of the family. Full saine would he supply their present need, but the apprehension of probable approaching famine doth deterre, it would be but small comfort to eat now to the full and the very next year, to sacrifice their lives to hunger. After the revolutions of many thoughts on both sides, the wary seedsmen resolves to deny himself and family for the present, to commit his precious seed to the breeding wombe of the thankfull earth. But being now on his way to the field, the eccho of childrens necessitie sounds in his eare, the sense of their great want afflicts his soul: Besides, it is a long time to haruest, and many casualties: these thoughts renew sorrow in his breast; which breaks forth into weeping by the way, and whilst he soweth his seed, he drops his teares. But observe what follows, *he reaps in joy*; he comes again rejoycing, *bringing his sheaves with him*. In my little reading and small experience, I have found that corn sown in dear years and times of scarcitie, hath yeilded much more encrease then at other times; so that presently after much want, there hath followed great plentie of grain even beyond expectation. Now since I have considered this Psalm, *me thinks*, I apprehend one speciall reason more then

then formerly. Besides the improvement of mens pains and circumspection usuall in such times, I note that they then sow in prayers and teares, and this doth surely increase their store: thus for certaine was the case in my Text.

Now the spirit of God applyes this to the encouragement of those that labour in the work of turning Sions captivitie: they that sweat in this businesse must take notice that their condition is like the case of such an husbandman, first in the act, then in the issue. And of these there is intimated a fourefold counter-change in my Text. First, sowing and reaping. Secondly, teares and joy. Thirdly, mourning on and returning backe. Fourthly, bearing precious seed, weeping, and bringing sheaves with gladnesse. See here, my Brethren, manifold labour indeed: yet none in vain, each hath an answerable recompence of reward attending it: sowing with reaping; tears with joy; sad travelling with sweet returning; bearing away precious seed, with bringing of sheaves is seconded and rewarded. Who can choose to note a much ravishing elegancy in this language of the Spirit, in comparision whereof the highest straines of profane rhetoricians are pure barbarisme. I have read a learned Writer admiring why the world for the most part is so much taken with the fabulous Histories and allusions of heathen Poets, whilst their minds are no whit affected with these sacred songs: but the reason is apparent, mens minds mostly are carnall, and these Psalmes are spirituall: no wonder then that they cannot see the worth; nor let the true value on the sense and phrase of the Scripture. Truly, Christians might grieve and shame at this; but no
more

more of such observation, I onely hint it by the way and proceed.

The Spirit in penning down this part of the Psalm, doth call the Israelites to a serious consideration of their state in the time of turning their captivitie. It would not for the present be better then before; yea it might seem to be much worse. *Jacobs* seed in Egypt under-went more heauey endurances after the Deliverer was come then before. In the act and time of restauration, it should be like to the man that ploughs, sowes, sweats, trudges, travels, parts with his deare grain, and patiently waits for what will follow: Gods people in their return from Babylon, shall not presently or easily be restored and reformed; but with much difficultie and hazard, many hard enterprises must be attempted: through much trouble, danger, and opposition must they run; part they must with their ease and safetie, with their comforts and worldly contentments. These all as precious seed must be laid in the dust and die, in hope of future spring.

In the issue also Sions deliverance and restauration is futable with the metaphor, for when the weeks of harvest, the due and appointed time is come, the labourers in Sions husbandry shall reap according as they have sowed, or sparingly, or plentifully: yea they shall all reap with joy, and their joy shall be as the joy of harvest. When others shall perish and come to a fearfull end: when their name shall vanish and go out in nastinesse; when their place shall know them no more: then shall the just return, with credit and comfort shall they return to their own land, for the meek shall inherit the earth, saith Christ: yet more, their cup shall overflow, for they shall come again with joy, and bring their sheaves with them.

The

The meaning of the Text thus manifested, we may observe a treble vertue in the words; 1. The force of instruction, giving the Israelites and all Gods people to understand how painfull and sorrowfull the worke and times will be, when the Church is in trauaile of deliverance. 2. The words have the force of exhortation, calling the sonnes and daughters, all the friends of Sion to be up and doing, to be active to their uttermost in her behalfe. 3. They have the force of motive or inducement to be still active and waiting untill Sions deliverance be effected.

The first sentence then of holy doctrine which I propound, is from the words as they declare the condition of Gods people in the times of restauration and deliverance, and so they clearly intimate this;

Very hard and extremely difficult is the work, and sad will the times be, when the Church is in trauaile of deliverance.

Hubbandry is the hardest restlesse kinde of labour, and that I speak of is like ploughing and sowing in tears. Doth not Scripture in expresse termes call the restoring of Israel Gods great, Gods strange worke? now that proves it to be difficult in an high degree.

In the time of the Iudges, when the sinne of corrupt and luxurious priests was grown to the heighe, and made the services of the Lord a reproach, anger kindled in the breast of the Almighty, and he will avenge himself on them, and on the Nation the rather for their sakes: this you know he did in so sharpe, so terrible a manner, as might cause the eares of him that heard to tingle. Israel was discomfited before the Philistines, the Ark of God was taken, the

newes

news strikes old *Eli* dead, brings his poor daughter in law (good woman) to untimely travail, and her apprehension of the glories departing from Israel, breaks her heart. Lo now were those people fallen into the depths of misery, as they were sunk into degrees of sinne: and what a work was it to restore and reform their lapsed condition? Albeit the Lord had vouchsafed pious in stead of prophane Priests, sacrifices to be rightly ordered, and justice to be executed in the land: yet for a long while both superstition and Idolatry continued in the land, troubles and calamities in the State: it was well slept into *David's* reigne before the Ark was, or could be settled in its owne place. Another instance we have in the second of *Chronicles*, after *Solomon*, in, and before *Asa's* time, the people were fallen to many superstitions, and much corruption did abound in Church and State: they were for a long time without a teaching Priest, and without the Law, and in those dayes there was no peace to him that went out, or to him that came in, but the Lord did vexe them with all adversities, *2 Chron. 15. 3.* Now when we read and ponder the story, we finde what a work it was to reform that State; a Prophet is extraordinarily raised, and wonderfully endowed to call the people to Reformation. Further, they make a Covenant, and oblige all upon paine of death, man, woman and childe to take the Covenant; yet after all this the work sticks, and goes not on, till *Maschah* the Kings mother be put down from being Queen, because she had made an Idol in a grove, *vers. 16.* I might shew you likewise how much adoe *Isahaphat* had to amend the errours which crept into *Judah*, by his neglect and connivence, whilest he associated

clated himself with *Abah*, but you may read it at leisure, 2 *Chrom.* 19. The book of *Exra* and *Nehemiah* do also hold forth lively clear examples setting out more fully the hardship of this work. And as testimonies and examples, so metaphors in holy Writ may illustrate this truth; the Lord in *Esa*y calls the restoring of the peoples captivitie, the reformation of their lapsed State; *The making of new heavens and a new earth*; then which nothing can possibly, or conceivably be thought more difficult and impossible; *Esa.* 62. *Ezekiel* is pointed to this in a metaphor of drie bones; and demanded whether those bones can live; hereby did the Spirit signifie it as difficult a thing to restore *Israel* and *Judah*, as to make those drie bones to live, *Ezek.* 37. 3. In the *Apocalypse* we finde the deliverance of the Christian Churches from the cursed power and pollutions of Antichrist, to be set out by the rescuing of a woman, newly delivered of a man-childe, from the cruell red Dragon, by which it's easie to read an extremitie of difficultie and apparent danger in such an undertaking.

More evident yet will this appeare by argument: First, from the nature of this work: the way to restore and reform a lapsed nation, is all up-hill: vertue, purity, pietie lodge in the height of the crags of the Rock; it's hard to climbe, when it's easie to descend: besides, a Nation is a vaste bodie, and it is most difficult to move such things that way: the maine bent and stream of nations runnes downward to vice and profanenesse: the generall desires and endeavours of men are tending to loosnesse: nor unstained worship in the Church, nor impartial justice in commonwealth, would they have; those therefore that attempt reformation,

do work against the grain, row against the stream, and shall finde the work tedious and difficult.

- 2 Such intendments and endeavours finde many enemies, and great opposition, If *Israel* talk of going out of *Egypt* to serve God better, *Pharaoh* will be stirre himselfe and his instruments, to sink them into a deeper degree of bondage: That *Pharaoh* lives still in the Prison of darknesse, and when ever there's any speech of weakning his Kingdom, by reducing a people from superstitious vanities, corrupt and polluted courses, he playes the Devill indeed, summons all the Furies, musters his black Forces, sets on his Instruments, quickens their activitie, sharpens their wit, whets their inventions, edgeth their malice, heighthens their anger, blows up their rage, browes their impudency, makes infinite their cruelty. Hence all the bloody *Cains*, the scoffing *Ismaels*, the profane *Esau's*, the politick *Achitophels*, the railing *Kahshabachs*, the world of ungodly persons become enemies and opposers: The kings of the north stand up, and the Rulers take counsel together. *Rehob*, and *Ammon*, and *Amalek*, &c. conspire and conspire to root out *Israel*. Adde to these, all false religions, all Idolatrous, and superstitious Worships, ancient Ceremonies, beloved Customs, and Traditions of our Fathers, stand up and make much ado: Yea more, many false friends are alwayes inter-woven with the true seekers of Sions good, which cry, We will build with you, and these oft-times unbuild, and destroy more then the open adversarie: yet more opposition and hinderance, the Prince of darknesse makes advantage of the infirmities, and inconsideration of well-intending men: hee by raiseth he jealousies, make divisions, put strange

strange remora's in the progresse of the Churches
cause: now from all these we may note a second
reason of difficultie and sadnesse.

A third is the great reign of unbelief in the hearts
of men in times of this natur. How few of the Is-
raelites which dwelt in Egypt did truly beleewe that
ever they should be brought to Canaan, a land flowing
with milk and honey? Witnesse their continual ex-
pressions of mistrust; This Moyses hath brought us
out to slay us in the wilderness, they should die for
want of bread, perish for thirst, and the like. After
all, how fear'd were they to be eaten up of the Gi-
ants? You remember also a man that when delive-
rance and promise of plenty was made, would not
beleewe though windows should be opened in hea-
ven, doubtlesse many were then as mistrustfull in
heart, although they spake not so plainly in words.
There is alwayes a prejudice in the hearts of men
agaunst any great matter to be done for the Church
and people of God; the world sees them to have
but few cordiall active friends, especially amongst
the great ones, and therefore disbelief doth usually
possesse their hearts. Now this doth dragge the be-
finest, trash down proceedings more then one would
imagine. Christ himselfe would not doe great works
because of mens unbelief, much more may the best
men do their endeavour, yet bring on the work but
slowly, if at all, because of unbelief.

A generall unwillingnesse of change and confu-
sion doth usually abound in such churches. When the
Israelites had licence granted by God to returne from
Babylon, there were many of them so loath to be
gone, and change their station, as the Church at

ter praises for deliverance, was forced to sollicite the Lord of mercy afresh, to turne their captivitie: Men are naturally wedded to what they have had; and albeit they know things were not so well as they ought and might be, yet *Iffachar*-like, they had rather stoop to the burthen, then to be at pains to put it off: slavishly they think it was well enough, if may serve turn, and what will come of change is uncertain. So in *Egypt* at the Bricke Kilnes they had flesh pots and garden commodities, they eat to the full, they slept well, and had straw enough; till *Moses* came, and if therefore they could make any accommodation with *Pharaoh*, they would trouble themselves no further: This unwillingnesse made them sticke so long in *Egypt*, and most certainly this retarded their journey in the wilderness forty yeares; yea more, made the Lord to sweare in his wrath that they should not enter into his rest. The Lord is justly slow to help an unwilling people: and hence see another reason why the work is so extremely difficult.

§ A nation or people are with much ado brought to capacitie, or rendered fit to be delivered and established: thoroughout Reformation is like a new piece of cloth fit to be sowed in an old garment: and there needs be a new frame of spirit in the land before Gods great work can be settled and placed in it. Further to illustrate this, give me leave to point out foure things which by consulting the sacred Volume I find requisite to be in a people before they are capable of deliverance and reformation. First, they must be truly and thoroughly sensible of their bondage and misery, and clearly brought off confidence in the arme of flesh. When the deliverer came at first to visite his brethren,

brethren; they put him away, saying, Who made thee a Judge? and why was this? because they were not yet sensible of their own want, found not themselves to need a deliverer; by which it was evident they were not fit, nor as yet capable of such a mercy; but after some more years, when another King arose which knew not *Joseph*, and began to make heavier their bondage, then the Hebrews grow fully sensible, and God saith, *The cry of the Children of Israel is come up to me; come now therefore and I will send thee, that thou maist bring them out*, *Exod. 3. 9, 10.* and we may see by this when a people is fit for deliverance.

The Prophet *Hosea* likewise acquaints us, that when *Ephraim* first saw his wound, he went to the *Assyrians*, and sent to King *Israh*, *Hos. 5. 13.* and whilst thus it was with them, they were unfit, incapable of Gods cure, and so continue untill they see their error, return to the Lord, and take with them words, saying, *We will not ride upon horses, Asbur shall not save us*, *Hos. 14. 1, 2, 3, 4.*

Another propertie is, for a people to be willing to do what they can to help themselves, to carry on the work to the uttermost. If the Children of *Israel* begin to be afraid of the Giants; and declare themselves unwilling, and loath to fight with the supposed terrible mastie inhabitants of the land of *Canaan*, they do thereby clearly discover themselves to be unfit or incapable of such a mercy as seemed in probability to be near unto them: God betuon continued their Pilgrimage in the wilderness forty years, untill all were dead that were thus loath to do what they could to help themselves. After this the people grow to a fit temper, and become capable of entering the Land

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of promise, and see what their disposition was, *Ish. i. 16.* *All that thou commandest us we will do, and whither soever thou sendest us we will go.* The people being thus ready to do what they could, are now capable of mercy.

A third propertie requisite is, a willingness to remove and part with all things which may hinder perfect reformation. In the tenth of *Judge*, we finde that the *Philistines* and the *Amorites* did grievously oppress *Israel*, who in their misery repaire unto God for succour, acknowledging their sinne, imploring his helpe; but the Lord returns answer; *I will deliver you no more*: A strange repulse by a mercifull Father given! And if you scan the businesse, you shall finde, it was for that *Israel* kept still amongst them the things which did and might hinder Gods helping and delivering of them, to wit, their strange gods. But when they had considered and found out that to be the cause, they put them away, and presently they were holpen; yea more, the Text saith, Gods soul was grieved for the miseries of *Israel*: lo how removing the things which may hinder did alter the case, *verf. 13, and 16.*

Lastly, a people are not fit for help and deliverance, till they be freely content to be at the charge of it. When *Ephraim* is an emptie vine to God, sparing, nigardly in his service, ruine, not reformation is like to succeed, *Hosea 10.* And consult the Story of the Kings of *Judah*, you shall finde but one thorowout Reformation, and this was in the dayes of *Ioshiah*, and how liberrall were the hands of the people in those dayes, they brought in money to the work, *sum weight and measure.* The value of the gold and silver of the mol-

ten Images was not regarded, nor saved out of an husbandly thriftinesse, but they stamped it and all other costly utensils, which were superstitiously imployed, into pieces, and made dust of them. And gave in of their own more then sufficient: this bountie and freeness of spirit, argued them to be truly fit and capable of greater Reformation then any was wrought before them. Now consider my Brethren by these notes, how hard a thing, how much ado it will be before a nation or people will be brought to such qualification, where must be ploughing, sowing, planting and supplanting in a nation or kingdom: ere a worke of full Reformation will be brought about.

My sixth Reason of this point, is from the providence of God, who will have the businesse I speak of to be done, for the discovery of unsound and unsound instruments, and so take away the glory of his Churches deliverance from them. It is the most noble and greatest honour that ever can come to mortall men on earth, to be instruments of publique good to a nation: especially to Gods Church and people, mostly in the cause of restauration and Reformation. Now this being so specious and desireable a thing, all sorts, good and bad, pious and profane, are ambitious of the happinesse of it. If therefore the businesse should go on with a faire gale and a flowing tide, accompanied still with likelihood of successe, and evidence of credibilitie, how many *John-like* would say, Come see my zeal. How many of the old Israelites, which came out of Egypt, approved the golden calfe, and hankered after superstitious vanities, had carried away the honour of bringing the children of Israel into Canaan, had not the

news

news of the Spies rendered the worke difficult and dangerous, improbable and impossible? The Lord in his secret wisdom saw onely *Caleb* and *Ioshua* fit to carry away that same: and therefore suffered the businesse to appear so unlikely and hazardous, for the discovery of unsincere Israelites, and preventing them of undue honour. Now the same reason of providence continueth still, the Lord therefore doth usually observe the same way of proceedings, the turning of Sions captivitie must then be very hard and unlikely to come to passe, that unsound men may be discovered to their shame.

The reflex of this truth upon our selves, doth blame the harbouring of evill surmises, the entertainment of hard thoughts, the despising of the proceedings and despairing of successe in the businesse of Reformation and establishment of our Church, now (by the blessing of God) in agitation: the enormities of this kind are secret, but sore evils under the Sun. The Lord our God is doing us good, he hath raised instruments, and is acting his great work: why should men thinke evil in their hearts, or entertain hard thoughts of God and his instruments; give out evil omens or vent despairing speeches? Suppose the proceedings go not on smoothly, or so prosperously as men expect, but meet with many rubs, be often at a losse. Admit there be crookednesse and stumbling in the progresse of affairs, shall we presently surmise that neither God nor man intend us peace and deliverance? shall we say with the grumbling Israelites, It had been better for us to serve the Egyptians, and would we had died in Egypt when we did eat to the full? Think my Brethren, what an hainous sin that was in them, how extremely

tremely did it provoke the Lord to anger. Search the Scripture thorow, if ever you can finde the holy One of Israel speak with more indignation against any offence that ever was committed by his people: yet this sinne I suppose is committed abundantly by many in these times, and that without feare, and without feeling. Because men want that peace and securitie, that ease and plentie: because they meet with charges and troubles more then formerly, they give themselves to thinke evill in their hearts; and on the hard thoughts which they furnise of the work and instruments of Reformation! Many whet their tongues, make ready their bows, and shoot out their arrows, even bitter words, seeing the warre continues, the work is slowed, little done, (as they say) mens expectations frustrated, things fall out croise, no likelihood of a speedy end, nor any certainty what will come of it: people for the most part take libertie to despise all that hitherto hath been acted as the day of small things, and are ready to cry out with the wicked in the Psalm, Who will shew us any good? What hath the Parliament? What have the Armies? What have the Assembly done? Wilde and ungratefull queres are these: I may say of such persons, as once *Moses* in like case, they have corrupted themselves, their spot is not the spot of Gods children, they are a perverse and crooked generation: Do ye thus requite the Lord, o ye foolish people and unwise? Hath the God of heaven more visibly appeared for his little flock, then ever heretofore in this land? Hath he stopped the overflowings and breakings in of Popery and tyranny? Hath he with his own blessed hand laid the foundation of a glorious Reformation? Hath he found out

fit instruments, when we the poor silenced Ministers, as *Elijah* of old, thought there were none left which had not bowed the knee? have these instruments with singular freeness of minde set upon the service of God and the Kingdome? have they now for divers years spent their own means, their time more precious then their means? Their health, their strength, their life they have waisted: tyed themselves to tedious attendance day & night. They have laboured and strove continually with almost insuperable difficulties, and heaive loads of insupportable inconveniences. Deprived they have been of the comforts of their proper habitations and cloystred as it were in hired chambers or borrowed roomes. Wife, children, friends, and gainfull employments have many of them left, and surrendered themselves wholly to the service of the Publique. By Gods blessing also they have wrought happy beginnings, and made an hopeful progresse, much conducing to the common benefit and publique good. Who can tell the gleanings, or number the fourth part of the glory which hath redounded to God in his Churches, and the good which hath and is like to accrue to this kingdome by their endeavours? It were too long but to recapitulate the happy freedoms, and the positive advantages which they have wrought for Church and Commonwealth. As for the Armies, I may justly say they have been generally faithfull, and have done and suffered so much as that few Stories yeeld like precedents in so short a time, in so plentifull a countrey. For the Assembly, their labours, travellings, watchings, their zeal to the cause of God and work of Reformation, is not unknown to considering men. But alas, nothing is more easie,

ease, then to detract from publike performances. No doctrine is sooner beleev'd then that which acquaints the people, publique affaires are not so well ordered, as they should and might be. Who is ignorant how much a few faire speeches of oyl-mouthed *Absolon* to that effect prevailed against *David* and his Worthies? But should the people of *England* thus requite the Lord and his instruments of Reformation? Or is it a small matter thus to cast soule of unthankfulnesse as it were into the face of God, whilst he is turning to us in love? Consider my Brethren, hath the faire morning of our hopes been clouded? Have our enemies prevailed, to put a long day to our troubles? Doth the businesse yet go on slowly and untowardly? Sure we may thank our own grumbling, our thinking evil in our hearts, our rash ungratefull censuring, our despising the day of small things, our despairing thoughts, words, actions, all justly met with, and much to be blamed from the consideration of the truth in hand.

From hence is ministred shame and rebuke to all such as obstruct the work, hinder and make more difficult the progresse of Sions delivery. It is a grievous thing to adde to the heavey burthen or an hard task, in such case how bitterly and justly will the oppressed cōplain? Much more hainous is it to adde to the afflictions of whole Kingdoms and Churches. To make Sion low in teares one yeare, one moneth, one day longer for us, is a sinne that no Christian would have his soule guiltie of, who rightly ponders the true nature and heavey consequence of this sinne, yet I fear there are many *Sanballats* and *Tobiabs* amongst us, very guiltie of this horrible crime.

1 As first, that sort of men which byas their endeavours with self-design; and prosecute God and the Kingdoms Cause earnestly, so farre as it conduceth to their own ends; but where it runnes not parallel with them, they slack with *lehu*, and strive to bend the publike Cause to their bow. What strange allegations, glosses and preterences do they frame to make shew of serving the State, when indeed they serve themselves? Think what a nefarious crime it is in men, that are trusted with the administration of publike affairs, to carry private spirits in their bosomes, seeking to serve themselves, not the State? How ill doth it beseem a Christian to follow Nationall employments, with ambitious longing after their own honour and advancement; or with an unconscionable, unquencheable thirst after gain? These men make heavie the common yoke, adde to the pressures of the times, and should suffer a word of rebuke, for notwithstanding what themselves and others may thinke, God knowes they deserve ill.

2 The same also may I judge of those men amongst us, who are ever mitigating the evill of our adversaries proceedings; willing to speak well, or at least not ill of what they do; when as they are ever ready to construe in the worst sense all that is said, or done with zeal against them. These men prescribe bounds and limits of supposed moderation to their proceedings against the common enemy; and whatsoever exceeds those, they censure as indiscreet forwardnesse write down as errors on our side in great letters: this, my brethren, is a kinde of unhappy moderation, a strange kinde of charitie, which doth detract from the good to favour the bad. Shouldst thou help the
ungodly,

ungodly, and love them that hate the Lord: was
once the speech of an holy Prophet to an evill persons
son, *2 Chron. 36. 12* and he prest his repe of home,
saying, *Therefore is wrath upon thee from the Lord.*

A third sort of men which I shall rebuke hence,
persons willing to thwart and crosse proceedingly, so
when any businesse generally adjudged hopefull, is
propounded, they have still doubts to surmisse, de-
layes to make, inconveniences to alleadge, and
deem it a great commendation to their wit, if they
can by arguing puzzle the matter, and divers the busi-
nesses. *Samuel* told the *Philistines* that he did hear
there were divisions among them, and did partly be-
leeve it. *Shall I praise you in this?* (saith he) *I praise*
you not. And give more ave to persue you with the
words of our Saviour, *It is necessary that these*
things should come, but woe unto him by whom the offence
cometh.

The third inference with which I will conclude this
point is, matter of admonition. Since it doth so
clearly appear, that throughout reformation, and
the well establishment of *Sion* is a work so extremely
hard, and brought about with so much difficultie,
we should be all perswaded to wait for the accompli-
shment of it with patience and chearfulness. But we all
our trust to the Lord, and be doing good, and he will
bring it to passe. Our extreme longings to have an
end this moneth, this year, that Summer, I beleeve,
hath neither pleased God, nor done us good. The
Disciples out of such mood did ask the Lord Christ,
With what sign wilt thou restore the Kingdom to Israel? but
note our Saviours answer, *It is not for you to know the*
times and seasons, which the Father hath put up to his
owne wisdom. Such inquisitive desires, and forecunning

of Gods times, do much trench on the priviledges of heaven. The Prophet tells us, That he which beleeves will not make haste; and truly it is a symptome of much weaknesse in our faith, to be thus incessant in desires of a forthwith dispatch of Gods work. Nothing becomes Christians better then a patient waiting on Christ their King, whose Office it is to bring down the proud enemies of his Church, and in due time to trample them under his feet. We will allow a servant much time to effect a tedious businessse, we will give a friend more time to work our preferment, and shall we not allow our God time to work the deliverance and advancement of his Church? Oh my brethren, let our souls say with *Iob*, *All the dayes of my appointed time will I wait till my change come.* And in such our patient waiting of the Lords leisure, take we heed of prescribing to God time, or meanes, or what instruments he shall use; it was the sinne of *Israel*, to limit the holy One of *Israel*. For Christs sake, let not us be guiltie of it, say we not so much as in our hearts, that the work shall be done by such a time, or by such men, or such meanes, for this would be presumptuous prescribing to God. Let me also in our waiting intreat you to take heed of ascribing to men: Note well what the Apostle writeth, *1 Cor. 3. 20, 21. The Lord knoweth the thoughts of the wise, that they are but vain; therefore let no man glory in men.* We should not expect our deliverance from such instruments, and nought from others; but we should trust God with all the instruments which his good providence hath impoyed in his work, and wait on him alone for successe in due time. This is our duty, and can we want inducements to such a well-pleasing, sweet, Christian-like waiting upon God? Onely two considerations

considerations will I propound; the former is that of the Psalmist, *The patient abiding of the meek shall not alwayes be forgotten; our fathers hoped and trusted in God; and were not ashamed.* You cannot produce a man in all the Scripture Story, who was not answered in what he faithfully depended on God for. We may therefore well be encouraged in our present dependence. The other consideration is, that of all the blessings which ever God bestowed on men, those were the best blessings which have beene longest prayed and waited for. *Abraham* had divers sonnes, but none so good as that he waited so long for: and what an happy Childe did *Hannah* obtain by prayer, and long waiting? How fruitfull was the promised Land, which came after so many ages expectance? 'Tis most certain, that the more we pray, and the longer we wait for our deliverance and establishment, the more joyous and excellent will it be when it comes, so it ever hath, so it ever will be with Gods people; for *they that sow in tears, shall reap in joy, &c.*

A second vertue which this portion of Scripture holds out, is a giving us to understand what the people of God ought to doe in times of Reformation, when the Church travelleth with deliverance. In this case they must not be idle spectatours, sit still and onely wish well to the businesse in hand, but as the husbandman in times of dearth and scarcitie is much more diligent and plentifull in manuring his land, carefull to provide precious seed, and incessant for the repelling of famine, and procuring of plentie; so must Gods people, they must be up and doing, put their shoulder to the work, their hand to the Plough, think nothing too much that they are able to doe; they

they must labour, plough, sow, part with all, as precious seed, lay it down in the dust. Let this be the sentence of holy doctrine be.

All the friends of Sion should be much and active in pious and precious endevours, when her cause is in agitation.

The Scripture doth learn us this truth, by a memorable passage, *Exod. 17.* when the brood of profane *Espan* strove with *Jacobs* Seed, *Ioshua* being a man of warre, must chuse out fit men for battell; *Moses*, *Aaron* and *Hur*, being no sword-men, they must to the Mount, where *Moses* hands must be held up all the while, and when they were let downe, *Amalek* prevailed, but when they were held up, *Israel* prevailed. This, my brethren, signified, that every man should adveene to, intention, to the highest degree of his activity, when Sions businesse is in hand, or otherwise the Cause may be at a losse. How are *Zabulon* and *Nephthali* commended for jeopardizing their lives in such a case, *Judg. 5. 18.* *Mordecai* could tell *Esther*, *If thou holdest thy peace at this time, thou and thy fathers house shall be destroyed*, *Est. 4. 14.* I might now produce the vow of *David*, *Psal. 132.* the zeal of *Uriah*, *2 Sam. 11. 11.* *Danish* devotions, *Dan. 9. 18.* speak of *Bala* and *Nehemiah*, incessant endevours, and the peoples building the wall with swords in their hand, all witnessing this truth, and leading us to the dutie. But see we two speciall injunctions require this; when the worship of God, and the justice of the Kingdom was carried well on towards the point of establishment in the day of *David*, then are all the friends of the Church called upon to be active, *Psal. 122. 6.* The Prophet *Isaiah* likewise, foreseeing by faith the deliverance of the Church, and flourishing condition of

Christ

Christ's Kingdom ready to ensue, doth not onely testifie for himself, that he will not hold his peace, for Sions sake, but also calls upon others: *yea, all that be mindefull of the Lord, let him have no rest untill he hath made Jerusalem a praise in the earth, Esa. 62.*

6, 7.

The first Argument to illustrate this Doctrine, is from the high and precious nature of Sions cause. It will be easily granted, that as all intelligent agents act for some end, so they act according to the nature of the thing they are imployed about. This calls for more or lesse carefulnesse and regard, more or lesse activity and intention, as the matter under-hand is more or lesse of value. Will not the Refiner be ten times so circumspect and industrious, when his gold is in the furnace, as when lead is on the fire? How curious and wary is he, that is to cut rich jewels and pearls? Now can there be any thing in the world more precious, or of such importance, as the cause of the Church standing for pure Religion, and unstained worship of God, and justice? Me thinks in these is the very quintessence of all excellencies and substantialia. The whole world is subordinate to the Church her good, that men might know and serve God aright was the very end of Creation. Yea more, did not the Lord Christ die in the cause of his Church? Note then how transcendent and incomparable, excellent and precious is that, to which in some respect the Creation and Redemption of the world is subordinate: great reason then is it, that all who would be thought the friends of Sion, should be very active when her cause is in agitation.

Thus it ought to be in regard of the multitude, which are concerned in the businesse. When there

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was but one *Peter* in prison; how incessant was the Church on his behalfe? If a number of Gods dear ones had their cause transacting, it behoved all well-willers which knew it, to be helping in it, if they could. How desirous is it to do good to a Citie, or a Nation? What have not meere morall men done and undertaken for their countrey upon this onely ground, that the businesse concerned the whole nation? Now the Churches cause concerns not a nation onely, but nations: Her cause is like her self, Catholike. Hath not the whole body benefit by the freedom and happinesse which comes to any part? Yea posteritie and ages to come are sharers in Sions deliverance. Have not we been much the better for Deliverance and Reformation vouchsafed in the dayes of King *Edward*, and Queen *Elizabeth*? Thus many, and many are parties concerned, yea more, God himself, his blessed Sonne, and holy Spirit are interessed in it, or much honoured or dishonoured by it. If any will object, that if it be Gods businesse, he will look to it himself, and we need not then be so carefull, nor active. Answer, that the Lord hath committed his cause in part to his people to manage; For he is that Lord that put forth his vineyard to husbandmen, and so he puts his cause into the hands of Sions friends, to sollicite and prosecute it. And therefore it should not take off, but quicken their activitie; since God and men, nations and people, present and after ages, are concerned in it.

3 In such a time, there is much work to be done. Many grievous sins to be rased out of the Register against us, there are many personall iniquities, many nationall offences, the finnes of our fathers to be put out of remembrance. Nor is it an easie thing to blow

out transgressions; & cancell the hand-writing which is against ourselves and the land. Love indeed is said to cover a multitude of sins, and there must be much expression of great zeal and love which will doe this work. Second to this, the justly provoked ire of the Almighty is to be pacified, that his full displeasure fall not upon us; his countenance, his joyfull countenance is to be sought. Many mercies, many kinds of great mercies are to be obtained; Men are in such times to make the Lord amends (as I may so speake with holy reverence) for former failings and neglects. And to all this consider that Sions friends expect that God in such times should do great things for them; make bare his Arme, appear in the Mount, avenge his Elect, make Jerusalem a praise in the earth; should not they then be active, when so much is to be done and expected?

The last Reason of this, because Sions adversaries are much and active in pestilent attempts, to hinder her good, and work her ruine. Remember how stirring *Balaam* was to curse Israel, when they were ready to enter the land of Canaan. Consider likewise how *Gehal*, *Amidon*, and *Amalek*, with the rest did conspire, combine, complor, and consule to cut off Gods people from being any more a nation, and to put the name of Israel out of remembrance. As thus it ever was, so it ever will be, with the profane of the world, the serpent seed. Is it not reason then, that the womans seed should be active in their zeal? otherwise it might be just with God, to permit the instruments of his cause to faile, in regard they suffer themselves to be out-done, and out-acted by the devils instruments.

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This doctrine thus cleared, doth in the reflex of it, first justifie all those good *Zerubbabels* of our time, who have put themselves forth in our cause, beene much and active in faithfull endeavours for the preservation and reformation of this Church and Kingdome. It likewise also justifieth all our humiliations, publike and private, all our dayes of thankfull memoriall, Laws, Ordinances, and Injunctions, truly intended to procure the full deliverance and establishment of our religion and just liberties. If all the friends of Sion ought in such cases to do as you have heard, then our Worthies have done no more then did become them, no more then was their dutie to doe: Search through the holy Book, and tell me whether any men are so precious in the eyes of heaven, and the account of God himself, as those that have beene zealous for the reformation of his Church, the carrying on of his Cause, the helpe of his people against the wicked and profane opposers of them. How highly were *Caleb* and *Ioshua* esteemed of God for being courageous, when others slagg'd in the busynesse, and shrunk at evill tydings? Had not *Phinehas* the sonne of *Eli* a Covenant of peace made to him and his posteritie for being zealous in Gods Cause among the people? Why should I tell you of *Gideon*, and *Barak*, and *Samson*, and the rest? In a word, men of this spirit are the onely men in Gods Book. But one thing which is recorded of a zealous woman I cannot omit; Blessed above women shall be the wife of *Heber* the *Kenite*, blessed shall she be above women in her tent, she put her hand to the nail, and her right hand to the work mans hammer: she smote Sisera, she smote off his head, *Judg. 5. 24, 26*. Lo, my brethren, what an high

high transcendent applause is given to this woman by the mouth of the Spirit of God. The like phrase is but in one place more to be found in Holy Writ, and there it's given to the blessed Virgine, here it's iterated of this woman; by which with the former instances we may clearly see how much true zeale in such kinde of actions doth please the God of glory. And all this I mention, not to flatter or proud up any heart, but by way of just vindication and approbation of all that have bene forward for God in our just cause, for their future encouragement, and have not I good reason so to do in these times, when men of zeal meet with so many disheartenings and discouragements? Truly it's some unhappinesse to be good amongst us, especially to be zealous in it: for besides the trouble, and many inconveniences which accompanie such undertakings the persons of men truly zealous for Gods Cause among the people, are obvious to foule censure, oft doe they gaine reproach, And finde unthankfull dealing from many of our owne side. How apt are we to bedew our best friends, and to requite ill to those who strive most for the publike good? Did not conscioussesse of dutie to God, and the true worth and excellency of the imployment bear up Christian hearts and publike spirits, many good instruments in this Cause had long ago beene subtracted to God and man, to have quite them of their imployments. I have cause therefore lighting on this subject, to speak thus much in season, for their justification and encouragement. Hereby also our pious actions fore-mentioned, are to be approved, for why, there are a generation who maliciously against them, whisper and say, By what authoritie doe wee these things? some are ready to say, as *Isaiah* of the *Alabaster*

haster Box of Oyntment: Whereto is this waste? Now I could quickly say enough to these men; but blessed be God, experience hath sufficiently taught us, that these pious endeavours have not been in wast: for in no age I think were fastings, prayers, and the duties of this kinde, so often, so visibly answered. And this will, or may stop such mouthes with shame. Moreover, the doctrin which I have proved sheweth divine authoritie, the Lord requiring, expecting, and in effect calling for the frequent exercise of these duties, in such times, being a chiefe part of the precious seed which should be sown. Yea more by this we may conclude, that it were much signe and wickednesse to refuse or neglect: see how irreconcilably angry the Lord is with his people for neglecting such duties in such times; *Esa. 22.* consult that place, and I shall need say no more to justifie our sowing in teares.

A second Use of this point doth minister matter of just and sharp reprove: First, to neuters, a sort of men wise in their own conceit; secretly condemning all others, and justly to be condemned of all. I may truly say, that neither God nor man loves them, it is onely the devill and themselves that they please: And were not these a kinde of unteachable creatures, I should speak much to their reproof, but I referre them to two places of Scripture, one in the old Testament, *Iudg. 19. 23.* the other, *Rom. 3. 15, 16.* and *1. Tim. 5. 15.*

This truth may discover to us, how little those men deserve of the Church and kingdome, who stand in their places like ciphers to supply a room and multiply the number; but neither act, nor in good earnest desire to act any thing to purpose. I confesse if men were to make themselves their own end, they took a
course

course seemingly wise. For publique grievances, though easily seen and complained on, yet are very hard to be dealt with. To search into the true causes of them, to finde out the right method of curing them, is a work so full of toyle, and so beset with difficulties, as that selfish and wary men may well judge it better to sit quiet, and enjoy their own ease, then to entangle and trouble themselves to seek the common good. Now of this temper, I fear me, there are many, too many, who do blasse and applaud themselves in not acting and judging others for their forwardnes. But I beseech you to consider earnestly, that our Parliament, our Kingdome, our Cause hath no need of men of *Gallio's* temper, which care for none of these things; and what an ignoble property it is for men called of God, and entrusted with so weightie employment, to spend their time in doing nothing, or nothing to the purpose, and leave Gods business to God himself, and others to care for. I am not ignorant, that men of this make, have many excuses to plead: but alas, they are fig-leaves which will not cover their nakedness; and though the world and themselves were so deluded, as not to see their guiltines, yet such men will dearly answer it before God, for doing nothing, or as good as nothing, in the Cause of God and the Kingdome.

It remains now onely, that I call upon every one that would not be counted an enemy, but a friend of Sion, to be up and doing, to be much and active in pious and pious endeavours for the perfecting our Sions deliverance, and the establishing of our Jerusalem in peace and truth. Now is time for Nobles, and Senators, and every one in his place and station, to show precious blood. What considering man then would

suffer sloth or negligence, ease or self respects, to hinder him from being an instrument of so great good, as may come to the Church and State. Many of you are, all of you may be, under God, the cause of much good to many generations: Be therefore of *S. Pauls* minde, suffer nothing to deprive you of the glory of such rejoycing, and the testimony of a good conscience. And now in speciall manner, I desire to commend foure things, as part of the pious endeavours, which should chiefly be laid down as precious seed, to bring on the happie work in hand.

The first of these, is an holy, conscionable, sincere observance of these dayes of humiliation. By *Moses* law, the man who did not humble and afflict his soul in such a day, was to be cut off from Israel, *Levit. 23. 29.* to be onely customary and formall in these, which should be our most pure devotions, is a sinne of more grieuous consequence then we are aware of; to dissemble with our God in Fasting and Prayer, is a kinde of horrible impietie: for Gods sake therefore be you carefull and conscionable in preparing your souls to meet the Lord in the dayes of atonement; be ye holy, heavenly, faithfull, sincere and entire with God in these extraordinary services. Let it be your worke on these dayes to strive to mortifie your sins and sanctifie your souls, to bewaile the iniquities of the land, & for the divisions of *Zedek* let there be great thoughts of heart. These, my Brethren, are the highest services that we can do, for God, our selves, or the kingdome, and you being our Worthies, should go before and exceed others in them; if therefore you will not do so, but refuse and sleight, or be superficiall in the performance of them; behold, ye have sinned against the Lord, and be ye sure your sinne shall finde you out.

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suffer sloth or negligence, ease or self respects, to hinder him from being an instrument of so great good, as may come to the Church and State. Many of you are, all of you may be, under God, the cause of much good to many generations: Be therefore of *S. Pauls* minde, suffer nothing to deprive you of the glory of such rejoycing, and the testimony of a good conscience. And now in speciall manner, I desire to commend foure things, as part of the pious endeavours, which should chiefly be laid down as precious seed, to bring on the happie work in hand.

The first of these, is an holy, conscionable, sincere observance of these dayes of humiliation. By *Moses* law, the man who did not humble and afflict his soul in such a day, was to be cut off from Israel, *Levit. 23. 29.* to be onely customary and formall in these, which should be our most pure devotions, is a sinne of more grievous consequence then we are aware of; to dissemble with our God in Fasting and Prayer, is a kinde of horrible impietie: for Gods sake therefore be you carefull and conscionable in preparing your souls to meet the Lord in the dayes of atonement; be ye holy, heavenly, faithfull, sincere and entire with God in these extraordinary services. Let it be your worke on these dayes to strive to mortifie your sins, and sanctifie your souls, to bewaile the iniquities of the land, & for the divisions of *Reuben* let there be great thoughts of heart. These, my Brethren, are the highest services that we can do, for God, our selves, or the kingdome, and you being our Worthies, should go before and exceed others in them; if therefore you will not do so, but refuse and sleight, or be superficiall in the performance of them; behold, ye have sinned against the Lord, and be ye sure your sinne shall finde you out.

The

The next thing I commend is the speedy impartiall execution of justice. You know that by standing up quickly, and executing justice, *Phineas* presently staid the plague: when as the slowing and neglecting of so continued the plague hereafter here in *David's* time. It was doubtlesse neglect and corruption of justice, next to pollution of Gods worship, irreligiousnesse and profanenesse, that hath brought our kingdom to its misery: the speedy therefore and impartiall ministration of it, is a proper medicine for our maladie. And it is somewhat a sad thing to note little justice, hath beene done on bloody traiterous delinquent enemies to God and man, more then what the Lord himself hath done by the hand of warre: it may be that fearefull way of execution hath and will continue till the more desirable sword of justice be drawn to purpose, in the cutting off the unwholesome of our combustions: the sonnes of *Belial*, whom God hath put into your hand to punish.

The third thing I desire may be specially cared for, is the generall peace and profecution of the national covenant, a blessing to God, profitable to the kingdomes, by which it is, and through Gods blessing may be, the execution of blow given to the whore of *Babylon* and to her children, that ever yet was. Now to have this brought up, or laid aside, whilst malignant and false live in our bosome, blessing, and in some applauding themselves, that they have neither taken this, nor any of your former proceedings, many moneths have passed over and no account made, nor any questioned or dealt with for refusing. This is our case, and I appeal to wiser judgements, whether this may not

be the way to lessen the honour and authoritie of the High Court of Parliament, and their Ordinances. May not this likewise cause the common sort to deem themselves little bound in conscience to keepe the Covenant, when they see others not bound to take it? Will not this render all zealous advocates for the Covenant as temporizers, and give the refusers occasion to triumph over us, as men of large consciences to do any thing that shall be required, like Bishops creatures, and the superstitious conformists of late? These are but a few of many, a glimpse, a hint of the inconveniences which may happen; pardon me then in being bold to point out the pressing and prosecution of the Covenant, as one kinde of precious seed to be sown amongst others in Sions be-
.

The last thing which I shall commend to your serious consideration, whom it doth concern, is a speciall care to seek and preserve the mutuall love, honour, and esteem each of other. Oh! that Saint Pauls Lesson might be learned of our worthy Nobles and Senators, one to esteem of another better than himself. Oh! that were a delight in brethren and fellow-instruments, and especially in those who excell in vertue, zeal, and faithfull labouring for the publique good. Sure it is not seemly, nor honourable for any to minde solely, or care for his own fame and esteem, and not care how low the repute of others lye. Fro hence I fear come things that are unseemly, and by which the publique proceeding may suffer obstruction. My earnest desire therefore and prayer is, that the God of peace and consolation would make you like minded one towards another, and each willing to deny himself, to seek the esteem of others in love, and a-
above

bove all to forward and advance the Nationall and common Cause.

Lo these are the four things which out of dutie to God, true zeal to Sion, and due reverence to the Worthies, to whom I speak, I humbly desire may be thought upon and practised to the glory of our God, and enolument of his Church. And the better to prevail in this my suit, I shall apply the third vertue or force, which lyeth in the words of my Text, as special arguments of inducement to perswade thereunto.

Consider then first, what be forth hee, who these endeavours with that activity I speak of, are by the Spirit of God in my Text, signified to be as fruitfull precious seed, which dies not in the earth, but lives to yeeld increase. And this, me thinks, is abundantly sufficient to incite every man to act his utmost. If I could assure any husbandman that every graine of such kinde of seed should live, and not one come perish; I need say no more to move him to industry, how pleasaunt would he be in sowing, how free in colled paine-taking, how bold in all peradventure, I may assure the seeds-man of Sions Cause, that his endeavours are such as shall be seed, as that no one grain shall be lost, but shall live to yeeld him increase. It is like to cause him to labour for joy, which shall certainly be paid. You may be therefore hence much encouraged.

Secondly I note, that hardnes and difficulty in sowing is no way comparable to the sweetness and comfort in reaping. There's no compare, me thinks, between the tears, and the joy in the Text, these farre surmount and exceed them, as the metaphor and words of expression seem to import. Rationall and

considering men, therefore should be justly provoked with this consideration. Did not *Moses* make the best choice upon this ground? Doth not *Saine Paul* encourage to sufferings upon like reason? *Rom. 8*. And certainly this well weighed, may prevail with us.

Thirdly, mind wth the infallible certainty of our harvest verified by divers absolute positive asseverations in the Text, he shall reap, he shall come again, he shall bring his sheaves with him; here's no item of contingency or possibility, but all absolute affirmations; and you know heaven and earth shall pass away, but a jot of Gods Word shall not fail. Nothing shall prevent the harvest of a labourer in Sions vineyard.

Lastly, Consider the multiplicity of the joy which shall be reaped by such endeavour. And this shall not be a reddition of grain for grain, or mow for mow, or ear of ear for grain; but of sheaves for grain. This shall be full measure, pressed down, and running over; wth the full abundance shall the pleasure of joyful blessings be on the head of every one who is forward and faithfull in carrying on of Sions cause. And may not he take any soul to task with every spirit to let it self on work, and to give it self in all hopeful endeavours, tending to the glory of God, the good of the Church and Kingdome, and the great joy and blessing of the undertakers?

more blessing than God will, and let us now all pray God it may be so. *FINIS*

THE ^{LO}
Glory and Beauty
OF
GODS PORTION:

SET FORTH

In a SERMON preached before the
Honourable House of COMMONS at the
Publique Fast, June 26.
1644.

BY
GASPAR HICKES,
Pastour of *Lanracke* in *Cornwall*, a
Member of the Assembly of
DIVINES.




LONDON,

Printed by G. M. for Christopher Meredith at the Signe of the
Crane in *Pauls Church-yard*. 1644.

Die Mercurii, 26^o Iunii, 1644.

IT is this day ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament, That Master *Rous*, Master *Salwey* and Master *Nicoll*, doe from this House give thanks unto Master *Hardwick* and Master *Hickes* for the great paines they tooke in the Sermons they preached this day, at the intreatie of this House, at *S^t Margarets Westminster*, it being the day of publike Humiliation, and to desire them to print their Sermons. And it is ordered that none shall presume to print their Sermons, but whom they shall licence under their hands writing.

 *H. Elsyng* Cler. Parl. D. Com.

I appoint *Christopher Meradith* to
print my Sermon,

Gasp. Hickes.



TO THE HONOURABLE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
now assembled in Parliament.

IT is the commendation and glory of great works to be carried through difficulties, to be borne up and brought to passe in despite of oppositions. The street & wall of Ierusalem were built in troublous times. The Church commonly passeth thorough fire and water to her big best advancements & enlargements. So it comes to passe, partly thorough the malice of adversaries, who straine their rage higher according to the Churches risings; if we could empty hell and the world of enmity, we might perhaps steale quietly to Heaven, and injoy spirituall priviledges without ward ease; principally, thorough the wisdom of God in the dispensation of mercies, he raises the value of them by putting them off upon hard termes. We should be apt to surfeet of priviledges, to kick against him that feeds us, and lightly to esteeme the rock of our Salvation, if the Lord did not diet and physick us, if he did not acce our appetites by some sharp mixtures, some bitter ingredients in our sweetest and fullest cup; if he did not keep our souls in a longing temper by holding forth blessings to us, after which we must reach and straine, and presse even thorow a peece of bell, thorough a world of dangers and hardships before we attain them. And

The Epistle Dedicatory.

if good things dearly come by are to be highly prized, I do not see how we can over-rate those we are now pursuing. All our gold in full weight cannot satisfy our enemies, their sword is cast into the ballance, they hunt after our precious souls. Yea, the Lord calls upon us to expend not only tears and cries, but blood and life and all: Rich mercies they are which he holds as such a rate, indeed more worth than our all. The insuing discourse shewes forth a little glimpse of their excellency, which in all humility I present to your view. It is your high performance in Gods favour (Honourable Patriots) that he conveys our blessings to us through your hands that you are made the chieftaines, the leaders among and above your brethren. And although the heat, the brunt lie mainly upon you yet are your protections strong, your reward sure. I need not tell you that the eyes of men and Angels are upon you; that the Christian world is at a gaze, filled with expectation of the glorious results of your high and difficult endeavours. We all rise or fall (in all probability) as you stand faithfull & united in the work you have in hand. Your employments are eminent, your interesses deep; the concernment is publike, reaching all that have a share in Zions prosperity. The Lord fasten you as nailes in a sure place, that we may be an habitation of justice, and a mountain of holinesse, and the blessings of the Lord may be upon us. So prayeth

Your humble Servant in Soul-affaires

GASPAR HICKES.



THE
Glory and Beauty
OF
GODS PORTION.

ISAI. 28. 3, 6.

*In that day shall the Lord of hosts be for a crowne of
glory, and for a diademe of beauty unto the residue
of his people:*

*And for a spirit of judgement to him that sitteth in
judgement, and for strength to them that turne the
battell in the gate.*

THERE is an evil among all things that are done
under the Sunne (saith Salomon) that in respect
of outward occurrences, there is one event
to all, to the righteous, and to the wicked, to
the cleane, and to the uncleane, to the pious,
and to the prophane, wherunto the hearts of the sonnes of

Eccleſ. 9. 2, 3.

Psal. 55. 19.

men are filled with evill, and madnesse possesse their mindes till it bring them to destruction. That which makes desperate ones runne mad in sinning is their presumption of Gods connivence at their courses, their damned inference of his approbation of their evils from their present impunity and prospering in them; because they have no changes, therefore they feare not God. And that which drives the sager and better tempered sort of Naturalists out of their wits is their conceit of carelesse or confusion in the dispensations of providence, or of unequall compensations of meedes or punishments to men according to deservings. Hence *Brutus* that wonder of magnanimity and constancie, that stout stickler for the libertie of his countrey, a great admirer and practitioner of veritie, and an able assertour of the divine providence, such as he knew; when he was finally vanquished by *Antonius*, and saw such bad successe in his cause which he tooke to be so good, he disclaimes all his vertues as trifles, and derides endeavours to live well as vain and boordesse. But though reason be puzzled, yea confounded at that which is above its reach, yet faith can fathome these depths, and so farre satisfie its selfe in them, as to see the Lords hand, and to justifie his proceedings. And that which beares up the beleieving heart from faintings or fluctuations amidst the various and strange vicissitudes of things below, is the consideration and assurance of an over-ruling and unerring concurrence; discerning, directing; disposing all, in a most free, wise, and equall course; even in those passages and exigents which seeme to be most disordered or unequall. Then when bad men are crown'd with pride, flatter'd with luxury, mounted on horse backe in unworthy advancements, whence they

over-

over-look with disdain, and trample upon with insolencie Gods humble, holy, innocent ones: or then when the Lord ariseth to shake the earth terribly, and to worke dreadfull desolations in the middest thereof, he hath alwayes a selected parcell, which is his deare charge, to whose safety and honour he beares tender and unalterable respects in the most doubtfull or dangerous times.

In that day] whether it be the short day of the wickeds prosperitie, or the determined day of vengeance upon them, shall the Lord of hosts be for a crowne of glory, and for a diademe of beauty, for truest advancement and ornament, to the residue of his people, to that precious portion which is his owne according to the election of grace; He shall be for a spirit of judgement to him that sits in judgement: He will raise up instruments, and fit them with faithfulness and activitie for the administration of Justice: He shall be for strength to them that turne the battell in the gate: He will infuse courage, and adde wonderfull successe to their attempts that fight his battels, and jeopard their lives for his cause.

The words read unto you are a prophetickall Promise, let it not seeme unsutable to the day for me to handle a Promise. It is our worke to day to humble our soules and poure them out in prayer; and what so proper and prevailing to melt a gracious soule as the goodnesse of a Promise? and where but in the Promises shall we look for grounds and matter of our requests? and what one single Promise in Scripture can more directly and fully answer our desires than this? we groane after Reformation, this Promise holds it forth to us in the honourable and amiable notions of glory and beauty: Our supreme Councell, our Kingdomes Worthies are this day on their

knees before the Lord, and what blessing would they beg of God; or we for them rather than the *spirit of judgement* here promised? Our Armies are in the field, and if we were put to the option to find out and beseech an advantage to them, we cannot bethinke a better than is here expressed, that *the Lord would be their strength*. If I had a spirit and a tongue to set forth, and you hearts rightly disposed to aske what is here contained, I might impart, and you obtaine the fulnesse of the blessing of God.

That we all may doe our duties the better, I beseech you looke over the Promise againe, wherein you may finde remarkable:

1. The seasonablenesse of it, intimated in the circumstance of time when it shall be accomplished, *In this day*.

2. The pretiousnesse, expressed in the substance of good things assured, the Lord himselfe undertakes to be *for a crown of glory and for a diademe of beauty*, rich, and sure, and honourable advantages these.

3. The peculiaritie of the Priviledges, appropriated they are to Gods *residue* or remnant, the persons with whom alone he stipulates.

4. The specification of two choice excellencies where-with he honours and beautifies his covenant people:

1. *The spirit of judgement*, for Civill Government.

2. Holy valour and *strength* for military exploits. *In that day, &c.*

The parts I shall handle in the same order as they lie disposed in the Text, beginning with the seasonable accomplishment of this pretious Promise set downe in the circumstance of time, of which a word only, because I may not spend much of the little time allotted me about a circumstance.

In that day] If you considerately calculate the time here noted by a view of the context, you will find it to be a time of foule degeneration, when the greatest part was swollen in pride, slimed with sensualitie, growne to an height of insolency and universality in sinning, and therefore ripe for a judgement, yea indeed it was the very day of wrath, when destruction like a violent storme, a deluge of mighty waters did dath and overwhelm the flower of their beauty, when like a greedy devourer it consumed most of their visible strength and excellencie: In such a *day* tis much if the Lord affords shelter to his deare ones, an *hiding place till the indignation be overpast*: yet more it is which he here undertakes for them, even then to keepe them up in their honour, to raise them higher in happinesse, when his severity is most sharpe, and his judgements are most heavie round about them. 'Tis a cleare truth, *That in the worst and most dangerous times the Lord doth certainly provide for the glory and the beauty, the advancement and the ornament of his chosen people.*

Dosh.

If you looke for the literall or historicall accomplishment of this truth, you will find it in the blessed reignes of *Hezekiah* and *Iosiah*, wherein after the Lord had removed the ten tribes out of his sight, and cut short Judah for their high provocations, yet some glorious respites he affords to his remnant, wherein Religion and Justice recovered their flourish, and the ruined honour of that Church and State revived and got strength. But if you consider the Promise in its generall drift, in its extent or amplitude, as it reaches and belongs to all the faithfull, then might I by a plaine and plentifull induction shew how from time to time it hath beene performed: but I shall not multiply instances, rather I shall single out some

2 Chron. 39.

80. 3. 4.

few that are most eminent and remarkable. And where should I begin but at the most glorious advantage that ever befell the Church, the summe of saving Priviledges so much desired, so long looked for, to which its probable this Promise mainly points? I meane, the exhibition of Christ in the flesh: upon what times fell that: even upon the most degenerate and deplorable that might be: when the *glory of the Scepter was departed*, and the *beauty of truth and worship* foully blemished and razed, when the Church was even at the lowest ebbe. Afterwards, when Christ had gathered a people for himselfe, and suffered Sathan to vent his malice against them in bloody opposition, when the rage of persecutours was at the achme, at the height. When *Dioclesian* and *Maximianus* had vowed the extirpation of the Christian Name, when their savage crueltie had more exhausted the world, then ever any warres had done (as the Historian observes) even then on the sudden doth the Lord chaime up the grand enemy, checke and over-turne his fell agents in their fiercest careere, and introduce glorious liberty, a flourishing calme on his heritage. In succeeding ages, when the weedes of heresie sprang apace in the fat and well manured soile of the Church, and at last grew together into popery as into one stemme, all errors and villanies falling into that as into a common confluence or sinke, when that man of sinne was swollen up to such monstrous insolencie, that he set his feet upon the neck of all authority, when he was waxen impudent in blasphemies, insomuch that *Tecelus* the foule-mouthed publisher of his indulgences blushed not to affirme that by the Popes power (*interventu pecunia*, mony he must have too) he could pardon him that had defiled the blessed Vir-

gin

*Ru'eb. E. c. 6.
Hij. 1. 2 c. 4.*

Sulpitius.

*Melchior
Adam. in vita
Lutheri.*

gin the mother of Christ; even then did the glorious Sun of truth breake forth in the preaching of the Gospel, many Nations threw off the yoke of Antichrist, and subjected themselves to a beautifull Reformation. But whether doe we wander from our selves? what neede we looke for forreigne or farre fetcht instances? never was this truth more evidently exemplified in any Nation or Church under Heaven then in ours. When did the Lord advance us to the dignity of his people, and establish his truth and worship amongst us in a peaceable and beautifull manner? even immediately after that cloud of bloud which fell in our *Marian* dayes had besmeared our land, when whosoever would keep conscience, and get Heaven at last, must looke to be transported thither in a fiery convoy. Why then run thorough all ages, inquire of the former and latter dayes, and you will find that in the saddest and most sinfull times the Lord provides most certainly and gloriously for the security and honour of his people.

And indeed what fitter opportunities can be found out, or thought upon, wherein the Lord should magnifie himselfe in doing great things for his servants? For when is his hand so visible and his helpe so glorious as in extremities? *It is time for thee Lord to work* (saith David) *for they have made void thy law*, Psal. 119. 126. when men have violated all bonds both sacred and civill, cut in two the sinewes of the lawes authoritie, and let themselves loose to all exorbitancies, high time then for the Lord to take the matter into his owne hand, to stirre up himselfe for the vindication of his honour. A remedie applied *ut non confusus & perditus*, when things seeme desperate and past cure, how wonderfull and welcome must it needs be?

Reas.

Calvin in loc.

be? Then doth the *glory* of a deliverance appeare, when the Almighty hand hath broken those knots and difficulties, laid open those streights which otherwise were altogether inextricable; and then doth the *beauty* of a Church shine most conspicuously, when she hath recovered her purity, and escaped pestilentiall contagion in bad times, when she is quitted from those blemishes that threatened to over-spread her by a seasonable and thorough Reformation. But I have promised brevity in this point.

Let us see a little only how the truth will sute with our times. That perillous dayes were upon us before the flames of publike wrath and misery brake forth, none will deny, except such as are stupid under any mischiefs, or are actors or abettours of ours. I will not so much as mention in what case our Lawes and Liberties, Lives and Liberties stood. I desire to limit my selfe within mine own verge, and I beleewe men are sensible and querulous enough of the evils that touch their skins, Devils tremble at the sense of misery, Christians should search out the cause, and take that to heart. And if the sins of men corrupt the times and make them dangerous and troublesome, think sadly then upon what a generation we are fallen (oh that I might say) what dismall dayes we have escaped. For Religion (which is the main) how hath the power of it been denied and cryed down in a despightfull and furious way of opposition, the purity sophisticated and defaced by base mixtures, rotten formalities? Oh 'twas enough to cause any tender and truly affected soul to feel pangs of spirit, to hold his loynes, to fall into travell, and bring forth an *Ichabod*, an issue of consternation, or doubtfull astonishment, to see those uncircumcised *Philistines*, Popery and prophaneness, irreligion and will-worship

James 1. 19.

worship setting on the *Ark*, and driving away the *glory of the Lord*. For truth how hath it been silenced, perverted, mangled? the day would faile me almost to reckon up the exploded, monstrous, licentious errors that have been raked up out of hell published and patronized among us. For manners, I thinke the Sunne never looked upon a people nor measured an age more conspurate or corrupt then ours, *'twere easier and fitter to bewaile with teares,* then expresse in words the excessive height of our pride and oppression, injustice and blood, luxury and sensuality. And as sinne hold possession, so did judgement lie at the doore, which hath since fallen upon us as a devouring beast: how could it be but that so much filth must send up vapours to darken the face of Heaven with indignation against us? Oh the dreadfull cloud that still hangs over us, showing downe an horrible tempest of wrath! a viall is pouted out that turnes all into blood. Now if at this point the Lord be pleased to turne againe the captivitie of our Zion, to cleare up all, and shine upon us with favour, what will this be lesse then a *Resurrection from death*? how will our *glory and beauty* (as that rare bird) revive from the very ashes of a ruinous decay? But if as yet we are not brought low enough for such an exaltation, if the times are not yet at the worst, if sharper seasons must be expected, if our present hopes should be strangled in the birth, or snipped in the bud, which the Lord avert; here's the comfort, that in such a *day* when the wickednesse of the enemies is fully ripe, and Christs Spouse hath fate long enough in the dust, when things are brought to such a passe that the Lord may be most magnified in the confusion of insolent adversaries, and the advancement of his dejected depressed people, even then will he certainly be

for a crown of glory and for a diademe of beauty unto them, which is the second particular, the high and honourable advantages here promised to the Church.

Glory is the lustre or splendour that results from dignity, and a *crown* is the highest ensigne of honour, the principall token of Majesty. *Beauty* is the impression of sweetnesse or lovelinesse, and a *diademe* is the most stately ornament to set forth beauty, and make it more amiable. And a composure of *glory* and *beauty* makes up a piece of most absolute and exact symmetry, consisting of all the parts and lineaments of perfection. To such compleat excellencie doth the Lord raise his covenant people. In the verses preceding my Text we find mention of a *crown*, but 'tis the *crowne of pride*, of *glorious beauty*, but 'tis *fading like a flower*: by which the Prophet expresses the usurped domineering of the wicked, which shall be troden in the dirt, or (as some think) he alludes to their festival garlands, the impudent badges of luxurie and lasciviousnesse; to which he threatens a terrible blast, a shamefull withering. And continuing the Allegorie, by the same termes used in a different sense, he sets forth the true honour and excellencie of the Godly. The *Lord of hosts* himselfe undertakes to be their *glory*, by interressing them in all sublime and saving Priviledges, He is their *beauty* by impressing on them the sweet and comely Properties of grace; and in both *crownes* and *diadems* are gifts well befitting the bounty of the highest Majestie to his beloved Ones: Indeed

Doth

The presence or the favour of God is the only glorious advancement and ornament of a people or person.

What is it else that makes the Church an eternall excellencie, a joy of generations? *I sai. 60. 15.* then doth shee sucke the

the milke of nations, and the breasts of Kings, when sound and eminent members are added to her; *her brasſe becomes gold, her iron ſilver*, when ſhe is ſtored with pretious graces, edified with pure ordinances; *her wals are ſalvation, and her gates praife*, when ſhe is guarded externally by good Government; internally by the everlaſting armes, the watchfull eye of Heaven: *her brightneſſe ſurpaſſes ſunne and moone*, when the direct and unclouded beames of divine favours ſhine upon her, when her God is her glory, *verſ. 19.*

This is the truth, the top of excellencie, if we conſider:

1. Who it is that dignifies and adorns: even the *Lord of hoſts the King of glory*, able to *bring low and to lift up*, who ownes the pillars of the earth, and hath ſet the world upon them, who in the moſt glorious exerciſe of his Sovereignty *raiſes his poore ones out of the duſt, and ſets them among Princes*, 1 Sam. 2. 7, 8.

2. *How*: he puts ſome of his owne honour upon them, imparts his owne nature to them, *beautifies* them with his *owne comelineſſe*, Ezek. 16. 14. for what is true grace but *particula Dei*, ſomething of God, a piece of Heaven?

3. What manner of glory and beauty is thus impreſſed, *viz.* that which is ſpirituall and internall, which though it be inviſible and inconſpicuous to carnall view, which can ſee nothing in the Saints, but their burdeſome taſke, their heavie preſſures, their bitter incounters, their ſad dejections; yet this ſets majeſtie and ſweetneſſe on the inner man, ſo that under a clouded and calamitous outſide that is full of ſerenity, in a meane and deſpiſed condition that is truly heroique and magnanimous; that wants no worth nor lovelineſſe, though naked of all externall dreſſes and contributions.

4. To what purpose this is conferred: to wit, that the great God may take up his residence; and fasten his dearest delights on his poore creatures; hereby he workes them to subtenesse, and so to communion with himselfe, who is all glory and beauty; he makes his *sanctuary glorious*, because it is the place of his feet, *Isa. 60. 13.* where he walkes, and converses, and discovers himselfe graciously: he clothes the Kings daughter in wrought gold, that he may desire her beauty, *Psal. 45. 11.* that he may impart his heart love, his bosome counsels, his blessed embraces to her as to his Spouse. Thinke seriously what a preferment it is to be a Favourite of Heaven, in Covenant and Communion with God.

Suffer me here a little more distinctly to shew how and in what respects especially the Lord doth *advance* and *adorn* a Church or people.

1. This is effected when the ignominious naues or stains of abuses are wiped off by Reformation: this is the *repairing of the breaches of Gods house*, the purging the body from peccant humours; this is sweeping the floore, weeding the garden, fining the silver from its dross. And that is *glorious and beautifull* Reformation.

2. Which is hearty; when a people upon deep conviction of their decayes and degenerations set themselves in earnest to recover their spirituall losses: *Turne ye even now to me with all your hearts* (saith the Lord, *Ier. 2. 12.*) *with fasting, weeping, and mourning*, an overly paint of emendation, a necessitated laying downe of some grosser evils will be to no purpose. There is nothing that so much dissolves communion with God as the estranging of the affections; and they will be most forward and forcible in reclosing with him, when we get up to a good pitch

of honour and happinesse in his favour. *Reformation* must be intire and thorough. I will admit no sutes for a little *Zoar*, nor spare a delicate *Agag*, nor keep alive cursed satlings under pretext of sacrificing, nor leave the high places standing, because they are faire structures; but it strikes at every evill little and great, plausible and profitable, that is destined and devoted to destruction. When the souldiers slew *Maximian* the tyrant and his sonne, they cryed out, *Kepe not one whelp alive of so bad a litter*. It is in vaine to lop off the monsters head except it be seared; mischiefes attempted and not extirpated will certainly repullulate or multiply; here that saying holds true, *Better never to begin then not to accomplish*. To irritate ill humours and not expell them will increase distempers in the body, where as a thorough cure frames it to a more firme habitude of health then ever.

Ex pessimo genere ne catulus quidem habendum.

Quicquid non est peractum, pro non incipiente est. Plin.

3. *Reformation* should be generall and thorough, as in respect of parts; so of persons also: all of all sorts should come under it. Materials must be prepared before the building can go up; there must be hewing and squaring, and apting of each part and parcell before the whole can be set together in a comely composition. We put our reformers upon an unreasonable and impossible task, what we expect and cry upon them for accomplishment of their worke, and we retard and dash their endeavours by our unsuitableness. Many would have all well in the temple, and every thing bettered but themselves; but how can a handsome structure be made up of rough stones and unwrought timber? how can a pure Church be freed of impure members? assure we our selves the total banishment of *Reformation* will amount no higher than we find it now.

199. et 199. 1112.

proved upon particular accounts, and the onely way to have good times is for every one of us to amend our selves.

2. The Lord *dignifies* and *beautifies* a people as by removing corruptions and blemishes, so also by erecting and establishing among them the choice Priviledges and Ornaments of his truth, his Worship, his Ordinances. The Jewes gloried of their three *crownes*, one of the *Kingdome*, another of the *Priesthood*, a third of the *Law*; that of the *Law* they preferred, because it regulates and flourishes the rest; and then is that *crown* truly *glorious*.

1. When it retaines and exercises its *soveraignty* or power, when 'tis *glorified* and *prevails* in mens consciences. I plead here for Christs spirituall regiment in the heart by the Scepter of his Word, not for the Pope-like and undue Prelation of persons, which is not the honour, but the greatest scandall and mischief of a Church. 'Tis a blessed and an eternall truth, *The Kingdome of God is not in word but in power*, 1 Cor. 4. 20. The majesty of Christs gracious presence is not personated by externall pompe, but declared and magnified by spirituall energy. Vane therefore are their feares, and frivolous their objections, who suggest that a Church looses all her *glory* when her Ministers are limited in the excessive additionals of earthly honour and abundance; and I am ashamed to think that so sordid an argument should be urged by Scholars, whose ingenuity (that I name not conscience) should exceed all others: Oh noble and liberall learning, that ever thou shouldst be prostituted to such base uses and respects as now thou art! *Bernard* in his dark times complains of this vile humour in Church-men: *In the offices and dignities of the Church* (saith he) *men seek the ad-*

vancement of their estates, and not the Salvation of soules, 'Tis for Bishopricks, Archdeaconries, Abbacies, &c. that they beat their breasts in devotion, and their braines in study, The mockings, scourgings, spittings, yea the crosse of Christ, are cast off as disgracefull burdens, and new fashioned ornaments forged and worne with much bravery; high titles, rich revenues, popular adoration: after these they gaze greedily, stretch largely, clumbe ambitiously, let soules sinke or swimme they care not, so they may lift up their heads, and build their nests on high: and he concludes that herein the spirit of Antichrist was discovered even as a noon-day-devill. For those amongst us that will not follow the sonne of Iesse except they may be sure of Vineyards and olive-yards, and may be made capitaines of thousands, and capitaines of hundreds; that can shape their delignes to no lower a pitch then a lordly dignity, or a fat plurality; that mind the University and the Ministry onely as a stirrop to ambition or a stale to covetousnesse; 'twere well if their aimes were frustrated by plucking the prey out of their teeth, that they were discouraged, yea rated off from the holy function, wherein there is no hope they should demean themselves conscionably, seeing they enter upon it with such impure intentions. And doubt not but when these *offa Cerberi* these bewitching baites be removed, the Lord will stirre up and qualifie better spirits for his owne worke. See this in one instance only: Those blessed Reformers of Germany did not only drive the Popes doctrine out of their countrey, but his tyrannicall Prelacie; his whole rabble of full bellied Clergy, whose large incomes were all put into the hands of Princes and States: whom I cannot commend for dispensing them to right uses, perhaps their unfaithfulnesse therein hath been

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one provocation to plucke downe the Judgements which have since ruined them; yet then were their Schooles and Academies most frequent and flourishing; and I dare challenge any age within the like compass of time and ground (reserving alwayes due honour to Christi Worthies that have since abounded) to paralell that in number and eminency of learned men, who did not only vindicate the truth from *Antichristianisme*, but all humane literature from blind *barbarisme*, wherein it had long lien buried.

Let me not be mistaken here, as if I thought there were too much dignity and maintenance for Ministers amongst us, if it were duly conferred and distributed. We need not imploy our own help so to betray our honour; there are two sorts of engineers that are now plotting against us. Some in a prophane policy would keep us in a slavish inferiority to themselves, and therefore they like *Jeroboams* way best, they would choose *Priests* of the *low* of the people, or make them so; these hold a base condition, a poore pittance fitt for us. Others againe are for an *elemosinary salary*; that Ministers being engaged to their benevolence, they may by the same bond be tied to their conceits and errors. But I speake to wise Physicians, who know how to purge peccant luxuriant humours, without impairing those that are vitall and benigne. And I beseech you, (the searcher of hearts knows I plead not for my owne belly, but for your honour, yea the honour of Christ whose work you have in hand) I beseech you let it appeare by some speedy and cleare course that you intend not the diminution or unsettlement of the *double honour* of Christs servants, but the establishment and enlargement thereof. Idolaters *lavish gold out of*

the bag; superstition casts excess upon its instruments, let not Religion starve nor pinch them that wait upon her, let extenuations be pared away, but let Christs due be preserved, and then I will not doubt to resume what I have in hand; that his royalty is not advanced by the worldly height and state of his nearest attendants; his throne is not supported by such painted props, his Kingdome is spirituall, and his Government most full of glory, when thoughts are quickened and consciences stirred by the mighty weapons of his own Ordinances and Discipline, when they have free course, due honour and kindly workings in the hearts of men.

2 Cor. 10.

4. 5.

1 Thel. 3.

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2. Truth, Worship, Ordinances are glorious and beautifull when they hold their simplicity and purity: Mixtures to these are not only superfluous but poysonous; histrionical and gaudy dresses of mens putting on as to these as a whitish paint to a good complexion, or like that vainatorall burden of haire) wome in pretence of ornament, whereas there is nothing to sober judgements that can render men more uncomely or ugly: Yet how doe men dote upon mixtures: how have we seene the pure streames of truth mudded with humane plots and traditions: the Commandments of men cloyed up and obtunded upon the conscience: for doctrines: 2. how her Gospel preached and entertained, though vented by persons ill belicred it beyond comparison, then as an Apostle or an Angel from Heavens cursed persons for their labour. Wanton wits have been lavish in broaching, and silly soules have been greedy in snatching up any errors. Well the words of the Lord are pure words, as silver tried in the furnace, purified seven times, Psal. 12. 6. as is hellish rhymestry for sublimated wits to extract or cast out the least scruple hereof as refuse, so 'tis damnable imposture for any cheating compounders to put tinne among this silver, drusse among this pure mettall. The compleat body of faith was once delivered to the Saints, and since in season, fully and

Mal. 1. 9.

Gal. 1. 8.

Act. 1. 15

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Jude 3.

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wholly intrusted with them: they that wilfully or remissly loose the least minute thereof hazzard thereby the eternall losse of their pretious soules; and they that make or admit the least addition to it, shall have *added to them all the plagues written in Gods Book*; Rev. 22. 18, 19. no lesse dangerous are mixtures in point of worship, yet doe multitudes run a mad danc after them. That good old fashion of worship in Spirit and in truth is censured and hissed at as a jejune raw humour, or as a fanaticall rash undertaking; nothing pleaseth without a pompous outside, a visible bravery, though never so fond and new-fangled. Yea, have we not some who think themselves as much injured by paring their nailes and polling their haire, as if their hands and heads were cut off: that hold themselves spoiled of the very heart and braine of Religion, if any of their burdensome and excrementitious superfluities, (the blemish and blane of Religion,) be purged out, or lopped off: And no wonder that men are in love with such trifles; they affect a way of worship which pleases the eye, fills the belly, arrides the sensuality. Those *Adiaphorists* or middle-men of *Germany* appointed by *Charles* the fifth to compose the *Interim*, that monstrous miscellany wherewith he thought to please all parties, did together with some shreds of truth, some patches of Reformation mingle almost the whole lumber or garbage of popish rites and superstitions: amongst the rest they would retain *extreme unction*; and it was wittily objected to them that they did it, that they might *stroke their owne skinn, and provide for their owne patch*. Questionlesse such a worship as breakes no bones, extracts no sweate from the people, that costs little paines, and brings in much profit and secular advancement to the church, court, and upholders of it, shall have stiffe fauours and abettours every where. But heare what the Lord saith of such mixtures to the Prophet, *Ezek. 43. 7, 8, 9. Son of man, the place of my throne, and the place of*

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the soles of my feet, where I will dwell in the midst of my people, shall not be defiled by their whoredomes, and their carcasses, in their setting their threshold by my threshold, and their posts by my posts, and the wall between me and them: 'Tis as the filthinesse of whoredome, as the stink of a carcasse to the Lord to have humane inventions erected or interposed as parts or props of his worship. Pompey once in an audacious humour would needs enter into the most holy place, and seeing nothing but a cloud there, in derision he termed the Jewes *Nubicola*, cloud-worshippers: before the Romans thought that *Apis*, or *Jupiter Humain*, or some such foule idoll had been inclosed there, how doe men seek after and rest upon the garnished outside, the specious paint of worship, without which they contemne its spirituall simplicitie as a vaporous or crude conceit: whereas the excellencie, the vigour, the foule of it lies in its internall truth, its primitive and native purity.

3. The Lord puts glory and beauty upon a people by setting up godlinesse and godly men amongst them, by increasing the number, enlarging the graces, advancing the persons of his Saints and Servants. When the vilest men are exalted, the wicked ruffle and riot at pleasure, all things are tumultuous and squalid, *Psal. 12. 8.* but when the righteous are up, there's change of cheere, things are in a joyous and faire state, *Prov. 29. 2.* Godly men are the choicest things upon earth, the honour, the beauty, the blessing of the places that hold them: such ornaments, yea and more glorious are they to the earth, then the *Luminaries* are to the Heavens: and when they are fitly placed in the *Horoscope* of a Church or State, in *Houses of Dominion*, oh what an happy aspect, what a flourishing influence doe they afford! Why then should men of parts and place, perhaps well affected to the publike good, stand aloofe from Religion for feare of contracting disgrace from it? Perhaps the devill tels them as *Perphrey* did *Agur*, that it will

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turne their learning into barbarisme, their newnesse into sottishnesse; that it will spoile all their gifts and sufficiencies. Or else he frights them as Cæsar did the Electour of Saxony, wishing him to beware that he did not blemish his noble house by giving credit and countenance to Luther. Satan buzzes it into their eares, that if they favour those frantique fellows, adhere to those strict truths and wayes, they will staine their blood, emasculate their spirits, and lose the garbe and repute of gallants. But harken rather to the Counsels of God, to the Words of truth and sobernesse. To you great ones I speake: Think sadly how poore, vaine, false the glory is, that is without God and godliness: *valde si you have it no more then is due to you, you seek it sinfully, and buy it dearly.* Summe up all your sumptuous store, your birth, breeding, bravery, possessions, titles, and in best it but like Salomons freight, gold, and silver, and Ivory, and apes, and peacocks, strong mixtures of pride and vaniey, enough to poyson your excellencies, to sinke your ship, to damne your souls. Whereas if you sincerely affect and honour Religion, it will honour you, yea it will make you the glory of your God, the *decentie* and beauty of your country, otherwise the greater you are the more unworthy burdens and blemishes you prove to the earth that bears you.

To bring that which hath been said home to our selves, I will lay before you only two things by way of information: 1. The necessity: 2. The blessing of a present Reformation. The necessity grounded on the dishonourable, and *idiot* degenerations whereinto we were fallen; the blessing commended and amplified from the glorious and beautiful excellencies to which it would advance us.

1. The former, the foillnesse of our decayes and distempers I have already touched: and so generall they were that they might take upon age of complaining, yea and so apparant that you that have your senses about you cannot but see and feele them,

them,

them, though I should say nothing of them: Methinks we were even come to that passe wherein the ten Tribes lay after their defection: *For a long season they were without the true God, without teaching Priests, and without Law,* 2 Chro. 15. 3. Popery, atheisme, prophanenesse were shouldering out our God, our faithfull teachers were crushed, silenced or discouraged, and *Idoll shepheards* promoted that starved soules, or edified them to damnation; the Justice and power of our Lawes nullified, force and will carrying all before them. We may gather what should generally have been done, by considering what is done where the mischief prevails. Many dark places of the Land are still the habitations of such cruelties. I speake it in the griefe of my soule, the parts to which I stand most neerely related are overwhelmed with all the branches and extremities of the misery: and I mention it not to informe you of what you know not, but now in the day of your humiliation (seeing the Lord hath made me your remembrancer) to inkindle pittie in you and move you to speedy and thorough helpfulnesse to them. If any misinformed, or partiall, or angry fellowes aske us *what ailes us*, when we lift up our eyes, and put forth our endeavours for remedy? Let's answer them thus, they would *take away our God, and what have we more?* they would bereave us of our teaching Ministers, and it would be worse to want them then to *feede upon the bread of adversitie and the water of affliction,* Isa. 30. 29. they would spoile us of our Lawes, divine and civill, and twere better the Sun should droppe out of Heaven, that our hearts should be tome out of our bodies, then we loose them. Honourable and beloved, The *Jewes* when they conceived their *Law, and place and Temple*, indangered by *Pauls* preaching, with a joynt and vehement vociferation they cryed out, *Men of Israel helpe.* Let me with a better spirit and upon better grounds bespeake you in the name of the Lord, *Men of Israel, ye that are Israel,*

A 2. 11. 20

Israelites indeed, helpe, helpe every one of you, you by your advice and authority; you that can doe nothing else, by your supplications, humiliations, reformatiōs; we by our instructions, intercessions, actions, passions; others by their estates and lives; every one in Gods way, every one in his own way, help to gaine, to hold these things, so absolutely necessary: in the day that we let go our holdfast, we loose our God and our good, our safety, and our subsistence, our glory and our beauty.

2.

2. Take a view of the *bleſsing* of Gods returne to a Church or people; This my Text expresses in fullest termes, 'tis *glory* heightened to a *crowne*, *beauty* decked with a *diadem*.

We have heard loud bragges of a *glorious state*, a *flourishing Church* in our *Land*, and that from the mouthes of them who did what they could to ruine both. Indeed we have had multitudes of eminent Saints brought forth, nourished; perfected amongst us, but no thanks to them, who would not willingly have afforded them a being on the face of the earth, these blessed Palmes sprang and spread in despite of their pressures. Of late God hath offered in a gracious way to wipe away the *staines* from our *glory*, the *blemishes* from our *beauty*, which were many and foule. But how is this mercy entertained? doe men looke upon and wellcome, and admire Reformation as the rising sun, dispelling our hellish darknesse? rather they startle and storme at it as a formidable thing, one solicitous for his ill gotten goods, another for ill administred office, a third for his undue promotion, some for their selfe opinions, which they will hold to the hazzard of all; most for their beloved lusts, which they preferre to the glory of God, the safety of the State, yea and their own soules to: most would withdraw their shoulder and stiffen their necks against Christs yoke as intollerably rigorous; nothing so much frights them as the erection and exercise of an exact discipline. Doe men thirst after the pure

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fountain of truth, the cleere and spirituall wayes of worshipping or rather content themselves with the *braken cisternes* of humane inventions, and delight to wallow in the puddles of profanenesse and formality? Is it the joy of mens hearts that the *righteous are in authority*? Whence then that grating of spirit, that gnashing of teeth at their advancement and good successe in Gods worke? Men of honour are so tender of their reputation, that they will not beage a word of disgrace without a quarrell, a revenge; and how wary of their beauty are the fondlings of our age? or if they want that which is genuine and proper, they adde paints and spots and attires, too often such as are monstrous and meretricious: yet how wilfully doe men degrade themselves of the glory to which God would exalt them? how madly doe they teare off the ornaments which he would put upon them? Well though base spirited, narrow hearted creatures are unfiteable and uncapeable of honour, though sordid clownes neglect and belmeare their comelineffe they care not how; yet let us whose hearts the Lord hath touched, whose eyes he hath opened, prize and pursue these blessings according to their worth: And if we were but provident, wise for our selves, we should not account them dearly gained at any rate, no though it were an age of fasting and prayer, an eternity of angelicall obedience, the expence of our largest livelihoods, our heart blood.

Ob. But alas (say many) when shall we see the accomplishment of this promise, such *glory and beauty* should be more conspicuous.

Sol. And doe you not see the every dayes wonders the Lord is working: 'tis for want of illightned eyes and thankful hearts then: could we rightly cast up our receipts, we might find glorious advantages already upon accompt.

2. Are you offended at the seeming slownesse and difficulty

In Epist.
ad Spalat.

culty of the progresse: 'tis because you mistake the nature of the worke. One way whereby the Lord commends the worth of his best blessings to us, is sometimes our hard coming by them; The *Jewes* have a tradition, that God sucked *Moses* soule out of his mouth with a kisse, that so his dissolution might be without all paine: such an easie, lazie, good-cheape way of reformation doe most men affect: they would have all the fatnesse and sweetnesse of Heaven droppe into their mouthes sleeping; oh take heed, wake not the men, fright them not with difficulties, for then they will fling off in discontent, or give up all as lost. 'Tis remarkable what *Luther* writes to *Spalatinus* touching *Melancthon*; *Melancthon* was a man of excellent parts, very serviceable for Christs cause; but of a timorous disposition, apt to be overmuch dejected in difficulties: and at that time extremely penive he was for feare of some sad issues of the great meeting at *Auspurge*: Whereupon *Luther* wishes his friend to exhort and charge him in his name, *Ne fiat Deus, that he make not himselfe a god*, he might seeme to be farre enough from aspiring to be a god, who was cast downe below the common pitch of a man. But here was his fault, his projects must be like the countells of God, unerringly and unchangeably stand and be effected both in respect of time and manner, or the cause (he thinks) was lost, and his spirit utterly sunke. So it is with many amongst us, they must have their own mind and their own will in all things, which is Gods peculiar, or they are undone: If they have not all that they have promised or fancied to themselves, they have nothing at all: If the simple gaurds of their projects or conceits be smitten and wither, they think they doe well to be angry, to be disconsolate even to the death. But 'tis no disparagement nor diminution to the worth or comfort of faithfull and blessed instruments that the Lord overworks them, brings to passe something, yett the maine

in the most glorious undertakings by himselfe. Have we not seene rich blessings, eminent achievements effected by the bare and immediate hand of God, when counsels have bene crossed, endeavours tired, yea hope it selfe worne out and ready to give up the ghost: can we but acknowledge it to be the Lords doing, to bring down insolent adversaries to truth and peace and hollnesse, when they have been trapp'd and confounded by snares of their own setting, mischiefs of their own hatching, who were impregnable by all humane attempts: like to the *Nemean Lion*, which when *Hercules* had slaine, he knew not how to get off his skinn, that was so hard that nothing could pierce it, neither wood, nor stone, nor Steele; only the Lions own nailes were sharpe enough to doe it: So hath the Lord turned the pride and madnesse of wicked men upon their own heads to their ruine, that otherwise were too tough, or strong to be dealt with. In great works God will be eminently seene and acknowledged, yea, and he carries them thorough insuperable difficulties and impossibilities to us, that we may set him up and trust in him only.

3. Why will you dislike the work for its hardshipp, or the instruments for their slacknesse, and not consider rather and stand amazed at the opposition that is made against them? I think the devill never played the devill more outrageously and apparently then now: all his sleights and all his furies, and all his confederacies are now on foot: Hell and earth, and Rome openly combined, strongly armed, professedly fighting against the honour and happinesse of our Kingdome: and shall we not have something to doe to fetch our priviledges out of the fire: to winne them at the sharpened sword?

4. Be not too bitter in quarrelling or casting blame upon opposites, but reflect and looke into your own indisposition to the glorious and beautifull work now in hand. Is it a matter of nothing think you to resuscitate and animate *dry bones*?

Ezek. 37. 1

to put flesh, and sinewes, and skinnie, and beauty upon them, to infuse spirit and vigour into them? Indeed, the Lord is able to doe it with a breath, with the turne of an hand; yet he useth to proceed in a wise method by little and little, striving as it were with the averfenesse of the object. And we shall alwayes find degenerated creatures wofully averse to Gods rectifying and reforming work. *Iehoshaphat* stretched his sinewes, and put forth all his endeavours about the businesse of reformation, but he could not bring to passe all he intended, because the people had not prepared their hearts unto the God of their fathers, 2 Chron. 20. 33. Such crooked pieces, such untameable monsters doe our reformers find the multitude of men amongst us. *Hezekiah* made a faire progresse in that blessed way, and when he had brought things almost to the upshot, the Priests were too few, they that should have been most forward were unsanctified and unhearty in their duties. Oh the miserable scarcity, the cursed untowardlinesse we are like to find in our *Sanctuarie men* for the worke of God! 2 Chron. 29. 34. *Isiah* began betimes, and went farre in the best paths of his fathers, yet all could not prevent the overthrowing vengeance to which the guilt and bloud of *Manasse* provocations had made the whole obnoxious, 2 King. 23. 26. now if we lay all these and more obstacles and blocks in the way, 'tis no wonder if the motions of our reformers be slow; nay, 'tis well if ever we gaine any sound recovery, 'tis well if the definitive irreversibile doome be not past upon us, and we be not left to confusion as an incurable people. I speake not this as if I were ignorant or inobservant of the cursed art of some, whose drift it is to weare out and bring to nothing the blessed work begun by delays, which they dare not oppose by open force, nor yet in favour of their backwardnesse and benumbednesse, by whose slacknesse it is kept so long between the knees, and is in danger of strangling: but only to
still

still and check their impatiencie, who by their precipitous hastinesse and fleshly discontent, manifest little skill in discerning Gods method and manner of working, and lesse faith in waiting upon his wise and gracious dispensations under clouds of difficulties and seeming protraction, *He who believeth maketh not haste*. *Isai. 28. 16.*

Obj. 'Tis farther objected that we seeme to be farre enough from recovering *glory* and *beauty*, seeing the dishonourable blemishes of errors break out so much upon us.

Sol. To this I answer, 1. 'Tis not to be denied nor dissembled, that errors have seemed to grow upon us whiles we have been contending for the truth. And we shall find more then once that upon the most eminent changes in the Church for the better, Satans malice and mens corruptions have cast in such mischiefes. *Constantine* the great was the *Angel* that bound *Satan*, the heathen power; he was that *man-child* at whose birth and by whose victorie, *the dragon*, the persecuting Emperours were cast down and vanquished; yet in his dayes *Arrius* hatched and vented his venome which infected the world. In *Germany* upon the very dawning of reformation the hellish fogs of *Anabaptisme* rose up and flew abroad like clouds spread upon the mountaines. 'Tis no new thing we see for error to confront the truth most petulantly and peremptorily when it is springing up to greatest purity and lustre.

Rev. 12. 5.

2. This falls not out without some advantage to the truth, *There must be heresies* (saith the Apostle) *that they that are approved may be made manifest*, *1 Cor. 11. 19.* Many Champions for Christ shew their valour by incountring and quelling such monsters; much chaffe is whiffed away by the blasts of false doctrine, and the sleights of men, which before lay heaped up with the graine; and many truths are rendered more cleare and glorious, by ventilations and debates with error.

Eph. 4. 14.

3. Do any impute the cause and charge the blame of this

Evangelical

evil upon Reformation: why doe they not as well quarrell the Sinne for discovering bogs and precipices in their way, or fall out with their Physicians for making them the more sick for the present, when they attempt a cure upon their soule bodies? *When I would have healed Israel* (saith the Lord) *then the iniquitie of Ephraim was discovered, and the sin of Samaria.* *Hos. 7.1.* Many latent maladies that have both root and stiffe in the body shew not their apparent *symptomes* till remedies be applied. Ile be bold to affirme, that the serpentine brood of errors which now crawle abroad were spawned in the muddy times that of late passed over us; and how grievous and odious they are to our reformers, Pulpits and Presses have in part declared and will doe more by a just & full Confutation of them: and I doubt not but authoritie will provide that they shall not impudently and impunely expatiate, but will use its power in timely and thorough crushing of them.

If there be any yet unsatisfied, either the timorous that startle at difficulties, or the contentious that cavill at some partiall and yet remaining blemishes, I must plainly tell you, I dare not promise you nor my selfe such golden dayes wherein no wind shall blow; no cloud shall rise: I cannot fancy such an *Idea*, such an exact constitution of a Church, wherein there shall be no grave or wrinkle, no discasy or distemper. Can the creature here be capable of *glory* that hath no defect or stain? of *beauty*; to which there is nothing wanting or redundant?

Well whosoever you are that thorough feare, impatience, or unreasonable dislike of these invaluable blessings now tendered to us, judge your selves unworthy of them, and thrust them from you; let me tell you that you have *neither part nor lot in this matter*: I must *come my selfe to them* *to whom it belongs*, for to them is this *Salvation sent*, and they will heare it; and they are *Gods residue*: *The Lord of hosts will be, &c. to the residue of his people.* The third particular, the persons to whom these advantages are appropriated.

All glorious priviledges, all beautifull ornaments belong to Gods selected portion, and to that only.

Even to that chosen generation, that holy nation, that peculiar people, which the Lord singles out for himselfe in his free and eternall purpose, makes up for his jewels by actuall and effectuall calling; hypocrites and formalists may partake of generall and externall priviledges, the men of the world have large shares of common mercies, even their bellies full of Gods kind treasures; but all saving favours, yea all favours in a saving manner are conferred only on the remnant. A man may be hospitable and beneficent to his neighbours, gentle to his servants, mercifull to his enemies; but his affection and usage of another straine which he beares and expressees to his towardsly children, his faithfull spouse, 'tis not for a stranger to intermeddle here. Let gracelesse men prattle of I know not what figment of universall grace; let the bond-slaves of Satan pride themselves in the imaginary faculty of their free-will. Our God is infinitely bountifull, but not so lavish as some would make him, to cast away his high honours, his deare delights promiscuously, these are the propriety of the elect, the portion of sons and daughters: these are peculiarized to Gods residue.

Quest. But who are this residue?

Resp. I cannot stay upon a discovery of them. Briefly take notice of them thus,

1. *Negative*, by their distinction. They are not men of the multitude, nor of the world, nor of the times; they date not sinne of the fashion, nor goe to hell for company; their care is to be at a reall and wide difference from all ungodly and unsound ones, to be saved from the untoward generation.

2. *Positive*, by their qualification. They are holinessse to the Lord, the first fruits of his increase, prime parcels intirely dedicated and vowed to his service, consecrated vessels of the best

lice, in impuritie: The mixed multitude, the mungrell crew that came up with the Israelites out of Egypt, were touched with a stupid admiration of the wonders which God wrought for his people, and promised themselves much happiness in their company; but when they met with streights and wants, and found not things answerable to their sensuall humour, then they fell a murmuring and a lusting; and the Lord swept them away in his displeasure, so that none of them reached Canaan, *Numb. 11. 4.* One great cause of the streights and miseries that have befallen us in our passage from Egypt to Canaan hath been the discovery and distinction of those loose rotten adherents to Gods cause and people. And oh that they were all shaken off, while they are unsound at heart, we may take more comfort in their falling away then in their access. If yet a sword pierce deeper into Christs soule, if heavier things befall his members, it is that the thoughts of many more hearts may be revealed, that a clearer and more thorough difference may be put betweene the pretious and the vile.

Luk. 2. 35.

2. Hath the Lord a speciall pretious portion (such as we have heard decyphered) upon which he heapes such honour, fastens such favour, impresses such beauty? Fearfull it is then, that it should be the butt of mens opposition, the *scit-every where* spoken against, in common account the vile refuse rather then the glorious residue. The Marshall Biron of France was a man impudently and insatiably ambitious, yet above all his titles of honour he affected to be stiled the scourge of the Huguenots. And how have men of power and policy thought no foundation sure enough for their security, their glory, their contentment, but that which is laid on the ruines of the estates or consciences of Gods pretious ones? Oh the deepe and cursed machinations or contrivances that have been plotted and urged to cast them downe from their excellency, to root them out from having

Act. 28. 22

Hist. of France.

Ps. 62. 4

having a name under Heaven, to embitter their beings to them, to make them crouch under unreasonable and impious burdens. When the *Arrian Bishops* swayed in the Church under *Valens* an Emperour of their heresie: Liberty was given to *Jewes, heathens, hereticall Christians* of all sorts to exercise their Idolatry, false worship, mad festivals, what not? only the Orthodox were expelled their Churches: and in one place being assembled for holy performances at the foot of a mountaine, under the injury of all weathers, they were thence driven by force of souldiers, *Theod. lib. 4. ca. 24.* Is it not lamentable that in the repute of many amongst us, Papists, Atheists, Monopolists, sensualists, drunkards, any the basest society or sort of men should be held more tolerable then the holy brotherhood, the members of Christ, the Saints of the most High, who alone are deare to God, and linked together in the only gracious and blessed Communion? How many for conscience and quietnesse sake in the raigne of our Prelates did leave their deare countrey, their rightfull possessions? yet there are not wanting some that maligne a wilderness to them. 'Tis a common wish, Oh that we were ridde of them all! and why are you greedy of your own ruine? Should not the Lord of hosts leave his remnant among you, ye would soone be turned into a *Sodome*, *Isa. 1. 9.* Their presence and prayers are the pillars of a Kingdomes safety, the procurers of its happinesse. And if malice hath not utterly blinded men, let them rub their eyes and see two choice excellencies amongst many here annexed to them and those most profitable for humane societie; even the spirit of judgement, for Civill Administration; and holy valour and strength for militarie exploits: for so it followes, *The Lord will be for a spirit of judgement to him that, &c.*

First of the first, the spirit of judgement, which is the gift of governing well, faithfulness & ability in executing justice.

The

The Lord doth highly dignifie and blesse a people by setting over them religious and righteous Magistrates and Rulers. *Doct.*

'Tis a good argument of Gods favour to Israel which *Haran* deduces from the choice and qualification of *Solomon*: because the Lord loved his people, he hath placed such a King over them, *2 Chron. 1. 11*. And when the Lord undertakes the glorious and happy reparation of that state after an wooll decay, he promisseth to restore their Judges as at the first, and their Counsellours as at the beginning, to reduce them to primitive purity and integrity, *Isai. 1. 26*. This blessing will shine the more by setting against it the misery and mischief of its opposite injustice. As a roaring lion and a ranging bear, such an one is a wicked ruler over a poore people, *Prov. 28. 15*. In the dayes of *Phocas* that bloody usurper, (he was the first sworn slave to Antichrist that wore a crown) a holy Monk was so bold as to expostulate or enter dispute with God; he asked him why he had set such an impious wretch over Christians, and he was answered by a voice from Heaven (if you will beleieve the story, 'tis related by *Cedrenus*) because a wofle could not be found, and the sins of men deserved such a mischief. Magistrates are either the common good, or the common evill of them to whom they have relation. That passage of *Luther* is memorable: he was in great danger of death, and he wishes that the Pope and his crew might be the only instruments of it, he would not have *Casar* involved in the cause, he would not have his royall hands stained with his blood: for saith he, I know how it fared with *Sigismund* after the burning of *Huss*, nothing prospered with him, besides his domestique infamies and calamities, the weale publique suffered exceedingly with him and under him. The most exemplary judgements are upon the most eminent persons, yea, and they fall not alone, the poore sheep smart for their dotages and delinquencies: whereas the Magistrates vertues are the peoples blessings,

*Cedren.**In Epist.
ad opales.*

sings, Eccles. 10. 17. and all their virtues are comprized under this expression, *The spirit of judgement* which he speaks of.

Quest. But what is this spirit of judgement? body 8. et.

Resp. 1. It is a renewed sanctified faculty; faith David with some of his last words that savour most strongly of Heaven: *He shall ruleth over men, must be just, ruling in the feare of God,* 2 Sam. 23. 3. 'Tis true there are functionall abilities enlarged to men, which are profitable to others though not saving to themselves. You may be deep Statists, learned Lawyers, exact in the disquisition of truth, the deciding causes, &c. yet all this doth not amount to the blessed property in my text. Industry, experience, ingenuity, morall honesty, noblenesse of mind may make men dexterous in the *art of judging* the Lord infuses the *spirit*, and that seasons all with supernaturall excellency. Plainly he is a good Ruler indeed that is a *gracious Christian* to.

2. The *spirit of judgement* is regular, as it is framed by Gods finger, so it is guided by Gods rule. We explode the Popes Canon law, and that justly, the summe whereof is this: *The Pope is god on earth, hee hath things heavenly, earthly, spirituall, secular, he hath the propriety of all things, and no man must dare to say to him, what dost thou?* This we dislike not only because 'tis the Popes, but because 'tis most lavishly irregular, making up a modell of government fitter for old Persians, or moderne Turks then for Christs freed men. Strange then it is that men of learning that would be called Divines, should so much cry up the Law of the will. Athanasius held it absurd and ridiculous in the Arrians at the Councell of Ariminum to prefixe this rule to their forme of Faith. *Præsentem Constantium in imperio, magno, &c.* to give the stile of eternall to the Emperour, and yet to deny the eternity of the Son of God. And very acute is that of Melancthon disputing about the Eucharist: *Non Italiani vultu necesse habere Deum in pane, cum non credita esse Deum in calice.*

Luther.

Ridiculum

plane est

Constanti-

um Imper-

atorem

eternum

nominare,

&c.

Sermon.

Eccles. Hil.

flor. lib. 4.

cap. 16.

Var Itali

vultis ha

bere Deum

in pane,

cum non

credita

esse Deum

in calice.

in Heaven. And are not they worthier of derision then confutation, who make men omnipotent and absolute, and yet spoil God of his freedome in decreeing and working, raze and abrogate his perpetuall commands, yea and live as if there were no God in Heaven? Let mortals tremble to imitate the thunders of the Almighty by the stormes of their exorbitant lusts and passions; to take absolutenesse upon them, which is the incommunicable prerogative of him whose throne is in the Heavens.

3. The spirit of judgement is active. The spirit we know is the vigorous principle of motion and action; contrary hereto unto is that distemper mentioned, *Hab. i. 4. The Law is slacke, defluit lex*, tis fallen into a swoone. The Metaphor is taken from the slow, yea, imperceptible motion of the pulse in the failing of spirits. And alas for us for want of activity! we have expected, desired, magnified, blessed, fasted and prayed for a Parliament; and we know how much time, substance, parts, spirits, bloud our Worthies have expended for the publick good; what dangers and difficulties they have encountered heretofore and now they have framed for us the best Lawes humane under Heaven. Would it not be a sad thing if this wonderfull power when it comes to execution should be put into paralyticall hands, either quite benumbed; or so shaking; that they can doe nothing evenly or steddily? that it should be like a gunne in the keeping of an Indian, a rare and forcible Engine in its selfe, but made uselesse for want of good managing? Oh that ever there should be any advanced to place and armed with authority, who thorough the vile simplicity of his own spirit, or the treacherous complacency of his owne evil heart with sin or the times, should not dare to doe that good for which he is sure to have assistance and acceptance with the most High, without the comfortable pardonance whereof he can never stand acquitted before the

preme Tribunall! Upon whomsoever the spirit of judgement which is the Spirit of the Lord hath fallen, let them goe in their might, let them put forth their strength, and exercise their facultie, the Lord calls and sends them, and will do great things by them.

4. *The spirit of judgement is impartiall.* As the soule in the body it diffuses it self in a just proportion thorough the whole into each part according to its severall need and capability. Who so small or inconsiderable, who so high or uncontrollable as to be without its influence or reach? by it rulers must governe, by it the governed must be ruled. The Lord gives a charge and prescribes a method to the executioners of his justice, *Ezek. 9. 5, 6.* he commands them to strike home, and to spare none that have not his owne character or marke, and to begin at his Sanctuary at the ancient men before the house. 'Twas the Popes old trick to exempt his Clergy from the Civill, which detra-ctingly he calls the *Secular power*: but the Popes patronage now I hope will nothing help our bad Ministers. Oh that they might feele the most speedy and heavy hand of justice, as they have had the deepest hand in occasioning our decay and misery. Charles the fifth was wont to say wittily, *If the shavelings had been good, there had been no need of Luther.* Let the guilty hang the head, they that are faithfull and conscionable need not feare nor decline the decisions of a *Parliament*, the censures of righteous Magistrates. If any say that I seek the ruine and publish the shame of men of mine own calling: I answer no: they are the proud, the persecuting, the prophane, the popish, the temporizing, the insufficient, the lazy, the drunken, the scandalous Prelates, and Ministers that disgrace the holy function, and make us ashamed of them, as Gentlemen are of their beggarly kinned, or rather as an honest man is to see his brother goe to the gallows. And as they have troubled our *Israhel*, so let the Lord trouble them: Let their owne dung be

Si Sacrifi-
culi frugi
essent, non
indigerent
Luthero.

spread

spread upon their own faces, but let Gods Sanctuary be purged of them. Moreover, why should the spirit of judgement shrink or be abashed at the stout looks of any overgrowne great one, any blustering Belialist? let such feeble the force, the omnipotency of justice. 'Tis a true saying, *The higher the condition of the sinner, the baser alwayes is the sin.* What! will men steal, murder, oppresse, commit adultery, sweare falsely or blasphemously, drinke drunke, live dissolutely and debauchedly, and thinke they are delivered to doo these abominations, because they are great in the world? Methinks noble spirits should hold it more base to deserve then to suffer sharpe and shamefull penalties of just lawes which they breake. If you improve your greatnesse to quit your selves from them, your priviledge is no other then theirs, who run mad unchained, and post to perdition without controll.

*Criminosus
est culpa
est ubi be-
neficio
suum Sal-
vacione, et
de Guber.
Dei
Jer. 7. 9.
22.*

5. *The spirit of judgement is uniforme.* It casts mens minds, and aimes, and actions into one mould or fashion. *The spirit that is in the world lusteth to envie,* a distorting, distracting evil. Corrupt men differ as much in minds as faces, or if they accord they meet only in evill. Great spirits are lyable to great impulsions, violent concussions, when they are whirled by excentricque passions, or wheeled by byassed and selfe respects, their motions must needs be disordered and turbulent. But when this blessed principle in my text is the *Primum mobile*, the first mover, then all the *sphaeres*, whether superior or inferior in place, swifter or slower in motion, hold on their owne course evenly and constantly, and accord with others in an exact correspondence; and the harmony is really by farre more sweet, then the imaginary musique of the heavens was fained to be. *There are diversities of gifts, and differences of administrations, but one and the same spirit, and the manifestation of that spirit is given to every man to profit withall: all tends to mutuall helpfulnesse, to the common good of all, and eve-*

Jan. 4. 2.

*1 Cor. 12.
4. 5. 7.*

ry one that partake of that Spirit: hence all gifts become serviceable and contributory each to other: and 'tis a most blessed and beneficiall intercourse or trade that passes between sanctified abilities. It hath ever been a rich blessing to good Magistrates to be instructed and abetted in their most glorious acts by faithfull Ministers. *David* had his *Seers*, so had *Salomon*, *Asa* his *Azariah*, *Iehoshaphat* his *Iehu*; besides a number of teaching Priests and Levites, whose Catalogue we find registered, 2 *Chron.* 17. 7, 8. *Hzekiah* had his *Isaiah*, *Iosiah* his *Huldah*, *Zorobabel* his *Ioshua*, the Elders of the Jewes brought out of captivitie to rectifie the City and Temple, both and prospered thorough the prophesying of *Haggai* and *Zachariah* the sonne of *Iddo*. Temple-work, Church-work never goes up without such hands. I should be sorry that any here present should judge the Prophets uselesse, or burdensome, or intermeddling without their verge in weighty holy affaires. A Reformation pretended without the Councell and Consociation of men of God would be like *Adonijahs* feast, to which *Abiathar* the temporizing Priest, and bloudy *Joab* and other such like were called, Courtiers (perhaps) and Souldiers, and Politicians enough, but faithfull *Zadok* and *Nathan* the Prophet, and *Salomon* the Kings son, and true-hearted *Benaiab* being left out, the meeting proved both finfull and sad, it began in conspuracie, and ended in confusion. But oh happy meetings, where all sorts of gifts are met together and joyntly improved to mutuall and publique good! 'Tis the good Spirit of God that joynes and keeps men unanimous in and for that with good: and whatsoever tends to the setting of good men or good gifts at oddes, though it be never so covertly or speciously carried, suspect it as proceeding from the envious one, the evill spirit of confusion.

I need not adde any thing for application of this point. 'Tis the spirit of judgement (which hath been described) that fits every

every

2 Chron. 17.

& 19. 1.

2 Ki. 19. 1.

& 22. 14.

1 King. 1.

7. 9, 10.

every man for the weighty affaires of Civill Administration, that is intrusted and employed in the same. You see hence (Noble Parsons) what it is that you should mainly strive for and cherish in your selves; and we find what we should most importunately beg for you of Heaven. The work before you is glorious, the power in your hands ordinate, the way of dispensing it the best in the world, most suitable to equity and to our spirits; wherein as just Sovereignty is not bounded unworthily, so community hath some stroke according to its rank in matters of highest publique concernment. Oh then let this *spirit of judgement* animate and sway all your consultations and proceedings; let it season them with sanctitie, order them with regularity, manage them with activity, carry them thorough with impartiality, corroborate and crowne them with unanimity; and the issue will be (if it be not cut off by sinfulness and ingratitude) a heape of blessings upon us, and upon many generations.

So much of the *spirit of judgement*, the first excellency here specified.

The second follows, which is *strength to order the battell in the gate*, valour and abilities for the warre.

This is a choice gift or blessing of God, the honour and ornament of a State or people.

A usefull, reasonable subject had time to prosecute it, shall now handle it very briefly.

The Lord is a man of war. Exod. 15. 3. and he makes some of his servants brave warriors; he girds them with strength, magnifies them, the use of their armes, covers them with the shield of his strong arm, gives them undimmed courage to encounter, and swiftnesse to pursue their enemies. Psal. 18. 33. 40. till they have their necks under the yoke.

Such were the Israelites under Joshs command, nothing could stand before them. Such were the Judges, men wonderfully

Doct.

2 Sam. 23.

8.

derfully inspired and inabled to rescue Gods people from oppression; such *Worthies* had *David*, who was called and qualified to cut short the enemies of God, and to erect his *Worship* in purity and peaceableness; and with this blessing hath the Lord honoured pious Princes and States, whom he hath set up and established in all ages.

This holy valour will appeare a choice honourable blessing if we consider it,

Reas.

1. In the habite. There is naturall hardinesse in brutes, for which we admire them; morall fortitude in meere men, which renders them both dreaded and renowned; but this is a sanctified sublime gift of the Spirit, an admirable adorning grace.

2. In the exercise. Fit it is to be employed in great matters, high exploits, the maintenance of Gods cause and truth, the vindication of his honour, the reliefe of his Saints; It engages strength and life, and all upon such noble designs and services. Unholy courage makes men more able to do hurt, it degenerates into rage, becomes lusts champion, and breakes out into injuriousnesse, revenge, murder, &c.

3. In the usefullnesse of it. Mans sin filled the world with *Antipathies*, and enmities, and God hath armed many of the irrationall creatures to make defence and opposition against their *Antipathists*. And who have so many implacable fierce enemies as the Saints: as they have need of patience to beare their injuries, so valour is very usefull and advantageous to repell them, when they find a warrant or call.

Use 1. Miserable then and ruinating to a state is the want of this gift, this blessing. And would you know what it is that melts the spirits, dissolves the nerves, gasebles the manhood and magnanimity of a nation: let me present it to your view in a home president, even of the generations that have passed over us, the people that have formerly possessed our places. The *Brittains* the ancient inhabitants of this land

were

were a warlike nation, they made stout resistance against the Romans, bore their yoke with much reluctancie, and threw it off upon all occasions: yet when their Nobles degenerated into lust, luxury, and cruelty; when falsehood and faithlesnesse both towards God and man abounded in all sorts, when plenty brought forth the cursed fruits of loose and wanton living: when they were generally addicted to hate of truth and love of lying, insomuch that if any were gentler and more given to truth then other, the rest would worke him all the hurt and spight they could; and this did not only the seculars, but also the Clergie, and the heads thereof, giving themselves over to drunkennesse, pride, contention, envie, &c. casting from them the yoke of Christ (they are the very words of our story) then they became a spectacle of reproach and misery, a prey to barbarous nations. The Saxons that succeeded them were the *Imps of Mars*, a terrour to this part of the world, they lived by their sword and were victorious almost whithersoever they went: yet when they grew cold and heartlesse in the Religion which they had zealously professed, when treachery, injustice, shedding innocent blood, impiety, sensuality did overspread them, they were wofully wasted by intestine broiles and forreigne incursions, and at last swallowed up by the *Norman Conquest*. The application of these histories be to the enemies of God, and of his people. Sins, such sins as these weaken mens sinewes, emasculate their spirits, devoure their excellencie, and cause the hearts of the valiant utterly to melt. Cowardice and basenesse are the proper and certaine effects of sin. And although wicked men may be stout and sturdy, and mighty to do mischief, either for the scourging of Gods people, or the breaking each other in pieces; yet is this in them but bestiall hellish fury, no true valour; and the more directly and impetuously it is set against God and goodnesse, the sooner and more fatally shall it bring themselves to ruine.

2. This gives us great occasion to magnifie the Lord for

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this

English
Chronicle.

Gen
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fere, Sal-
vian.

English
Chronicle.

this choice honourable blessing conferred upon us. *Our bow hath of late recovered its strength:* God hath stirred up and fitted courageous spirits, excellent instruments for military affaires. And although the nature of the warre amongst us be calamitous, and many events of it very sad, yet the maine comfort is, the quarrell is apparently betwixt *Christ* and *Antichrist*, he that sees not so much now is wilfully maliciously blind. Now the prophecies in the *Revelation* seeme to foreshew that the ruine of *Antichrist* shall in a good part be brought to passe by the sword: *They that gave their kingdoms to the beast shall recover them by force, they shall hate the whore, make her desolate and naked, eat her flesh, and burne her with fire.* *They that make warre with the Lamb, shed the blood of Saints and Prophets, they shall have blood given them to drinke, as they are worthy:* Me thinks the Lord is breeding and apting a generation of men amongst us that shall make the throne of the beast shake. If any censure me for cherishing and blowing up the sparkes of valour in mens spirits, *With me it is a very small thing to be judged of them, or of mans judgement.* *Luther* was called a *Trumpet of sedition*, they said of *Bela* when he accompanied the *Protestant* forces in *France* fighting for their Religion, that he preached a Gospel composed of fire and brimstone. But we that are Ministers need not feare nor shame to carry the *Trumpets of the Sanctuary* before the *Lords armies*. All yee whose hearts the Lord hath touched *Go on in this your might, be strong and of a good courage, be not afraid nor dismayed, for the Lord your God is with you whithersoever ye goe in his way, Jehovah who is everlasting strength, is strength in an eminent glorious manner to them that turne the battell in the gate.*

Let me close your thoughts with one brieve consideration from the whole. In all that hath been said you see verified that great *Position* of the Apostle (indeed a *Paradox* to the world) *That Godlinesse is profitable for all things.* Perhaps you have

Rev. 16. 6.
& 17. 14,
15, 16, 17.

1 Cor. 4. 3.

Tuba Seditionis.

*Evangelium flammæ
muri &
sulfuris.*

Judg. 6. 14
Josh. 1. 7.
Mai. 2. 6. 4

1 Tim. 4. 8

have accounted it needfull and helpfull for the worship of God, the ordering of the conversation, Peace of Conscience, &c. Yet further take notice here how it conduces to the flourishing and good government of a state; to the managing and blessing of all affaires, not Religion only, but civill and military to. 'Tis the feare, the favour, the gracious presence of God that crown a people with most *glorious advantages*, that *adorne* them with most *precious priviledges*, that prosper them both in *peace and warre*.

As therefore we tender and desire the safety and honour of our state, the publike and mutuall welfare of Rulers and Subjects, the good and glorious successe of our greatest designes; let all of us together, and every one of us in our stations, with our heartiest intentions and indeavours doe what we may to get and keep the Lord amongst us in the power and purity of Religion. Let this be practised, promoted, prayed for above all by all. So will it *dignifie and beautifie* us with all *honourable and amiable excellencies*; it will burnish the crown and stablish the throne; it will enoble our spirits and deck our heads; it will strengthen our lawes with authority and justice, and sharpen our swords against the faces of our enemies; it will make us *a blessing and a praise above all the nations under Heaven*.

F I N I S.



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God, the ordering of the conversation, peace or concord
and to further take notice here how it conduces to the con-
tinuing and good government of a state, to the managing and
governing of all estates, not only in the civil and mil-
itary, but in the domestic, the private and domestic of the
state, and the people with most civility and equity, and
them with more private equity, that proper than both

in peace and war.
As therefore we are to consider the safety and the good of
our state, the public and mutual welfare of Nations and Sub-
jects, the good and glorious interests of our greatest rights;
all of us together, and very one of us in our station, with
ourself in common and industry, and what we may to
set and keep the Liberty of the Nation in its power and purity of
Religion. Let this be our chief, promoted, prayed for above
all by all. So will it be a great and powerful us with all Awa-
re and noble weakness, it will purify the crown and its
high throne, it will enoble our spirits and deck our hands;
it will strengthen our laws with authority and justice, and
purge our wrongs, giving the light of our enemies, it will
make us a blessing and a praise to all the nations under
Heaven.

FINIS

The Marquess of Newcastle proclaimed Traitor.
By Sir Thomas Glemham the Soape Projector.
Her Majesty is compelled again to Exeter.
By the brave Cornish, who have defeated her.

(505)

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Numb 63.

P. P. London

THE KINGDOMES

K.

Weekly Intelligencer:

SENT ABROAD

To prevent mis-information.

From Tuesday the 9. of July, to Tuesday the 16. of July 1644.

IT is to be wondred, that the Malignants should still persevere in their diffidence of truth, when as they have had so many testimonies of this great victory over Prince Ruperts forces, as still to averre it is all false, and that the English and Scottish forces are totally routed, and eight and fourty piece of Ordnance taken.

But no marvell, since what *Aulicus* doth write is Gospell with them, and some of the Malignants do not sticke to say, that they dare adventure their salvation that that is true which *Aulicus* saith, and because they may be hereafter ashamed to believe the eldest son of the Father of lies any longer; I will here set down the very words, which *Aulicus* himselfe hath concerning this great Battell.

But the great newes of all, is of what is done at York, which since yesterday morning hath been certified both by an expresse Messenger sent purposely from Newwarke, with Letters from the Governour of Tickhill Castle in Yorkshire, who writes that he received certaine Intelligence, that the Rebels are absolutely routed, that the Prince with his Army hath taken eight and fourty Pieces of Canon, Generall Lestly, and Sir Thomas Fairfax prisoners, which since have been seconded by many others, some from Rutlandshire, others from Pomfract Castle; all agreeing, and peremptorily asserting, that

S s s

the

the great medley body of Scots and English Rebels, was totally routed upon Thursday last by Gods blessing on his Majesties forces, by his Highnesse R. Rupert, at a place neere Yorke called Hally Moore, many prisoners are brought into Pomfract, and other Yorkshire Garrisons, who with deep protestations asseert the bloodinesse of this victory over the Rebels, which hath caused so many Bonfires in severall parts of Yorkeeshire: The large epresse from Prince Ruperts own hand is (we doubt not) before this with his Majestie, the particulars whereof (which sure are very many) we shall with Gods helpe afford you next weeke; the Parliaments forces at York being all routed, we shall see the State Committee not dare to stay at London.

Now I shall give you the very words, which the three Generals write to the Parliament concerning the Victory, which is thus.

Before both Armies were in a readinesse it was seven a clocke at night, about which time they advanced the one to the other: Whereupon followed a very hot encounter, for the space of three hours, whereof by the great blessing and good providence of God, the issue was the totall routing of the enemies Army, the losse of all their Ordnance, to the number of twenty, their Ammunition and Baggage, about an hundred Colours, and ten thousand Armes, there were killed upon the place about 3000. of them, whereof many are chief Officers, and 1500. prisoners taken, amongst whom there are above 100. Officers, in which number, is Sir Charles Lucas, Lieutenant Generall to the Marquisse of Newcastles horse, Porter, Major Generall, and Major Generall Tillier, besides divers Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors: our losse God be praised, is not very great, being onely of one Lieutenant Colonell, some few Captains, and about two or three hundred Common Soldiers, the Prince in a great distraction, with a few Horsemen, and almost no Foot, marched the next morning from Yorke Northwards: we are now lying down again in our old Leaguer before Yorke, which we are in hopes in a few dayes to gaine, and are resolved to send a great part of our Cavalry after Prince Rupert.

Leven.

Lyndsey.

Tho. Hatcher.

F. Fairfax.

Manchester.

Bone

Bonfires were not onely made by his Majesties command at *Oxford*, *Banbury*, and *Lichfield*; but also the Governours of *Newark*, and *Newcastle*, caused Bonfires to be made, and that which is most remarkeable; was, that that night when they were beaten out of the field, & so many of them away into *York*, yet so impudent were they there (as indeed are all Cavaliers and Malignants) that they had Bonfires in *York*, and ringing of Bells, for the great victory obtained by Prince *Rupert*, this Prince of *darknesse* telling them openly in the streets, that Generall *Lesley* was taken, and *Fairfax* slain, and 14000. prisoners taken, but he was so carefull of the City, that he would not bring them thither for oppressing that place.

And the next morning early, when he fled thence, he told them he must abroad to catch more of the stragling *Round-heads*: and would carry all his prisoners, and Ordnance taken, to the King, for else the *Round-heads* in the South would not beleve he had got a victory.

The next morning the common sort of people, seeing an Army advancing towards the City, did at first think it had been some of the prisoners, that were a bringing to the City; But when the Town received a Summons presently upon it, those that knew not the truth of the business before, were in a muteny, both of Townesmen, and Souldiers, and would deliver up the Town, but Sir *Thomas Glenham*, and the Lord Maior *Cooper*, and some desperate Malignants over-awed the rest of the Soldiery, and refused the delivery of the Town upon offer of mercy.

So now the blood that shall be spilt in the gaining of that Town, and the losse the City may receive by ransacking false justly on their heads, they being guilty of bringing it upon themselves: God sees them to be a people not rightly humbled; and therefore they are like to taste further of his judgement.

One would thinke they should have yielded, considering that the Prince, the Marquise of *Newcastle*, the Lord *Viddrington*, Generall *King*, the Lord *Mansfield*, the Lord *Cannwarth*, Sir *Charles Candish*, Sir *Francis Mackworth*, Sir *William Carnaby*, Colonell Sir *Walter Vavasour*, and divers of the Gentry had not onely fled from *York* but (the Prince excepted had taken shipping (as conceiving the North of England to be lost as to their party) at *Scarborough* on *Thursday* the fourth of *July*; two dayes after the fight, and were gone beyond Seas.

Captaine *Haddocke* came with his ship to *Scarborough* to have intercepted them, but they were gone some hours before he came: he was at *Blisnooke*, when a Coble (a Fisherman) brought him word these great persons were fled to *Scarborough* and intended for *Holland*.

Amongst the *Plunder* that was taken from the enemy, the Earle of *Newcastle's* Commission, not onely to be Generall, but his Commission to make Knights, were also taken, one Knight of that badge, was Sir *Thomas Gledhill*, who being dismounted by a *Scotch Lancer*: run amongst the furre bushes, and cried Quarter for a Knight, this was at the fight at *Sunderland*, where he was prisoner, till he was exchanged.

I may not omit to tell you, that Prince *Rupert* lost his Bever, and his horse, and also his Dog was slain, and lay dead neere the *Beanfield*, where divers affirme the Prince hid himselfe, after a little service, till it was dark, and then he got to *Yorke*.

Persons of Note that are slaine, are these :

Sir <i>William Wentworth</i> , Brother to the Earl of <i>Strafford</i> .	ber of the house of Commons Master <i>Townley</i> of <i>Townley</i> .
Sir <i>Thomas Metham</i> .	Colonel <i>Slingsbie</i> , A <i>Stratfordian</i> .
Colonel <i>John Fenwicke</i> , A Mem-	Master <i>Dewhurst</i> .

These three are missing, and conceived to be slaine.

Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*.
Sir *William Lambton*.

And a great *Mounsignr*.

Persons of quality that are fled to other Garrisons, as *Knaresborough*, &c.

Sir *Peter Middleton*.
Sir *Henry Slingsbie*.
Sir *William Ingleby*.

Sir *Richard Tankard*.
Sir *Richard Hutton*.
And divers others.

In the same place where the Marquess of *Newcastle's* Commission was found, there was found a Letter with *Charles Rex* to it, Saluting my Lord of *Newcastle* by the name of Right trusty, and most intirely beloved Cousin and Counsellour (so by that observe, he is most intirely beloved that puts Armes into Papists hands, to cut the throats of the Protestants, he justifying by that Letter, that his Lordship should take care, the Lord Viscount *Rochford* should have all his Rents paid unto him, for that he was reconciled to his Majesty : It his Majesty speak truth, my Lord of *Rochford* deserves blame, who is accused by the house of Commons, for adhering to the enemy.

There was this last week a secret art discovered in conveying intelligence

gence to *Watt Mountagne*, in the Tower : Sir *John Gashericke*, who hath suffered pretty well, must needs have a finger in this Pye, but *Watt* is now kept more strict. Let me tell you a little of the newes sent him, which was, that the French Ambassadors have more ample Commission to acknowledge this the Parliament of England, then the States of Holland have : A little more good news out of the North will make us many friends, and bring home our Malignants to the Parliament.

Captain *Stewart* that brought up the Colours from the Armies, presented them to the house of Commons, the same day the States Ambassadors came to the house of Commons, which were put at the side of the Table, in the view of the Ambassadors, who delivered their Message in French (as they doe to all Christian Princes) and afterwards delivered a Copy thereof, faithfully translated in English : Being a proffer of their endeavours, to enterpose between the King and Parliament, to beget a right understanding between them, that a Peace may ensue thereupon.

The Earle of *Bedford*, whose unhappinesse it was to be misled, by some of riper yeares, to go to *Oxford*, had the Sequestration of his whole estate taken off. The memory of his Father, the prejudice the King hath done him in his woods, &c, in the West, and the timely yielding himselfe to Parliament before any Declaration came out, are arguments for favour towards him.

The Earle of *Holland*, and the Earle of *Clare*, had likewise the Sequestration of their estate taken off at the same time : They comming away all about a time from the King.

Though they at *Oxford* do boast of the relieving of *Greenland* house, yet it is yielded unto Major Generall *Browne*, and his souldiers maintaine the garrison in it, which is of great concernment unto the City, for by that meanes great quantities of provisions may be conveyed by water into *London*, from *Oxfordshire*, and *Berkeshire*, and Wood sufficient out of the *Oxford* Malignants estates, to serve *London* for fewell all this Winter.

The next newes we hope will be the taking of *Basing*, and then Sir *William Orle* will sit in full quietnesse in *Windsor* house, when the forces of that County were to reduce it.

By Letters from the North, dated at the Leaguer before *York*, the 12. of July in the evening, it is certified, that upon the Letter of mercy to the Towne, written by my Lord *Fairfax* alone, it was not embraced by the besieged, who resumed their dissent on Wednesday in the evening ; whereupon preparations were made for storming, and on Friday the 12. at night, all things were put in readinesse, and as the souldiers (who are

impatient of the delay) were going on the service, Sir *Thomas Glemham* sent out a Trumpeter: they on the place write, that they think that Treaty will end the businesse, they write further, that it is to be wondred how resolute the maimed souldiers are to go on this service, though they have but one arme to fight withall; the Lord *Fairfax* hath of his foote that stood to their Colours, 500. wounded, besides what of the horse were wounded.

Some write, that the charge which the enemy gave, was so fierce, that every one of the three Generals passed through some difficulty, and not without hazard to their persons, to rallie some of their men, and make them stand to their Colours: and therefore the lesse of man that was seen in this service, the more of God we ought to see: The Lord *Fairfax*, as he lost most Commanders, so he lost a Son of high esteem with him, Col: *Charles Fairfax*, who dyed that day seven night the fight was, of the wounds he received then, also Capt. *Stapleton* is dead since of his wounds: Major *Fairfax*, Major to Col. *Lambert*, who received 28. wounds, lies dangerously ill, But yet there is hopes of his recovery: Col: *Sidney* amends of his wounds: Sir *Tho: Fairfax* is so well amended of his hurt, that he is gone into the field after Prince *Rupert*, to joyn with that party sent out under the command of Lieut. Generall *Cromwell*, and Major Generall *Lestly*: these three great Commanders agree like Brethren: As the brunt of the day lay on their hands, in that bloody battaile, so the unity that still goes with their actions, cannot but with Gods blessing promise successe. Prince *Rupert* staid about Midlam, and in Richmondshire untill Tuesday the 9. of July, and is since gone into the Dales of Coverdale, and Wensdale: The horse that pursue him, go another way to meet him, by Craven and Blackborne.

The news out of the West is, that her Majesty received a
star

But deniall of the Cornish to passe to Pendennis Castle, which hath occasioned her unexpected retreat to Exeter: The Cornish told her, the French and some others about her, were such beastly creatures, so inhumane and bloody that their County could not prosper, if she brought such men with her, her Majestie it seems was loath to leave them (she knowes she said once upon an occasion, they had beene long without their wives, when most barbarous actions of theirs were presented to her view) the Earle of *Essex* at her returne, was then at *Colliton*, as it is said, but I have seen no Letter to justifie it, that he is sat down before *Excester*, and that *Tanton Deane* Castell is taken.

There are some other Letters come out of the North; of the said date, that signifie on *Friday* the 12. of *July*, the Marquisse of *Newcastle* was Proclaimed Traitor by Sir *Thomas Glenham*, for deserting *Turke*, and flying beyond sea from his Colours, this is averred by those that came out of *Turk* on *Friday* last, who informe, they make a flourish of holding out, but cannot hold it a weeke.

It cannot come but with some unwillingnesse to mention any thing concerning Sir *John Hotham*, because he was the first man that appeared with resolution for the Parliament, but his infirmities now appeare in their proper colours, to be acts of disaffection to; and of defection from the Parliament: in plain English, his minde is fully expressed under his own hand, (an evidence not to be disputed) of his full determination, to desert those that did entrust him, and to comply with the Marquisse concerning the keeping of *Hull* for his Majestie, informing his Lordship further, that he had sent a Letter of unpleasing language to the Parliament, another from his son to the same purpose, of his fidelity to the Marquisse, and one of them in their Letter, desires his Lordship

to send him word, whether Colonell *Fielding* that delivered up *Redding* to the Earle of *Essex* was not executed after he had the Kings pardon under Seale: It seemes they were afraid to suffer, though they had a Pardon.

These Letters found with the Earle of *Newcastles* Commission in his Coach, occasioned the passing the Commission for Martiall Law to be set upon here in *London*, which onely wants the Lords concurrence, and then expect that Delinquents shall be brought to justice without delay.

No marvell the Lord *Fairfax* could not get Powder from *Hull* before he lost the field neere *Bradford*: Sir *John Hotham* denying to let him have any when he sent for it: it seems he was angry with the Parliament, and would destroy the Lord *Fairfax* for their sakes.

But God by his wonderfull providence stirred up the hearts of the people (out of a jealousy they had of him) to seize upon him, and the Magazeen in the Town, and so prevented, that which was intended by Sir *John Hotham*.

Printed according to Order, for Robert White.

G R E A T ¹²
VICTORIES

Obtained by the Earle of Denbigh at
Shrewsbury, Chulmely, and other parts in Cheshire.

Where were taken prisoners.

The Lord Newports sonne,
Lieutenant Colonell *Horton*,
Serjeant Major *Manly* Governour of Binger,
Serjeant Major *Fisher*,
1 Lieutenant Colonells Colours, and others.
100 Armes.

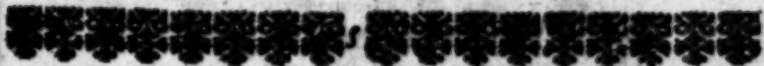
2 Barralls of powder and store of bullets.
66 Prisoners more, amongst which some others of note,
good horse, and other purchase.

Serjeant Major *Pinkney* slain on our side, and 5 or 6
wounded.

*With the copie of the Oath that was imposed on the Cavaliers
before the Garrison was taken.*



July 17th Published according to Order.



London, printed by J. Cee, Anno Dom. M DC XLIV.

VICTORIES
P. 3 A T

Obtained by the Faint of Design

Where were taken

The following is a list of the names of the
 persons who were taken prisoner by the
 British forces on the 1st of May 1862.
 The names of the British soldiers and
 officers who were killed in the action
 are also given. The names of the
 British soldiers and officers who were
 wounded are also given. The names of
 the British soldiers and officers who were
 taken prisoner are also given. The names
 of the British soldiers and officers who
 were killed in the action are also given.
 The names of the British soldiers and
 officers who were wounded are also given.
 The names of the British soldiers and
 officers who were taken prisoner are also
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 prisoner are also given. The names of the
 British soldiers and officers who were
 killed in the action are also given. The
 names of the British soldiers and officers
 who were wounded are also given. The
 names of the British soldiers and officers
 who were taken prisoner are also given.

With the copy of the Court that was imposed on the Court
before the Court of the Court.

Published according to Order.

London, printed by J. C. Anno Domini. MDCCLIV.

12
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LETTER FROM

*An eminent Commander in the Earle of
Denbighes Quarters.*

S I R,

SInce my last, the messenger wherof is p^{re}sold by the way with my Lords Lettere and mine, these are to informe you that we have beene in very hot and sharpe service, making attempt to gaine a bridge to Shrewsbury which we did gaine, and made the enemy fly in halfe a howers hot service. My Lord himselfe lead on gallantly in the forlorne hope, having not patience till the bridge could be let downe, we all in the forlorne hope crouded through the R^{iv}er to our horse skirts, wee only had one man sell over, there was drownd, so we pursued and tooke Major *Fisher*, Major *Manly*, and many other prisoners, they issed out of Shrewsbury and fought with us, we beat them in, and finding our selves to few to besiege it, we in the night retreated

and are now this day upon news received marching for York.
The news to us is this enclosed, for I now am in haste.

Dated at Weme, newly come
from Shrewsbury,
July 9. 1644.

S I R,

I Blesse God I yet live to praise him for his renewed mer-
it to me and our Armie, and to write to you our conditi-
on, & that you may have a true test, my General hates idleness,
I must tell you he lets us not rest night nor day, but upon on
designe or other: wee were this day sevendnight at Mauche-
ster, then hurried wee to Knotstord, Northwiche, and to
Ostvestrie to relieve that: at which place and in that service,
Sir Thomas Middletons Troope and mine had the brunt of the
service, and came off with honour: they tired our vvish of-
ten charging Sir Thomas brought up other horse to relieve
them: who fell on gallantly, and did good service: and pur-
sued the Enemy neere Shrewsbury, and took many prisoners
of qualitie, the Lord Newports sonne a Parliament man, Mar-
row hardly escaped.

The very next day my Lord Generall sent Captaine *Kent*
to give Orders for all horse and foot to quarter on and about
Sutton on the Hill, in the way to Shrewsbury, early next
morning we marched towards Mansford Bridge vvhere the
Enemy kept Garrison: and a drawbridge over the Severne:
our men fell on gallantly, and my Lord himselfe appeared in
the Van of the Forlorn Hope for their encouragement, which
caused them to stir bravely, and to strive to adventure beyond
expression, to gain the passage in a quarter of an houres time
the Enemy fled: upon which my Lord sent Cap. *Kent* to call
the Forlorn Hope of Horse, and after other horse which hee
did, and wee came so hastily on, that one Captaine *Shippy* a
gal.

Gallant man, not having patience to stay till the drawbridge was let down, ventured over the River after him, rent the Forlorn Hope, In pursuit, and my Lord was in the midst of them, and only one man next me, and not far from my Lord, fell into a hole of the River, hardly escaped drowned.

This wee got out, and by this time the bridge was downe, our Army crowding over. I mean the horse out of Captaine *Xermes* Troop came in at a house over the bridge where they kept the Court of Guard, and tooke a Lievtenant Colonels Colours which he gave his Captaine to present to my Lord, but we followed the pursuit, and between the Bridge and the Heath we tooke most of the men, and had wee not hallowed for all our horse to come up we had entred Shrewsbury, with the enemy, many of their horse and foot quartering out of Towne which wee lighted on some of *Marrows* Dragoones: We drew uptill our armie came up on a Heath on this side Shrewsbury a mile, the enemy came in parties up Ambuscadoes, the lanes vve beat them from them. Colonell *Booth* lead his Regiment of Foot on himselfe valiantly: and my Lords ovne horse, his life Guard commanded by Captaine *Town* a gallant man pursued to pistol shot of the Workes: *Marrow* came out, and Major *Manly*, and fought vvith us, and there vvas a hot bout for tvyo houres and above: Wee tooke Major *Fisher*, Major *Manly* Governour of Bangor, and diuers other Officers and Souldiers.

We made good the ground wthin Musket shot of their Workstill night: then seeing our little Armie was not able to sit downe before it: my Lord drew off and vvee retreated that night to the Heath.

A mile off and the whole Army quartered in the fields, the horse, foot and carriages on the Heath. Next morning wee marched away upon advice of the Councell of Warre to Weme: where we quartered all night, being Friday. Situr-
they

day we marched to Whitchurch: On the Lords Day morn-
ning, my Lord had Captain *Keme* to preach, which he did and
after dinner gave him order to order a Randevouz at *Nor-*
mans Heath which was done: where my Lord further declar-
ed his intentions to send the Ceshire Gentlemen, and on his
march to observe the commands of the Committees of both
Kingdome to secure Lancashire and Cheshire to waite on P.
Ruperts, to call in at *Cholmley* house, a strong Garrison of the
Enemies: My Lord with his owne Troop and Colonell *Bar-*
tens, and Ma or *Burtons*, and Captaine *Kemes*, and Captaine
Farmers, and some two Troopes more marched to view the
ground, we came to it, and found it full of difficultie, unlesse
we spent time on it. Yet my Lord sent them a summons by
a Trumpet, which was to tell them, hee required in his pas-
sage to have quater in the house for his army, for the use of
King and Parliament, the Enemy scorned to answer, but shot
at the Trumpeter: upon which, my Lord gave order to draw
up his Cannon, and early saluted them: and finding them to
take little effect, resolved to storme it; upon information it
was surrounded with a small ditch only; But the Cheshire
men that knew it was a Moat deep and broad: were somewhat
backward to adventure their men: My Lord told them his
Honour was engaged in it, what hee did was in affection to ex-
presse his affections to the m. And if they would not goe on,
he would go on with his *Stafford* foot him self; Major *Low-*
then a gallant man lately come out of prison: hearing it went
to some of the Cheshire Officers, and told them what my
Lord said: upon which they drew forth a 100 out of a Regi-
ment. So Major *Pinkny* a most valiant honest Gentleman led
on the *Stafford* foot, who had the brunt of the businesse:
Lieutenant Colonell the Cheshire, and Major *Croxon*,
and after the signall of two piece of Ordnance, fell on to
storm it, and such a storm, as I never heard the like but at *Ba-*
ling

ing, in half an houres time, they within chiefe quarter, but
by reason of hollowing, and Drummes and Trumpets they
could not be heard: at last our men entred the draw bridge,
and took it.

In which entry Major *Barton*, Captain *Tory*, and Captain
Hitchcock, and Captain *Majord* did good service, facing their
horses, and in which entry in the croud, I had like to have lost
my life, or taken the more when we came in. Our men were so
mercifull to give them their lives, till we heard brave Major
Pakeney was slain, shot in the belly and in the armes by two
flugs, who is much lamented, Captain *Keme* is to preach,
this evening at his funera, he was my Lords Major of *St. fford*
foote, under Colonel *Rudgeley*. In the house was little riches
only some good horses, 2 barrells of powder, and store of bul-
lets: what there was the Souldiers had, and arms about a 100
prisoners, Lievtenant Colonell *Horton*, and others, 66 in all.
My Lord gave them to the Cheshire Gentlemen, and the
house to Reare Garrison. It is a place if you see it miracu-
lously gained by Gods free love, with losse but of five men,
and 6 wounded, This night we came to *Namptwiche*, to mor-
row is a day of Thanksgiving to God for our selves, and the
great businisse of York. I have sent you the Cavaliers Pro-
testation I found in the house. My love to all our friends.
Pray and praise God, I rest yours.

Nontwich, the 9, of
July, 1644.

A PROTESTATION,

Confirmed by Oath, taken by the Major and the Loyalty
affected in the City of Chester, for the Defence of
that City, against this present Rebellion.

1644.

I A. B. Do freely, and from my heart vow and Protest, in the
presence of Alm ghty God, that I will, with my life and ut-
most Power, maintain and defend this house of Chulmley, against
all Forces raised, or to be raised without his Majesties expresse
consent upon any pretence whatsoever, and particularly against
the Forces now under the Conduct of the Earle of Essex and Sir
William Brewerton, and all Forces which do or shall adhere un-
to them, or either of them or their Party. And I will neither di-
rectly, nor indirectly give or suffer to be given, any Intelligence
to the said Earle of Essex, or Sir William Brewerton, or any their
Forces or Adherents, in Prejudice of this house, or the forces
within the same, but will discover to the Governour of the Forces
within the said house, all such Plots and Designes as I shall know
to be against the said house. And this I vow and Protest, with-
out any Equivocation or mentall Reservation: Believing that I
cannot be Absolved from this my Vow and Protestation, And
wishing no blessing from Almighty God if I do not performe the
same, So help me God, And by the Contents of this Book.

GOD SAVE THE KING

*His Majesty backs to Woodstock come.
 Brave Waller advanced to Buckingham.
 Greenland house utterly defaced.
 Stubborne York likely to be razed.
 Sir Thomas Fairfax is pursuing.
 And Rupert neere undoing.*

*P.P. London
 Special & Remarkable Passages
 K.*

CONTIN VATION

Of certain Special and Remarkable passages
 informed to the PARLIAMENT, and otherwise from di-
 vers parts of this Kingdome, from Wednesday the 10th, of
July, till Wednesday the 17. of *July*, 1644.

London, Printed by P. L. for F. Coles, and are to be sold in the Old-Bay



Shall not need to light a Candle to the Sunne, nor let a
 varnish upon the glory of that victory, which is
 now as cleare as the Noone day, even to the most
 besotted Malignants, and far brighter than the Ox-
 ford Bone-fires, which have audaciously dazell'd a
 great part of the Kingdome, though they served at
 last to no other end, but to burne their owne Imaginary, and pain-
 ted Garlands of victory. It will not be a misse to tell you, what
 course was taken to spread that so welcome News of their suppo-
 sed glorious victory nere York: they disperfed many papers by drop-
 ping them in High wayes and great Roads, subscribed by the names
 of persons of quality. Amongest the rest, a friend of mine being on
 his way from Northampton to Warwick, found a paper written in a ve-
 ry faire hand, subscribed thus.

I am
 your Servant.

Richmond and Lennox;

This Paper was by supercription directed to the Governour
 of Newmarke, relating a story much like to that which I have
 seene printed in their Oxford pocket-Bible, *Autours*, how that
 Prince

Prince *Rupert's* Forces had done I know not what against the English, and his Scotch Countrie men neere *York*, whereat he expresses great joy and grand contentment, in the great turn of Affaires, by such happie successe: Withall remembreing him to have a speciall care of the Garison of *Newarke*, and that if he wanted any necessities, hee should now declare himselfe, *Rupert* being able to spare any thing for supply which hee can desire: you cannot but admire when you know what Countrieman the *Duke* is, that hee should joy in the supposed ruine of those of the Scottish Nation: Thus wee see how ambition and desire of revenge looseth the bonds of naturall affection: Alas, the *Duke* lost two brothers in this unnaturall War, and their blood helped to quench a part of the flame, which threatned our ruine, *Edge-Hill* was a fatall place to *D'Aubignie*, so was *Alexford* to the Lord *John Stewart*, and the *Duke* cannot but remember it, though perhaps his valour will not suffer him to follow them in the same path, to as bloody, and fatall an end.

But seeing they have surfered at *Oxford* with excessive joy at their good news from the North: I will returne neerer home, and observe some qualifications of late event to keep them in a good Temper, so that they might not be too much transported. I find a promise in the *Oxford* pamphlet, that wee shall have from him next weeke, the particulars of relieving *Greenland-House* by a partye of theirs: A very seasonable story indeed to come out in print a fortnight after the taking of the House: But I will prevent him and give you the truth before hee mangles it in a Relation. Wee will grant that the house was releevd, as they must grant that it is now taken, and really in our possession; For before the comming of Major Generall *Browne*, the Besiegers were not above 200. in number, but the Enemy which came against them was reported to bee at least 700. Horse, gathered from *Oxford*, *Wallingford*, &c. and some other places; which caused our men upon the newes of their approach to draw off their Ordnance, and retreate into *Henley*, which Town is not above a Mile from the House: In the meane time the Enemy had recourse into the House, but stayed not long, and returned againe to their quarters, and the House was presently begreagaing. But their power being encreased by the comming of Ma-

for Generall Browne on Tuesday, July 9. the house was surrendered unto him upon these following conditions.

1. That Col.owell Hawkins shall deliver up unto Major Generall Browne, for the use of the Parliament, the said Fort, and House of Greenland House, with all the Ordnance, Ammunition, and provision therein in the same condition wherein it is now.

2. That all the Officers shall quietly march forth of the said House, with their Horses and Swords, the Common Souldiers and Cavaliers, with their Armes and Colours, with Sworas and Muskets.

3. That the said Major Generall doe afford them a Convey of Horse and Nettle-bed, which are to returne againe in sixe houres, without any molestation of the said Forces so conveyed.

4. That the said Major Generall shall cause to be provided two Teames, and Carts, to carrie away their Baggage, and such provision as is necessary for their Journey to Wallingford, which Carts and Horses, are to bee returned so sone as they shall come thither.

5. That all Prisoners taken by either side shall bee forthwith discharged.

The Enemy left in the House 5. peeces of Ordnance, 30. barrels of Powder, great store of Bullet and Match, and good quantitie of Cheese, Fish, Malt, Bisket, Flower, Beere, Pease, Household stuffe Plenty.

This beginning is a good step forwards to get the other prizes aymed at in his Ordinance, whereby hee was enabled to reduce not only that place, but the Garisons also of Wallingford, Oxford, and Bonburie, whereto he cannot but bee much encouraged by the late Ordinance for the raising of about ten thousand men more, to bee sent into the parts thereabouts. In the meane time, the taking of this House cannot but be taken as a most acceptable service, in regard that by reason of its situation so neere the River of Thames, it hindered the passage of the Westerne Barges to London, whereby provisions could not be brought conveniently that way by water to the Citie.

The raising of the Seige of Osweestree by the forces under the command of Sir Thomas Middleton, is an acceptable service, where he took 200. Common Souldiers, 7. Carriages, 160. Horses he took also

the Lord *Newports* eldest sonne, two Captaines, one Lieutenant, one Cornet, one Quarter Master, two Corporalls, divers Gentlemen, and store of Armes left behind them as they fled to *Shrewsbury*, with a little more speed than ordinary.

On Saturday there came letters from the Lord Generall, dated at *Turriton*, setting forth his good successe in the West, and Prince *Maurice* his Major with divers others comming in unto him. His Excellency is now before *Exeter*, and will shortly give account concerning that place, which makes me of opinion that the Queene is returned thither againe, who I beleive would very hardly trust her selfe within the reach of our Army, for walls of Brasse are no strengthening to a guilty Conscience, yet it is most certaine that the Cornish (what a wonder is this that Moles should see) denyed her passage to *Pendennis*, or rather *Pen. Maurice* Castle, for he lies lurking thereabout.

Letters from *Holland*, informe that the States there have received letters from some here, who informe them that the Parliament hath engaged themselves to give all assistance towards raising the siege at *Graveling*, whereby to stir up difference betweene the Parliament of *England*, and the States of *Holland*, and to colour the same have sent the States a printed Pamphlet, printed without Order, concerning the siege of *Graveling*.

For the publishing whereof *Kilvert* the wine Projectour, who had a hand in it, is committed to the Fleet and the Stationer that sold it questioned. I thought Master *Kilvert* had escaped very fairely for his former straines of Policy at home, and will he now be meddling abroad; Alas, the man cannot choose but be a most notable Statesman, he shewed his head piece in managing the wine businesse so well, & now he undertakes faire, but there is nothing concerning a Wine projector in it: And it is a hard point of State to determine whether it were better that *Flanders* were in possession of the *Spanie* and, or the *French*.

The Noble Earle of *Denbigh* goes on still most victoriously, and his very presence makes a conquest wheresoever he pleaseth: Hee was lately in *Cheshire*, and hath taken *Cholmeley* house neere *Nantwich*, and good store of Armes and Ammunition.

He and the forces under the Command of that undoubted paire of Worthies the Earle of *Denbigh* & Sir *Thomas Middleton*, have now faced *Shrewsbury*, with about five thousand horse and foot: Oh, these are gallant gleanings after our great Harvest in the North.

You have heard (I suppose) of our Merchants which have made a Trade of Treason, against the Kingdom, and were furtherers of our miseries here: They are set forth in their true colours upon the *Exchange*, as incendiaries between the united Provinces, and the Kingdom and Parliament, of *England*, *Wobster* he can tell you which way the *Crowne*, *Jewells*, went for mony and Armes, I question not but they may ere long bedelivered over to the justice of their injured Country.

The States Ambassadors have had Audience in Parliament, they delivered their Embassie first in *French*, (which is their Custome in all Countries) & then they delivered a Copy of it translated into the English Tongue: Being desirous to mediate a reconciliation of the differences between the King and Parliament of *England*; They further insisted upon the great effusion and shedding of Protestant blood both in *England* and *Ireland*, as a pressing inducement of their desires, to have a Peace accorded between King and Parliament, that so they might concur both together for the extirpation of Popery and setting up the Protestant Religion in the three Kingdomes, and with the assistance of the States to defend it against all forreigne power. This is the effect and result of what was delivered, and many doe rouse themselves up with hope that they may prove the happy instruments of a sound Peace, such a Peace which all true Subjects desire, that may be conducing to the honour of God, the advancement of true Religion, & safety of the Kingdom.

The Kings Army before that *Rupert* was routed, kept themselves hovering towards the North as far as they durst for Sir *William Waller* in hopes to receive some encouragment by acceptable newes from *Torke*, being not resolved to fight (unless forced) untill they were assured first of *Ruperts* prosperity, (and it was good policy to forbear a while, for what had become of their Cause, if so be that both their Armies had been beaten together,) But their expectation from *Torke* being frustrated, presently they retired into *Worcester*.

shire to *Evisham*, where his Majestie lately was, and is hotly pursued by the valiant active Sir *William Waller*; whose Army hath now as good wings to pursue, as his Majesties hath to flee; For the Counties round about, with an unanimous consent, brought in every one a proportionable number of Horse to *Northampton*, which enabled Sir *William* to begin the Chace a fresh, and with a little more speed than formerly: So that I question not, but he is by this time gotten very neere to his Majesty, who as I conceive, must be forced to endure a battell, in regard that he is hindered from passing into *Shropshire*, by reason of the defeats given to Colonell *Narrow* at *Oswestree*: And if he should passe into *Shropshire*, I do not see how he can avoyd it, the Earle of *Denbigh*, Sir *Thomas Middleton*, being with a considerable strength now about *Shrewsburie*, which if occasion should be, being joyned with Sir *William Waller* will appeare a gallant Army, and bee able to pay some debts which they owe His Majesties Souldiers.

Sir *Ralph Hopton*, the Sun which first arose in the West, is now in a cloud, and for all his great service done to the *Cavaliers*, is left to the wide world as an obscure Out-cast, with some few broken remnants of horse which now and then make a shift to plunder, and robbe in *Wiltshire* for the liberty of the Subject.

As for newes from the North, I heare it further confirmed, that the rumour which was here about Towne concerning Pr. *Rapers* hiding himselfe in a Beane field, and for which act hee is almost quite out of the Malignants books, is acknowledged to bee most certaine, Nay, and I my selfe have heard it confessed from the mouths of some notorious Malignants: It had beene brave, with a blood hound there to have found him out, the plunderings, cruelties, Massacringes, rapes, and bloodshed, which lie upon his conscience, and which he cannot but beare about continually, must needs have yelde a strong scent to betray him unto revenge. But though his *Necromantick Dogge*, his *Acephostrophiles* was slaine, yet it seemes he made a shift to get secure into *Yorke*, and there to sweare the Townesmen into an opinion of his victory.

But the eyes of the deluded people were soone opened with a summons from Noble Lord *Fairfax*; but Sir *Thomas Glenham*, and the

the Lord Major *Cooper*, and with them some desperate Malignants over-awed those who were willing to yeeld, and refused the delivrie of the Towne upon offer of mercy, so that preparations, were made for storming, and on *Friday* the twelfth, at night all things were put in readinesse. Nay it seemes *Sir Thomas Glemham* is growne mightie bold; for it is said that on *Friday, July 12.* the Marquesse of *New Castle* was proclaimed Traitor by *Sir Thomas Glemham*, for deserting *Torke*, and flying beyond Sea from his colours. How now *Mounsier Marquesse*! what have your Northern services merited no better, than to be used thus by *Rupert*, and your servant *Glemham*: what a viperous generation is this to devoure those of their owne brood!

Amongst those many that were slaine at *Torke*, persons of note that are slaine, are these following:

Sir William Wentworth, brother to the E. of *Strafford*.

Sir Thomas Metham.

Colonell John Fenwicke, A Member of the House of Commons.

Master *Townly* of *Townley*.

Colonell Slingbie, a *Strafordian*.

Master *Deenhurst*.

These three following, are missing, and thought to be slain.

Sir Marmaduke Langdale.

Sir William Lambton.

And a great *Mounsier*.

Persons of quality that are fled to other Garisons, as *Knaresborough*, &c.

Sir Peter Middleton.

Sir Henrie Slingsby.

Sir William Inglesby.

Sir Richard Tankard.

Sir Richard Huston, And diverse others.

There are besides the Marquesse of *Newcastle*, the L. *Widderington*, Generall *King*, and many others also which have taken shipping, As;

The Lord *Mansfield*. *Sir Francis Mackworth*.

The Lord *Carnwarth*. *Sir William Carnabie*.

Sir Charles Candish. Col. *Sir Walter Vavasour*, And divers others.

flyed from *Torke* to *Scarborough* on Thursday the fourth of *July*, two dayes after the fight, and shipped themselves into new adventures abroad, as concerning England (especially the North) a little too hot to hould them any longer.

Rupert the Runner, since his flight out of *Torke*, is gone farther Northwards, to trie if Sir *Phillippe Masgrave*, and the hoped Aires in *Cumiberland* and *Westmerland*, can bring his Army into any credit againe, but the gallant Sir *Thomas Fairfax* is gone after him, to joyne with Leivtenant Generall *Crumwell*, and Major Generall *Lesley*, who cannot be far behind him, with a party of some resolute thousand.

Our long talked of reserve of *Scotts* are now neere, if not before *Newcastle*, and I hope they will worke a cleare passage for our long desired Coale-trade.

It is reported that the Earle of *Lanmericke*, brother to Duke *Hamilton*, is followed by a pirtee of threethousand, for the most part of his owne kindred, or name, being resolved (as they say) with the Parliaments leave, to rescue the Duke from his imprisonment in *Pendennis Castle*.

We never had the good fortune as yet to dive into the Cabinets of our enemies, but we found some Testimoniall or other, to open unto us the Treacherie & falshood of some of our seeming friends. As now by two letters found with *Newcastles* Commission in his Coach; by the one the Lord *Rotchford* is detected, by the other, Sir *John Hetham* is apparently condemned.

Vpon the Close of my Intelligence, I had sight of a letter bearing date from *Northampton* from one who is Clarke to the Committee there *July* the 14. that for certaine his Majesty was returned backe from *Worcestershire*, and that he came into *Woodstocke* on Saturday night last, and the next day (the Lords day) Sir *William Waller* advanced to *Buckingham*, so that I doubt not but to heare of Action suddainly betweene their Forces.

Greenland house, to avoyd future mischieses if the Cavaliers should ever have possessed it againe, is razed utterly, and levelled with the ground.

This is Printed according to Order

A more Exact

14

RELATION

Of the late

BATTLE

Near *YORK*;

Fought by the *English* and *Scotch*
Forces, against Prince *RUPERT* and the
Marquels of *Newcastle*.

Wherein the Passages thereof are more particularly
set down, presented to the view of those who desire
better satisfaction therein.

Published for the more enlargement of our hearts to
Almighty God on our day of Thanksgiving, commanded
by Authority for the great Victory obtained.

Allowed to be Printed according to Order.

July 17th



LONDON,

Printed by *M. Simmons* for *H. Overton*, 1644.



A more exact Relation of the late
 BATTAILE neere *Torke*, fought by the
English and *Scottish* Forces, against Prince
Rupert, and the Earle of *New-Castle*.

S I R;

BE pleased to take notice of Gods wonderfull and almost
 miraculous goodnes to us, and in us to this whole Na-
 tion, and to all the Churches of God in Europe, upon
 Monday last being the second of *July*, upon notice
 that Prince *Rupert* was advancing on the North-side
Ouse, with twentie-five thousand men, to raise our
 Siege before *Torke*, wee conceiving our selves unable to keepe the
 Siege, and fight with him also, and supposing it the safest to fight
 with him with our whole strength united, we drew off all our For-
 ces, both horse and foot and artillery, without the losse of a man,
 and put our selves into Battalia upon *Ouse-moor*, within three miles
 of *Torke*. That night the Prince came into *Torke*, with about two
 thousand horse, his foote and Ordinance quartering in the Forrest
 of *Gortrey*, within five miles of *Torke*; Wee quartered at *Long Mar-*
ston, and in the Townes adjacent, with an intention the next day to
 march to *Cawood*, and so to *Selby*, partly to possesse the River in-
 tirely, so to hinder him for furnishing *Torke* with provisions, out of
 the East-Riding; As also to interpose between him and his march
 Southwards, he having no other way to march, (the Earle of *Den-*
bygh and the *Lancashire* Forces interposing between him and his march
 West-wards, the way he came:) Accordingly early in the morn-
 ing, wee began our march towards *Cawood*, with all our Armie,
 leaving three thousand Horse and Dragooneers to bring up the
 Reare of our Foote and Ordnance.

The Enemy thinking wee dislodged, because wee would avoyd
 fighting,

fighting, and being resolved to fight with us, they drew out five thousand Horse and Dragooneers, the Vanne of their Armie, and with them tooke the Moore neare *Marston*, about nine of the clock on Tuesday, and came up close to the Reare of our Carriages.

Wee seeing that they were in earnest to fight, and wee as much as they desiring it, presently commanded all our foote and Ordnance to come back with all speed, the Vanne of which was gone some five miles towards *Cawood*, and was with much difficultie to be brought backe. The enemy in the meane while, drawing up with part of their foote close to our noses, so neare that we had not libertie to take the Moore, and to put our selves into Battalia, so that wee were put to draw our men into a Corne-field close to the Moore, making way by our Pioners to get ground to extend the wings of our army to such a distance, that wee might conveniently fight; which was very difficult for us to attain, The right wing of our army being placed just by *Marston* Town side, the town on our right hand, fronting on the East, and as our foot and horse came up, we formed our battalia and the left wing, still desiring to gain as much of the left point as we could, so that at last wee came with the utmost point of our left wing, to *Topwith*, so our army fronted to the Moore from *Marston* to *Topwith*, being a mile and a half in length; the enemy being drawn up just under us, the wings of their army extending a little further then ours in length, but the hedges and our Dragooneers secured the flanks. About two of the clock we had indifferently well formed our army, as also the enemy theirs, part of their foot being beyond *Osse*, that morning, which made them as late as wee in drawing up. About two of the clock, the great Ordnance of both sides began to play, but with small success to either: about five of the clock wee had a generall silence on both sides, each expecting who should begin the charge, there being a small ditch and a banck betwixt us and the Moor, through which wee must pass, if wee would charge them upon the Moore, or they pass it, if they would charge us in the great corne-field, and closes; so that it was a great disadvantage to him that would begin the charge, seeing the ditch must somewhat disturb their order, and the other would be ready in good ground and order, to charge them before they could recover it.

In this posture we stood till seven of the clock, so that it was concluded on our sides, that there would be no ingagement that night, neither of the two Armies agreeing to begin the charge: And
surely

surely had two such Armies (drawn up so close one to the other, being of both wings within Musket shot, departed without fighting. I think it would have been as great a wonder as hath been seen in England. The enemy had in the Field in all, some fourteen thousand Foot, and nine thousand Horse, and some twenty five peeces of Ordnance. The right Wing of their Horse was commanded by Prince *Rupert*, who had in it some twelve divisions of Horse, consisting of one hundred Troops, and might be five thousand men. The left Wing of their Horse was commanded by *Harry*, with all the remainder of their Horse. The right Wing of our Horse was commanded by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, consisting of 80. Troops, being his owne and the Scotch Horse. The left Wing of our Horse was commanded by Lieutenant Generall *Cromwell*, with all his own Horse, and the Earle of *Manchesters*, and some of the Scotch Horse, being in all about 70. Troops. Our Foot being twenty eight Regiments, were disposed into twelve Brigades. About half an houre after seven a clock at night, we seeing the enemy would not charge us, we resolved by the help of God, to charge them, and to the signe being given, we marched down to the charge. In which you might have seen the bravest sight in the world; Two such disciplin'd Armies marching to a charge. Wee came downe the Hill in the bravest order, and with the greatest resolution that was ever seen: (I meane the left Wing of our Horse led by *Cromwell*, which was to charge their right Wing, led by *Rupert*, in which was all their gallant men: they being resolved, if they could scatter *Cromwell*, all were their own.)

All the Earle of *Manchesters* Foot being three Brigades, began the charge with their bodie against the Marques of *Newcastle*, and Prince *Rupert's* bravest Foot. In a moment we were passed the ditch into the Moore, upon equall grounds with the enemy, our men going in a running march. Our front divisions of Horse charged their front, Lieutenant Generall *Cromwell's* division of three hundred Horse, in which himselfe was in person, charged the first division of Prince *Rupert's*, in which himselfe was in person. The rest of ours charged other divisions of theirs, but with such admirable valour, as it was to the astonishment of all the old Souldiers of the Army. *Cromwell's* own division had a hard pull of it: for they were charged by *Rupert's* bravest men, both in Front and Flank: they stood at the swords point a pretty while, hacking one another: but at last (if so pleased God) he brake through

through them, scattering them before him like a little dust.

At the same instant the rest of our horse of that Wing, had wholly broken all Prince *Ruperts* horse on their right Wing, and were in the chase of them beyond their left Wing: our Foot on the right hand of us (being only the Earle of *Manchesters* Foot) went on by our side, dispersing the enemies Foot almost as fast as they charged them, still going by our side, cutting them down that we carried the whole Field before us, thinking the victory wholly ours, and nothing to be done but to kill and take prisoners: not knowing that the enemies left Wing, led by *Hurry*, had done as much to our right (led by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, they wholly carrying the Field before them, utterly routing all our Horse and Foot, so that there was not a man left standing before them, most of the Horse and Foot of that wing, and our main battell, retreating in hast towards *Todcaster* and *Cawood*, thinking the day lost, as the enemies right wing did towards *York*. The enemy being in pursuit and chase of retreating men, followed them to our Carriages, but had slain few of them: for indeed they ran away before the enemy charged them. Just then came our Horse and Foot from the chase of their right wing, and seeing the businesse not well in our right, came in a very good order to a second charge with all the enemies Horse and Foot that had disordered our right wing and main battell. And here came the businesse of the day (nay almost of the Kingdome) to be disputed upon this second charge.

The enemy seeing us to come in such a gallant posture to charge them, left all thoughts of pursuit, and began to thinke that they must fight again for that victory which they thought had been already got. They marching down the Hill upon us, from our Carriages, so that they fought upon the same ground, and with the same Front that our right wing had before stood to receive their charge; and wee stood in the same ground, and with the same Front which they had when they began the charge.

Our three Brigades of Foot of the Earle of *Manchesters* being on our right hand. On we went with great resolution, charging them so home, one while their Horse, and then again their Foot, and our Foot and Horse seconding each other with such valour, made them flie before us, that it was hard to say which did the better our Horse or Foot. Major Generall *Lesley* seeing us thus pluck a victory out of the enemies hands, professed Europe had no better Souldiers.

To conclude, about nine of the clock we had cleared the Field of

all

of all enemies, recovered our Ordnance and Carriages, tooke all the enemies Ordnance and Ammunition, and followed the chase of them within a mile of Yorke, cutting them downe so that their dead bodies lay three miles in length. Divers prisoners of note were taken, Lord *Goring's* son, Colonel *Tilley*, Sir *Charles Lucas*, Major Generall *Porter*, and about an hundred more Officers, 1500. Sou'd'rs. The number of the dead is uncertaine, but I cannot think, but of all dead in the field, in the woods, and mortally wounded (which would die within a day) there are between three and foure thousand. Their whole Army is so broken, that of Foot I am confident they are not able of 13000. to rally 2000. and of eight or nine thousand Horse, not above two thousand, the rest all gone to their own homes, except those that are slain and prisoners. The glory of this, as it onely due to God, as the prime efficient, so must it be acknowledged (as it is by all, and that most justly) that instrumentally it was done by none but by the Earle of *Manchesters* Horse and Foot led on by *Cromwel*, and those Scots which charged in with them, commanded by Major Generall *Lesley*, who carried himselfe very bravely. Lientenant Generall *Cromwell* (the great agent in this victory) hath received a slight wound in the neck. We lost not in all this fight, above two or three hundred men. Sir *Thomas Fairfax* (wounded in the head or face) carried himself as bravely as as man could doe, was unhorsed, lay upon the ground, and was relieved by our horse. The enemy hath lost all their Arms, the field being full of Pikes and Muskets; This morning we gathered them up within 2 miles of *Yorke*, not an enemy daring to look upon us. *Rupert* is on the North side of *Yorke* with about two thousand Horse. I am

Your humble Servant



Lion Watson.

*The Contents of another Letter sent from one in the Earle of
Manchesters Army to a friend in London.*

I Thought good hereby to acquaint you wth that glorious victory which the Lord hath given us over the enemies of Jesus Christ, and how mightily he hath been seen in delivering us, and confounding his adversaries. On *Munday, July 1.* our siege being raised from *York*, and we quartering that night in *Long Merston Moor*, it was reported the next morning, that Prince *Rupert* had his rendezvous in *Brammamoor*, whereupon we marched thitherward; when we were advanc'd about half a mile, wee descryed Prince *Ruperts* horse marching after us, in *Long Merston Moore*, whom we fac'd at that distance, they drew up in battalia on the Moor, we returned, and did the like in the fields. About one or two of the clock the Cannon began, and plaid till four or five in the afternoon. Afterwards we all marched down to them, both horse and foot; they charged us very fiercely and violently, but by the blessing of God, we routed their horse on the right wing, and one Regiment or body of their foot; but the field went very dangerous in our right wing, for there they were routed, and many ran: So likewise in our main Body, but it pleased God to uphold the spirits of our army, and our foot charged so violently, that they forced the enemy to run, and our horse pursued them, and routed them totally out of the field.

There were killed about 4000. neer 2000. taken; all their foot colours, and many of their horse colours were taken, 25. peeces of Ordance, 8000. arms, and all their waggons and ammunition. Thus the Lord did wondrously for us, blessed be his holy Name.

My Cousin *Thomas D.* is very well, but escaped narrowly, being dismounted by the enemy.

• Your ever loving Brother,
Robert Grisen.

F I N I S.

The Weekly Account

Num. 46

July. 17.

Containing,
Certain Speciall and Remarkable PASSAGES
From both Houses of PARLIAMENT, and
other Parts of the Kingdome.

1. The taking of Taunton Castle by the Lord Generals Forces, and the making Sir Robert Pye Governour thereof. Where was found, 80. Muskets and Pikes. 1. Demiculverin. 4. Iron Peecces. 2. Tun of Match. 4. Hogshheads of Beefe. 2. Loads of Cheese. 1. Load of Iron, 1. Powder Mill. Great store of Powder. A great quantity of Bullet. 2. Hogshheads of Oatmeal, &c.
2. The Cornish mens opposing the Queens Forces, and of her returning back to Excester. The Kings advancing towards Gloucester, and Sir William Wallers attending on him. With the Earl of Denbeighs taking Cholmley House.
3. Major Generall Browns fortifying of Redding; and demolishing of Greenland House. With the last news from Prince Rupert and the Leaguer at York, and the Earle of Newcastle proclaimed Traitor.

From Wednesday the 10. of July, to Wednesday the 17. of the same. 1644.

Published according to Order, for fuller satisfaction.

London, Printed by Bernard Alsop.

Wednesday the 10. of July.



He Honourable Court of Parliament, having taken into consideration that the Counties of Suffolke, Norfolke, Essex, and other Counties and places, have lately raised divers great forces both of horse and foot, to withstand the incursion of the Enemy, and to preserve themselves from plundering, and their Counties from ruine and destruction; which Forces should they be continued abroad any longer time, would not onely be a prejudice to those Counties, in respect of their Harvest, but would be too great a charge for them to beare. And foras-

much as it is necessary that some course be taken for keeping the Enemy from

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plundering and spoiling, and secure the Countries from the danger of *Ab-
rums*, which otherwise will force them to continual rising, disturb them in
their Harvest and other necessary employments, and make their charge in-
supportable. The Lords and Commons ordained, that the severall Counties,
Cities, and places hereafter mentioned, shall immediately after the receipt
of this Ordinance, cause such Forces horse and foot, well and sufficiently ar-
med as are hereafter set down, to be ready to march the twentieth day of this
instant *July. viz.* The County of *Essex*, a thousand foot, a hundred horse,
and a hundred Dragoons. *Suffolke*, a thousand foot, a hundred horse, and a
hundred dragoons. *Norfolke* a thousand foot, a hundred horse, and a hundred
dragons. *Harford*, five hundred foot, fifty horse, and five hundred dra-
gons. *Huntington and Cambridge*, eight hundred foot, a hundred horse, and
a hundred dragoons. *Bedford*, five hundred foot, fifty horse, and fifty dragoons.
Kew, a thousand foot, a hundred horse, and a hundred dragoons. *London and
Middlesex* two hundred horse. *Oxon, Berks, and Buckingham*, a thousand foot,
two hundred horse, two hundred dragoons. *Northampton* three hundred
foot, two hundred horse, and a hundred dragoons. The County of *Warwick*,
three hundred foot, a hundred horse, and a hundred dragoons. *Gloucester*, five
hundred foot, a hundred horse, and a hundred dragoons. *Wiltz*, five hundred
foot, a hundred horse, and a hundred dragoons. *Gloucestershire* five hundred foot,
a hundred horse, and a hundred dragoons. Which said forces are to be im-
ployed about Oxford, or such other places, as by both houses of Parliament,
or the Committees of both Kingdomes, shall be thought necessary. And so
continue only for the space of two Moneths, from the time that they shall
come to their generall Rendezvous.

The care for raising these forces, is left to the respective Committees for
the severall Counties aforesaid, or any three of them together, with the rais-
ing of money for maintaining them: And in case the said numbers cannot be
made up by Volunteers, power is given to the said Committees, to impress
fit and able men, &c.

Thursday.

The Lord of *Rochford* coming to the House this day, was saluted with
an impeachment of high Treason, and committed to the black Rod;
which businesse was occasioned by some papers that were found with the
Marquess of *Newcastles* Commission, which he left behind at the late fight
at *Mersham Mare*, signed with *C. R.*

From the West we are certified, that the Lord Generall remains as yet at
Tiverton, and that one of Prince *Maurice* his Majors is come in to his Excel-
lency, and that he hath taken *Taunton Castle*, and young *Sir Robert Pye*, a
noble active Colonel, is made Governour thereof.

By Letters out of *Ireland* we are informed, that if the Protestants there be supplied with monies and necessaries, it would prove a fruitfull meanes to prevent the Rebels from giving any further assistance to the Popish Army in England: For in some places the Rebels do already rather expect a greater supply from thence (in recompence of what they have already spent) then think of sending any more Forces thither.

By Letters out of the North we are informed, that Prince *Rupert* with some of his routed horse, is joyned with the rest of that fraternity about the Dales further North in *Yorkshire*. And that a strong party of the three Generals forces are gone to give him such further attendance as is fit for one which like *Nero* rips up the womb where he received nourishment.

We are further certified, that the victorious Generals after the late fight, gave order for interring the dead Corps, and that 4150. were buried, that were found dead on the place: And that Sir *Thomas Glenham* now Governour of *York*, sent a Letter to that effect, to Generall *Lesley* and the Earle of *Manchester*, desiring them to take care for the buriall of Prince *Ruperts* men, which should be taken as a noble favour.

We are also further assured, that the difference between the Marquesse of *Newcastle* and Prince *Rupert* soared to that height, that Prince *Rupert* made a desperate thrust with his Tuck at the Marquesse. And that the Marquesse, his two Sonnes, the Earle of *Cranworth*, Generall *King*, the Lord *Wharfrington*, and many more Commanders and Gentlemen of quality, went from *Scarborough* in two Barques for *Holland*, and those which come from thence, inform us of their landing there.

Friday.

Sir *William Waller* having horsed most of his foot, marched from *Northampton* to *Drury*, and intended to march from thence to finde out his Majesties Forces in the County of *Worcester*, and Collonel *Browne* with his Forces marched back again from *Buckingham* to *Wickham*, and from thence to *Greenland House*: Which I shall the rather make mention of, because in my last Weeks Account, I told you that the Siege was raised there by the Kings Forces: yet retreated our Forces no further then *Henley*, which is but a mile from thence, and the Cavaliers were soon glad to retreat towards *Oxford* and *Abbingdon*. And on Thursday last, Major Generall *Browne* laid down before it, and gave them a summons, whereupon a Parley was desired, and Hostages delivered on both sides: At which Treaty, the Articles agreed upon were as followeth.

Articles agreed upon between Major General Brown on the one part,
and Collonel Hawkins on the other part; the fourth day of
July. 1644.

1. That Collonel Hawkins shall deliver up to Major Brown, for the use of the Parliament, the House and Fort of Greenland House, with all the Ammunition, Ordnance and Provision therein, in the same condition that it is in at this present.

2. That all the Officers shall quietly march forth of the said House, with their Horses and swords, and the Common souldiers and Canoniers, with their Armes, and Colours, viz. Swords, Pikes, and Pistols.

3. That the said Major General do allow them a Convey of Horses Nettled (about three miles thence) which are to return again within six hours, without any molestation of the said Forces so conveyed.

4. That the said Major General shall cause to be provided for the said Officers and Soldiers, two Teams and Carts, to carry away their Baggage, and such provision as is necessary for their journey to Wallingford; which Carts and Horses are to be returned so soon as they come thither.

In this House they left five Pieces of Brasse Ordnance, and great store of all sorts of Provision, and Order is given for the demolishing of the Works, and Major Brown is advancing from thence to Redding, to set that Town in a posture of defence for the Parliament, by fortifying it, and placing a Garrison there, which will not onely prove beneficiall to this City, by opening the passage, and keeping a free Commerce from those parts, both by land and water, but will annoy the Enemy at their Garrison at Wallingford, untill a fit season be found to root them out from thence, as they were from the Garrison of Greenland house.

And we are likewise informed, that the Essex Forces which went out with the said Major Brown, are returning home again, and quartered this Evening about Strives.

We have received Intelligence, that Sir Ralph Hopson, who being now esteemed of at Oxford, but as an omast (as a just reward for his blinde zeale against the Parliament) was sent to repair his routed honour, by raising another Army in the west; which not being able to effect, he returns back againe into Wiltshire, with about five hundred Horses, intending to have gotten possession of Malesborough, but the valiant high Sheriffe, Colonell Ludlow, having intelligence thereof, got about 100. Horse of the Countie, and made good the Towne, and deterred the Kings forces from attempting the disturbance of the Towne, afterwards leaving the Towne, met with the Enemy, charged them through, and slew some and routed the rest; after which there presently appoireing a reserve of the Enemy, he perceived that he was farre

over.

overpowered, and so retreated, and drew away to Salisbury, and the Enemy pursuing, killed and took prisoners about 20 of his men, and thought to have surprized the rest in Salisbury, but reliefe being sent from Col. Norton, they were forced to fly, and were pursued by Col. Ludlow, who took divers of them. The King is marching towards Gloucester, and Sir William Waller is resolved to attend his motion, and it is thought his Majestie intends for Bristol, but of this, time must produce the certainty.

The Bishop of Canterbury was brought again to the House of Peeres on monday last, but their Lordships had matters of greater importance to agitate, and therefore ordered him to come againe on wednesday next.

The House of Commons have drawn up an Ordinance for the reestablishing of a Councell of Warre, within the City of London, for the proceeding against grand Incendiaries, according to Martiall Law, unto which the Lords are desired to give their concurrence.

For ought we yet hear, the Lord Generall continues at Tiverton, seven or eight miles from Exeter, making good the County, and sending forth substitutes to take in lesser garrisons, whereby the greater (in probability will be the easier gained.)

Though as yet (such is our unhappinesse) that we cannot certifie you of the free trade of coales from Newcastle, which in short time we hope to have; yet for the incongruement of this famous City, I cannot but let them know, that we have received adverttiement, that forty sayle of shippes are coming with coales for London, which with those that are already in the poole, and other helps which we are like to have of wood, by the westerne Barges, the want of fewell is not likely to be so great as was lately feared.

It was ordered that a monthes pay should be sent to the Northern Armies.

As evill instruments were never wanting to sturre up strife in a private family, so much more hath the serpent had his Instruments to make a difference betwixt the Parliament and their adherents, but as this plot tooke little effect in Scotland (except to hasten that Army to our assistance) so is it like to have as little operation with the States of Holland (except to hasten to the Incendiaries to condigne punishment.) For letters are come out of Holland, informing that the States there have received letters from some here, which informe them that the Parliament here, have engaged themselves to give all assistance to raise the siege at Gravelyn, whereby to set at difference the States of Holland, and the Parliament. And to couller the same, have sent the States a printed Pamphlet, printed without order, concerning the siege at Gravelyn; for publishing whereof, *Kilwen* the wine Projector, is committed to the Fleet, and the Stationer questioned. And the States Ambassadors will do the Parliament that right as to informe the States, how tender they are of doing them any injury.

The next thing which craves a place in this Weeks Account, is touching *Basing House*, which we understand begins to be in some distresse, by reason of the Besiegers near approaches unto it: The taking whereof is likewise of great concernment not only to this City, but all the Western parts, for that it standeth near the Road, and if they were not blockt up, (besides what mischief they would do unto the Countrey thereabouts) they would prove a great interruption to the passage into those parts, which being well knowne to the Enemy, we must expect the greater opposition in gaining thereof, and the more policie and industry to raise the Siege: which (as we heare) hath been a means to divert the Kings forces from moving any other way, having an ayme to draw thither; but Colonel Norton who was lately at *Buckingham*, is hastening thither, and if there be apparent danger, Major Brown will not be long absent, who is near four thousand strong, notwithstanding the Essex forces are come from him.

Saturday.

Yester day in the fore-noon the States Embassadors (addressing themselves to the Lords and Commons in Parliament at *Westminster*, as the High Court of Parliament of *England*) had audience. In both Houses (provision being made for their entertainment, and Chaires of State set up; one for the Lords in the withdrawing room, and the other for the House of Commons in the inner Court of Wards) they delivered their Embassie; first in French, and afterwards in English: the effect whereof followeth.

That the High and Mighty States of the United-Provinces, had sent them to declare the earnest desire they had to interpose and mediate a Reconciliation of the differences between the King and Parliament of *England* (for which purpose they had already addressed themselves to his Majesty) and were now come to declare it unto the Parliament. They further insisted upon the great effusion and shedding of Protestant blood, both in *England* and *Ireland*, as a pressing inducement of their desires to have a Peace accorded between King and Parliament, that so they might concur both together for the extirpation of Popery, and setting up the Protestant Religion in all the three Kingdomes; And with the assistance of the States, to defend it against all forraign Powers.

We are credibly informed by Letters from *Bristol*, that 29. Irish Commanders were taken, who were bound thither.

The Noble Earle of *Denbigh* hath taken another place of importance, viz. *Cholmsley house* not faire from *Nampwich*, which was delivered unto him upon quarters, to march away without their Arms.

From

From the Leaguer at York we are informed, that the Defendants are very desperately resolute, and hold peremptory Capitulations with the Besiegers, whereupon it was agreed by the three Generals to storme the City with courage, and for that purpose the Ladders within twelve miles of the City, were summoned to be brought thither against Friday last: So that by the next, we expect to heare of some great performances from thence, by the valiant Besiegers.

Nor long since there was severall persons taken about *Hammersmith*, upon suspicion for Coynning; and being turned over from the last Sessions to this, for the bringing better evidence against them, or to acquit them: they were since in *Newgate* taken in the very act, So that now its thought there will be evidence enough against them.

Munday.

It is reported, that Prince *Maurice* and the Lord *Pawley* being going with the Queen into Cornwall, the Cornish men rose against them, and refused to let them come in a hostile manner into that County; but proffered her Majestie to passe whither she pleased, provided she went but with an ordinary Guard. Whereupon she returned again to Exeter.

We are certainly informed by Letters from very good hands, residing in the Town of *Lyme*, that the malignant Townesmen of *Blanford*, tooke a Messenger of my Lord Generals coming that way, and sent him prisoner to the Enemy at *Wareham*. And we are further certified, that the the two hundred Dorsetshire horse, lately sent thither from Sir *William Waller*, coming to quarter at this Towne, the perfidious Townesmen carried intelligence to the Enemy, of their strength and manner of residence; and had they not received timely newes of the Enemies approach, they had every man been taken or kild: but by this meanes they all escaped except twelve, which were taken and carried to *Wareham*. After which, (to render a just requitall to these fomenters of mischief) Major *Sydenham*, Captain *Starre*, and some other faithfull and truly valiant Gentlemen, came to *Blanford* with their horse and dragoons, seized on the Major, and divers other of the chief Townesmen, (who were noted malignants,) and as they had endeavoured to take away the souldiers lives, so had the souldiers liberty to spoil them of their goods, and plunder them.

A Committee was this Week appointed to provide necessaries for Northern Armies, and it was ordered by the House, that the Committee of both Kingdomes should send a Letter of thanks to the Earle of Manchester General *Lestry*, and the Lord *Firfax*, for their great courage and valour shewed against Prince *Rupert* at the late fight.

Tuesday.

Tuesday
THe last night the Essex Forces which are returned back to attend the Harvest, quartered about *Hammer-smith*: And this day they marched triumphantly through the City, being three compleat Regiments, having not lost a man.

I told you before of the preparation that was made for the storming of York on Friday last, since which we are certified, that when the Besieged perceived the beleaguers resolution, Sir *Thomas Glemham* sent forth a Trumpetter, desiring a parley, which was hoped would end that dispute, but what was concluded on, the next Intelligence will resolve us. These dispatches did likewise assure us, that upon the Marquess of *Newcastles* deserting his former undertakings, and going to Sea, Sir *Thomas Glemham* proclaimed him Traytor in Yorke.

I cannot speak of these passages without wondering at the malignity of those which do not stick to say, that the Parliaments forces had the overthrow in the late fight with Prince *Rupert*, whereas if they are so incredulous that they will not beleive those undeniable truths which have been written concerning it (even under the *seal* of the three Generals themselves) yet we think reason it selfe should convince them, when they see or might have seen, so many Trophies of Honour torn from the Enemy in the field, and laid in the House of Commons at the solemn reception of the Dutch Embassadors: I mean the moety of those 100. Colours which were then taken, and brought up to the Parliament.

Again, if *Rupert* had gotten the day, can we think that he would have retreated back, and not advanced into the Associated Counties, where is the richest plunder, and he with the greatest malice. And *Aulicus* saith, the Parliaments Forces at York being all routed, we shall see the State Committee not dare to stay at *London*. But I shall not trouble my selfe any more with these Persons, who are unlikely to give God his due honour and praise in a day of Thanksgiving, that will not acknowledge his goodnesse to us.

I told you before of His Excellencies taking *Taunton Castle*, and in this place I shall give you a List of the Armes, &c. that were found there.

A List of the Arms and Ammunition which were taken in Taunton Castle.

80. Muskets and Pikes.

4. Other Iron Peeces.

4. Hogheads of Beefe.

1. Load of Iron.

Great store of Powder.

With great store of Salt, Wheat,

Meal, and other sorts of provision.

Collonel *Reve* who commanded it for the King, with his men, had quarter to march away to their next Garrison, viz. *Bridgewater*.

F I N I S.

*The King to Bristol advanced.
 Fr. Maurice his carriages surprised.
 Liens. Col. O. Brian his forces from Deribesh repelled;
 And the seven Irish Rebels executed.*

Numb. 60



**Mercurius Civiū.
 LONDON'S
 INTELLIGENCER;**

OR,

**Truth impartially related from
 thence to the whole Kingdome,
 to prevent mis-information.**

From Thursday 11. of July to Wednesday July 17 1644.



All week the chiefest part of the Intelligence was out
 of the North, in which I gave you some account
 of that never to be forgotten deliverance & victory,
 (through the assistance of the Almighty Lord of
 Hosts) given our forces over the enemy near York.
 This week the greatest Intelligence comes out of the

West, concerning the proceedings in those parts, which as it was

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advertised

advertised by others who came thence into Towne on Monday last July 15. is thus. The Queene as was told you the last week, went from Exeter towards Pendennis Castle in Cornwall, but the Cornish men are now it seems convinc't; that it is neither safe nor cheap entertaining of Her Majestie with her retinue of Jesuites, Priests, Nuns, Friers, and French Cavaliers which made them to desire Her Majesty to returne to Exeter, though under pretence that there was not sufficient provision, which Her Majesty (seeing what little hopes of respect She was likely to have there for Her followers or Herselfe) did (though something involuntarily) performe, and is since come to Exeter. And that you may know that Prince Maurice had no better entertainment, or successe then his Aunt, I must also advertise you what comes from the same, and those very credible persons; That he having pressed 3000 men in that County and marching with them towards Exeter, thinking to have had the like command as formerly he had over them, they took their opportunity and returned back, and divers of his owne Commanders then also deserted him and came in to the Lord Generall, which made that Prince (or if you will his ghost) soone desirous to get into Exeter where he now is: His Excellency the Earle of Essex as was also advertised by letters brought to Towne on Munday last, was on Friday June 12. at Teverton within 12 milles of Exeter, and had sent a party before towards it, and intends to be speedily there himselfe, to waite upon Her Majesty and doe his indeavour to conduct Her safe to London, upon his possessing himselfe of that City. From Exeter I shall come to give you a Relation from Bath, where one Ridgley that long since escaped out of Newgate is Governor, he hath about 300 Irish under his command there; whom he sends into the Countrey to fetch in contributions at his pleasure; He daily offers many affronts and commits many insolencies against the Inhabitants, forcibly taking away their goods and lately offered to Pistoll the Major of the Towne, had not the women there in the absence of most of his Souldiers, threatned to pull him in pieces. On Saturday night last he sent out a party, who fetcht in about 90 of the Countrey-men thereabouts, and brought them in two by two for not paying the unreasonable Taxes affixed upon them, most of them they imprisoned, drowned two, and murdered two others that seemed to adhere to the Parliament, These Irish Souldiers have

not (as was observed by one that saw them march) above six swords in 7 or 8 files, and sometimes scarce one in ten of them hath a sword; so that upon the coming downe of the Westerns Committees with horses and Armes, the Countrey will not be long under their Tyranny. If they make use of the opportunities of rising with them, which as is apparent they are willing to doe.

For the taking of Taunton-deane-castle, a place of great strength, with diverse Irish Officers and Souldiers therein, by the valliant Col. *Blake* Governour of Lyme, is has been already published, therefore I shall onely mention it, for the honour of that Governour.

In the next place I shall impart something concerning Bristol, where the Cavaliers are now making all possible fortifications and preparations for a siege, and the Trades-men and other inhabitants are summoned in by Tickets set up in severall places to shut up their shops and goe forth every Munday, Tuesday, and Thursday, for the raising of new fortifications, and making up the old ones about the City. There are now many Commanders there under Sir *Ralph Hop-*
son, and but few garrison Souldiers, besides the inhabitants, by reason that Sir *Ralph* cannot raise men enow in that County to be under their command. They have now newly fortified divers places therein, and planted two Braſſe-pieces of Ordnance, and one Iron between them in high-street, and the like in Broad-street, and other places. There are at no time but few shops open in that City, for the most part scarce one in ten, the rest are gone away; and for the City it selfe, it is now made so nasty and filthy that a Traveller that comes out of the fresh aire can scarce endure it. The Malignants and Poplits in the Townes neere the City bring in the greatest part of their provisions thither, as also most of their Plate, which is coyned in the Castle; they have also found some store of Plate in the City, which was not long since hidden, which is also carried to the Mint in the Castle to be coyned, the owners of it not being knowne. The Citizens are for the most part weary of their long bondage and servitude, and would be willing to be eased and freed from these hard Taskmasters, had they any opportunity of resistance and hopes of assistance offered unto them, which it is not to be doubted but will be shortly performed to the full satisfaction of their earnest expectations.

I might here also tell you of the usurpations and oppressions of
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Linte-

Lieutenant-colonell *O-Brian* who commands his brother the *Lein Inchequin* regiment, and is now Governour of Warham, as farr as his bounds reach, which are not farre, and I hope will not be long; but in the meane time (like him whom he most desires to serve) he now rages the more furiously in regard he thinkes he shall have but a short time to command there.

From Warham I shall come to Winchester-castle (for our *Admiral* shall now supply the place of a *Spie*,) here Sir *William Ogle* is governour, who with his pillaging competitors is as forward at plundering and robbing of Carriers as his brethren of *Danlugg-castle*, or Col. *Hastings*, or any of his foraging Legions. About a fortnight since this *Ogle* (not long since an underhand plotter against the Parliament) sent out of that Castle 90 Horse, 60 Muskets, and 40 Pikes, appointed the horse to march to Andover, where he heard some Carriers out of Wiltshire, and other the Western parts were, (and the foot within three miles) where they took 16 Wagons laden with Cloth, Cheese, Oyle, and other commodities, besides 60 Oxen, and 36 horses, which they plundered out of the Countie thereabouts, and brought them into the Castle. But I hope it will not be long ere those gallant Commanders Col. *Sir Richard Ouse*, Col. *Merley*, and Col. *Levis* doe take in Basing-house, and then let these Winchester-castle-plunderers and their brethren in iniquity in *Danlugg-castle* look to themselves.

The large picture that was taken in the great Ship neere Arunell about Christmase last, is now brought into the house of Peeres at Westminster, it is not a representation of His Majesty and the Queene rendering the Scepter to the Pope, as hath beene published by some, (though the representation of *Constance* doth indeed very lively personate His Majesty) but a story of *Constance* and *Ursula*, taken out of the golden Legend. This *Ursula* (at least the story, daughter to *Dionysius* the King of Cornwall) with 11000 Christian Virgins with her, as they were going out of England into *France* in *France*, (where she was to be married to the said *Constance*) being driven in by contrary winds at Cologne, were cruelly massacred by the heathenish Priests and Nuns. This Picture was intended to be set up in St. *Annis* Church in Seville in *Spain*. Thus much I thought good to mention out of love to truth, and for a just vindication of his Majesties Person, who although his actions done by the advice

advice of His will Counsellors may be complained of, for the justification of the Parliament, yet to put that which may occasion a blemish to His Majesty to be published, I had rather forbear then doe, desiring His returne to his Parliament, and then these things will cease that now doe rest upon Him.

On Monday July 25. both houses of Parliament, (as I told you last weeke) passed another Order, that Thursday next being the 28 of this instant July shall be set apart for a day of publique thanksgiving to Almighty God for the victory lately obtained in Yorkshire over *Pr. Rapers* forces, to be kept in the Cities of London and Westminster and the lines of communication. The Parliament both Lords and Commons will keepe it joyndly in *Margarets* at Westminster, and *Mr. Alexander Henderson* one of the generall Assembly of the Church of Scotland is to preach in the forenoone, and *Mr. Viner*, one of the Assembly of Divines in England, in the afternoone. And it is also ordered that the like Thanksgiving shall be rendered to Almighty God, the Lord of Hosts and giver of all victory, in all Parish Churches and Chappels throughout the whole Kingdome on Thursday the 29 of this instant July.

It was then also further certified, that there were 48 saile of ships laden with Coales, sent from Sanderland, from *Sir William Drury* and the other Committees there, which will be a necessary supply for the City of London for the present.

The surrender of Greenland-holme to *S. James Major-generall Browne* on Friday morning last is of very great consequence, both for the conveyance of provisions by Water from Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and also (as I formerly declared) to furnish and supply the City of London with Wood for a whole Winter and more, if need be, out of the Lord *Pages* and other delinquents and malignants Woods and Wood-grounds neere Reading and the parts adjacent. The ever-renowned Major-generall *Browne* marched from Henley on monday morning last to Reading, where he lay the night, and then the Committee for Berkshire were to meet to consult about the raising forces in that County, for to cleare that and Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire from the Cavaliers, by reducing the Cavaliers in Banbury, Gt. Wallingford, or Oxford, as shall be thought most fit.

Friday night last July 28. His Majesty was at Evesham, and Sle
will.

With Walter at Dalmees on the Sunday following they were both upon their march, and whether they are since gone is not yet certified. Some of the *London Forces* (I hear) are coming to him Sir *William*, it were more necessary that care were taken to let him have an addition of horse, and other strength rather than to have it lessened, considering the great difficulties of the design where-in he is engaged.

On Saturday last July 13. there came letters out of *Cheshire* concerning the taking of *Cholmley house*, neere *Nantwich* by the Earle of *Denbigh* and therein the Lady *Cholmley* her selfe, who is a great Papist and hath a son in Armes with his Majesty. Also there were taken Lieutenant *Michael Braddock*, one formerly employed in the Parliaments service against the Rebels in Ireland, and seven score Irish prisoners besides much Armes, Ammunition and Treasure.

On Monday last July 15. by letters dated at the leaguer before *York* July 12. it is certified, that the *L. Fairfax* wrote a Letter of mercy unto the besiged in case they would surrender the City, but they returned their dissent on Wednesday in the evening; whereupon the 3. Generalls made preparation for storming, and had provided all things in readinesse on Friday night last, but at the Soldiers were going to make the onset, *S^r. Thomas Glenham* late in the night sent forth a Trumpeter with a paper for a parley, what the issue of the Treaty was is not known by reason that the Messenger that brought the letters came away that night, but it is verily believed how ever they may vapour and make flourish for the present, it cannot hold out above a week longer at furthest.

There were also other Letters brought to Towne the same day that certifie that the said Friday July 12 the Marquess of *Newcastle* was proclaimed Traitor publicly in the City of *York*, for deserting both his colours and His Majesties service, and going beyond Sea without His Majesties consent, or approbation, they further write concerning Prince *Rupert*, that he staid about *Milham* and in *Richmond* untill Thursday the 11. of July, and is since gone into the Dales of *Coverdale* and *Wensdale*, the horse still attend forth under Lieutenant Colonel *Crumwell*, and Major General *Lesley* are gone another way to meet him by *Ossett*, *Blakeborne*, and will through the assistance of the same *Dispersed*, which

which hath hitherto helped them be able to interrupt the Prince in his coming towards His Majesty, although some of the Malignants thence not to distrust that he hath wrote a letter to His Majesty, that he would (for all this) give Him an account of the Relief of Yorke within 12 dayes.

On Monday last, July 15. both Houses of Parliament passed an Ordinance, whereby they give full power and authority unto Philip Earle of Pembroke and Montgomery, William Earle of Salisbury, Philip Lord Herbert, Charles Lord Cramborne, Donnell Hollis, Esqu. and others therein nominated, to be a Committee for the County of Wilts, to take the subscriptions of all that should lend or contribute any summe or summes of Money, Plate, Horse, or Armes, for the raising a competent number of Horse and Foot for the defence of that County, and maintenance of the garrison at Malmesbury. As also, inabling them to put in execution within the said County the Ordinances for sequestration of Malignants, Delinquents, and Papists estates; the Ordinance for raising of money by taxing such as have not at all contributed, or not according to their estates; the Ordinance for weekly assessments; and all other Ordinances made this present Parliament for advance of money for the service of the King and Parliament.

The three Essex Regiments, viz. the White, Yellow, and Blew, are come from Major-generall Brown having demolished Greenland-house, they desire to returne home to their harvest (as is fit,) and passed through London, Tuesday July 16. in a compleat manner, and will be in readinesse to returne, as there shall be occasion. In the meantime the London boyes (who are the most heroicke spirits and trusty Trojans) must have the honour of the most victorions successfull achievements;

On Tuesday July 16. It was certainly advertised out of Dorsetshire by Mr. Ellis Everard, Scout master generall for that County, That on Thursday last July 22. Lieutenant Col. Brian governor of Warham, (whom I mentioned before) sent forth a party of 240. horse and foot towards Dorchester, who came about 7 of the clock that morning within 3 miles of the Towne, and continued facing it till 2 of the clock in the afternoon, of which when the Towne had intelligence they sent to the Parliaments Garrisons at Aderbury, Weymouth, and other places neere them, and also immediately

ly gathered themselves together to the number of good men women and children upon the enemies first entrance into the Towne; they fired the Gournes of Gunnes and came up a little way into the Towne, but were there so bravely received by the Inhabitants not onely of the men, but also the women thereof, who did not the second time behave themselves as gallantly as they did lately, when they browbeat the French by pelting them with stones, and defending themselves with their Spits and other such like weapons, that although the enemy discharged furiously amongst them, yet they forced them to retreat back out of the Towne as far as Farington, by which time Col. Sydenham, Major Sydenham, Capaine Star, and another Capaine there of his Excellencies horse, and Capaine Alexander Culliford, Capaine Henry Cullifer, Cape. Yardley, Cape. Longsal and Cape. Baten, came in with their souldiers to their reliefe; and having forced the enemy so by, pursued them to their very workes at Watham, and in that pursuit slew 12 of them took 40 horse and 160 prisoners, whereof 8 were a company of naturall Irish continued by a Capaine formerly employed by the Parliament in Ireland, 7 of these 8 were presently executed and the other spared, for in regard he did execution upon his fellowes, old Capt. Sydenham (who had been a long time the enemies prisoner in Exeter) behaved himselfe very bravely in this action; which was performed with the losse of onely one man, who being taken prisoner by the enemy in the Towne as they were carrying him away, one of them rather then he should escape butchered with his skaine. The intention of the enemies coming was (as is declared by the Capt. of the Irish and others) first to have summoned the Towne to pay 1000 l. or upon refusal to have plundered them, and afterwards have fired their houses; They pressed divers Wagons, and Carts to carry away the plunder, which were all taken with 3 barrells of powder and some store of shot, and about 80 Cattle which they had plundered from the Countreys therabouts released.

Out of the West we heare further this weeke, that a party of Dr. Maries his forces at his coming from Cornwall to Exeter were now and then at the Towne, intending to possesse themselves of that Towne; whereof the L. Roberts having intelligence, fell upon them neere the Towne, slew many of them, took divers of their carriages, 15 Colours, and a Wagon with 8000 l. in Silver; but as yet there are no Letters come to confirme it.

From Worcester It is certified that there are about 200 houses infected with the plague.

On Tuesday July 16, it was advertised, that His Majesty having divided his forces into three severall brigades, and left one of them neere Warwick, the other about Stratford, was marched with the third into the Forrest of Deane, from whence He intended as was conceived to goe for Driffield.

Also, that Sir Philip Mordaunt was to quarter Thursday night at Buckingham.

Printed according to Order.

London, Printed for T. B. and J. W. J. and are to be sold in the old Baylyes street.

AN¹⁷
ORDINANCE
in England OF THE
LORDS and COMMONS

Assembled in PARLIAMENT;

For the speedy raising and maintaining
of a competent number of Horse and Foot for
the defence and preservation of the County
of *Wilts*, and the Garrison of
Malmsbury.

With the names of the Committees appointed to
put in execution the severall Ordinances of this
present Parliament, and that they shall have
power to set and let the Lands, Tene-
ments, and Hereditaments of all
Malignants, Delinquents, and
Papists Estates in that said
County.

Die Lunæ 15. Iulii 1644.

Ordred by the Lords in Parliament assembled, that
this Ordinance shall bee forthwith printed and
published.

Ioh. Browne Cler. Parliamentorum.

London printed for Iohn Wrights, in the old Bayley.

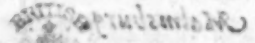
July 17. 1644.

ORDINANCE

OF THE
LORDS and COMMONS

Assembled in PARLIAMENT;

For the speedy raising and maintaining
of a competent number of Horse and Foot for
the defence and preservation of this Country
of wars, and the Union of




With the names of the Commissioners appointed to
put in execution the several Ordinances of this
Parliament, and that they shall have
power to let and let lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of all
Mansors, Dismors and
Bridges, Houses, and
Cottages.

Die Lunae 15. Julii 1644.
Printed by the Lords in Parliament assembled, that
this Ordinance shall be forthwith printed and
published.
John Browne Clere Parliamentorum.

London Printed for Iohn Weyke, in the Old Bayley.
July 17. 1644.

Die Luna, 15. Iulii. 1644.

An Ordinance for raising and maintaining of Horse and Foot for the defence and preservation of the County of *Wils* and the Garrison of *Malsbury*.

 Veras the said County of *Wils*, and the Inhabitants thereof for the space of almost two yeers now last past, have laine under the intollerable *Pressures*, *Taxes*, *Impositions*, and *Plunderings* of the *Enemies* *Forces*, by means whereof they are now in a very sad condition, for remedy whereof there is great and urgent necessity that such a competent number of *Horse*, *Foot*, and *Armes* should be forthwith raised as may defend and preserve the said County, and maintaine the Garrison of *Malsbury*. The *Lords* and *Commons* in *Parliament* assembled taking the *Premises* into their serious consideration doe Declare, Order, and Ordaine, and be it hereby Ordered, Declared, and Ordained, That *Philip Earle of Pembroke and Montgomery*, *William Earle of Salisbury*, *Philip Lord Herbert*, *Charles Lord Crumborne*, *Denzell Hollis Esquire*, *Sir Edward Hungerford Knight of the Bath*, *Sir Francis Popham*, *Sir Nevill Poole Knight*, *Sir Edward Baynton Knight*, *Edward Baynton*, *Alexander Popham*, *Walter Long*, *Edward Poole*, *Robert Jenson*, *Thomas Hodges*, *Richard Whitehead*, *Thomas Moore*, *John Ash*, *Robert Nicholas*, *William Wheeler*, *Philip Smith*, and *Edward Ash Esquires*, *Sir John Danvers Knight*, *Edmund Ludlow senior*, *Edmund Ludlow junior*, *Alexander Thistlethwaite*, *William Sadler*, *Edward Goddard*, *Thomas Bennet of Norton*, *Robert Hippisley*, and *Edmund Warneford Esquires*, *John Goddard*, *Edward Martin*, *Gabriel Martin*,

Martin, Robert Long of Whaddon, Tho. Goddard, Edward Stokes, Richard Talboys, Richard Gifford, William Jaffe, Humphrey Ditton, Thomas Bayly, Robert Good, and Robert Browne Gentlemen, shall be and hereby are nominated a Committee of and for the said County, and that they or any three or more of them shall hereby have full power and authority to take the subscriptions of all such persons as will voluntarily lend or contribute any summe of money or plate, horse, or Armes towards the supplies and provisions of the said County, and other necessaries for the advancement of the service which shall be required of the said County, Plate, Horse, or Armes to be furnished, lent, and contributed as aforesaid, the said Committee, or any three or more of them, shall and may receive and employ to and for the raising aforesaid, and also receive and employ to and for the raising of the federal funds of money, plate, horse, or Armes to be raised (which said money or acquittances shall be a sufficient specialty for the federal persons that shall lend or contribute any money, plate, horse, or Armes as aforesaid, as demand repayment thereof, or the value thereof, which when made as shall be agreed upon, so as the same shall not exceed eight pounds per centum.) And for the better enabling the said Committee to make repayments of such money, and the value of such plate, horse and Armes as shall be lent for the purposes aforesaid, and for the raising, maintenance, and supplies of the forces raised and to be raised for the purposes aforesaid, from time to time as need shall require. Be it further ordained by the Lords and Commons, That the said Committee, or any three or more of them shall have power and authority to put in execution within the said County the federal Statutes of this present Parliament hereafter mentioned: that is to say, The Ordinances

for sequestration of Malignants, Delinquents, and papists estates; the Ordinance for raising of Money by taxing such as have not at all contributed; or not according to their Estates; the Ordinance for levying Tithes, and all other Ordinances made this present Parliament for advance of Money through the whole Kingdome of England and Dominion of Wales for the service of the King and Parliament; to take forth as any of them have not beene already fully executed within the County aforesaid, except the Ordinance for Excise and new Imposst, the proceed of all which Excise and new Imposst raised and to be raised within the said County, shall be paid unto the said Committee, or any three or more of them, to be issued and laid forth for the uses and purposes aforesaid, which shall be a sufficient discharge to the Commissioners of Excise in that behalfe. And the Commissioners of Excise are authorized, and hereby required from time to time to issue their warrants to their inferior Officers within the said County for payment of the said Monies accordingly: And that the said Committees or any three or more of them, take care of the full and due execution of the said Ordinances, according to the tenour and true meaning of the same respectively. And for the more speedy raising of Monies for the repayment of such summes, and the value of such State, Drift, or Armes as shall be brought in by Subscriptions, as aforesaid, that Ordained by the Lords and Commons that the said Committees, or any three or more of them, shall have hereby full power and authority to let and let the Lands, Tenements, and Perquisites of all Malignants, Delinquents and Papists which shall be seized & sequestered according to the Ordinance of Parliament for Sequestrations within the said County, from yeere to yeere, or by Lease or Leases for the in-
tents

tents and purposes aforesaid, so long as the said Sequestration shall continue. And in case the said Subscribers or Lenders shall not receive full satisfaction of their principall Money and Interest to be lent and subscribed as aforesaid, out of the Estates of Malignants, Delinquents, and Papists, and other provision, as aforesaid, that then the said Subscribers and Lenders and every of them, are by vertue of this Ordinance to have the publike Faith of the Kingdome for repayment of such summe and summes as shall bee due unto them.

And be it further Ordained, that the said Committees, or any three or more of them shall have full power and authority to name and appoint such Solicitors, Treasurers, Collectors, and other Officers within the said County as they shall thinke fit and convenient, for the better putting in execution of al and every the aforesaid Ordinances of Parliament, and of this present Ordinance of Parliament, as well for the more speedy and better putting in execution of the said Ordinances, and the receiving of all or any the said Monies, as also for issuing out of the same for the purposes aforesaid by Warrants under the hands of the said Committee, or any three or more of them they shall appoint, and to call to an account from time to time upon Oath, all such Solicitors, Collectors, and other persons who shall receive any Monies, Plate, Goods, or Services by vertue of this present Ordinance of Parliament for the services aforesaid, and to give such fitting and reasonable allowances unto such persons as shall be employed in the execution of the Ordinances aforesaid, and of this present Ordinance, or any of them for their charges and paynes therein, as the said Committees or any three or more of them shall thinke fit.

Provided, that such allowance shall not exceed the respective

speciſie ſtates allowed by the ſaid ſeverall Ordinances in other Countieſ of the Kingdome, for putting the ſaid Ordinance in execution,

And the ſaid Committees, or any three or more of them, are hereby enabled and authorized, to call to accompt upon Oath all ſuch perſon and perſons of the ſaid Countie, as have received any Monies by authority of Parliament, which they have not yet fully accompted for and made then payment of. And the ſaid Committees, or any three or more of them, are alſo hereby authorized to adminiſter the ſeverall Oaths ſpecified in the former Ordinances, to ſuch Commiſſioners or perſons as have not already taken the ſame.

And be it further Ordained by the Lords and Commons, That the ſaid Committees or any three or more of them, ſhall hereby have full power and authority, to take and ſurvey the numbers of all ſuch ſouldiers, their Horſe and Trains, as ſhall be raiſed and employed in the ſervice of the Parliament within the ſaid Countie, and that every ſouldier and Trooper ſhall ſwear good, and be reſponſible for all their Horſe and Trains, unleſſe the ſame ſhall be loſt in the ſervice of the Parliament.

And be it further Ordained by the Lords and Commons, That the ſaid Committees or any three or more of them, ſhall have power and authority, and are hereby required to adminiſter the late Nationall Covenant, appointed to be taken by the three Kingdomes, of England, Scotland, & Ireland, to all perſons within the ſaid Countie, who ought to take the ſame by the late Ordinance and Inſtructions ſaith ſaith put poſe, ſhall have not already taken it, and ſhall alſo hereby have power to put in execution the late Ordinance made for the better obſervation of the Lords Day,

And be it further Ordained by the Lords and Commons, That the ſaid Committees or any three or more of them ſhall have power to call before them all Miniſters and School-maſters

R. H. J.

18

A Looking-Glasse
FOR
W O M E N,
OR,
A Spie for Pride:
SHEWING

The unlawfulness of any outward adorning
of any attire of Haire, either in laying forth
the Haire, or in crisping of the Haire, or in
broidered Haire in all Women, but especi-
ally in godly Women, declared fully by the
Scripture.

Also those Scriptures and carnall Objections answer-
ed, which are seemingly made for it.

Prov. 23. 23. Buy the Truth, and sell it not.

Col. 2. 6. As you have therefore received the Lord Jesus Christ,

July 19. Ieso walks you in him.

London Printed for R. W. 1644.



To the Christian READER.



Have a long time sate down in my thoughts, to admire awhile, to see the strain of the world, how that there is nothing wanting in them to make up their destruction, they will take paines to be drunk, to whore, to cozen, to lie, to steale, to murder, to be proud, and a thousand sins more, which they are faithfull unto him to do who reignes in them as a Prince, in all the Children of disobedience, yea, they would rather sink down presently into hell, then to leave one sin; and the reason is, because they walk according to the principles which rule in them.

And truly, upon the sad consideration of this particular, to see and observe that wicked men should be so as ever command to him in whom they serve, and do walk according to their own destruction.

It caused me to consider, how that godly men and women

To the Christian Reader.

had need to walk according to the pattern which Iesus Christ hath left us, who ruleth in all his Elect; as their only King, Priest and Prophet, and because my love is so dear unto the Saints, that I would have them walk according to the rule which Iesus Christ hath left unto his Saints in his Word: It pleased the Lord to stir up my heart to consider upon the lawfulness, or unlawfulness of wearing any outward attire of haire in women, whether laying forth, or any other attire else, and found it by the Word to be utterly unlawfull, against the minde and rule of the Apostle Peter, and of the Apostle Paul; and one great reason which made me warre into this work, was, because that I saw many godly women do now a dayes weare it, yea, those whom we call Ministers wives, who should have giuen better example unto other women, besides many other godly women of particular Congregations, who have giuen up their names unto Christ both in heart and mouth, Covenanting to walk with Iesus Christ among his members, in all the known truths of God, as it shall be from day to day revealed unto them by his Spirit from the Word of God.

Therefore I finding this outward attire of any outward adorning of haire to be unlawfull in any woman whatsoever, but more especially among godly women. Considering likewise that many learned godly men have taken but little notice of it, who might have written far more better then my weak capacity am able to understand.

Considering likewise that any godly man or woman would not live in any known sin, if that they knew it: Upon these

three

To the Christian Reader.

three considerations it moved me to declare my minde touching the unlawfulnessse of laying forth the hair in women, and truly I should not have so fully declared my minde unto the world, if I had not found the spirits of godly women affected to it so much as they are : Therefore desiring such whom it may concern, to accept of these few lines, or short epitomy, as the tenderings and earnings of my love unto all those that desire to live godly in this present evill world, and in their willing acceptation of it, will my love be requited, not looking at any gain hereby, except it be the calumnies and reproaches, which may be of my friends, as well as of my enemies, but I shall wave whatsoever comes by, as looking more at the good which I intended thereby, then at the evill which may come upon it, desiring the Lord that he would direct all our hearts, both of men and women, so to walk, that we may see Iesus Christ in all our walkings :

Your servant in Iesus Christ,

T. H.



A Looking-Glasse

FOR

WOMEN,

OR,

A SPIE for PRIDE.



Shew in commonly carries a faire glosse with it, and I have observed that the diuel, when he would present a sin unto any godly man or woman, he never presents it in the same shape as it is in its own nature, but maskes it over with some seeming pretence or colour for it, I could instance it diuers wayes wherein he doth it; but because we are upon this subject only; namely to prove its ut-

terly unlawful for any woman to go in any outward adorning of attire of faire, in laying it forth in any fashion whatsoever, under that seeming pretence of a covering, and that it was given to them for an ornament to deck themselves withall, which to say plainly, is but pride, and cometh from him who is the author of all sin.

Therefore

A Looking-Glasse for Women,

Therefore I shall begin this worke from that portion of Scripture, which the Apostle *Peter* hath laid down as a pattern for every godly woman to walke by, which is out of the first of *Peter* 2. 3. in these words *Whose adorning let it be, not that outward adorning, as of glazing the haire.*

These words are a direction by the Apostle, setting forth the carriage of a Christian woman in her outward adorning toward the gaining in of an unbelieving husband, as if the Apostle should have said, you that have husbands in the state of nature, and you being in the state of grace, your conversation of life should be such, while they beholding of it being coupled with feare, might be won without the word, by the conversation of the wife; which cannot be saith the Apostle in vaine, and outward adornings, and in the hidden man of the heart, but there will be such a conversation that every thing will be answerable unto it, both in your words, gesture, & attire, or outward adorning: as if he should have said, be your speech never so gracious, and your gesture never so meeke, yet if your outward adorning be light or gaudy, what a contradiction will here be, between light and darknesse, and we know that light and darknesse can never dwell together until they be agreed, *Amos* 3. 3.

Now saith the Apostle, in the consideration of this, what a hinderance will it be in the drawing in of a yoke fellow here unto Christ, when as he shall see that you are halfe for God, and halfe for the world, when as he shall see your speech and gesture is after the minde of God, and your attire and outward adorning to be after the fashions of the world, which is contrary to the glorious light of God, which once if the Lord be pleased to let it shine in men or women, it will shine in every part of their conversation, now you cannot see the glorious light of Gods truth to shine in your outward adorning of attire or haire, as in your speech and gesture, not that my meaning is that you should place any godlinesse in it, but that it may shew forth to the world that godlinesse is in you, and truly the Apostle *Paul* would not have bid us, fashion not our selues according to the world, if that the Spirit of God by him had not put a difference betwixt our speeches and gesture, and outward adornings, to tell us unto the world that you are such whom he hath chosen out of the world.

And truly those godly women that do use this outward adorning of laying forth the haire, a man can hardly know them from the women of the world, nay and moreover, to other godly Christian men, and women, that hear that such as are Christians that do were it, they not knowing of them, they will be but unto them as seeming Christians, and they will

ground

ground it from this, that if the heart were stable and sound, their attire of laying forth their haire would not be light and gaudy, because that Christ saith, *Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh*, Mat. 12. 34. that is whatsoever cometh forth out of the heart from man or woman, either in word or action, it doth declare the heart to be more holy, or lesse holy, that is, seeming holy, or reall holy, and this was that which the Apostle *James* drove at, *Jam. 2. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.* that godly men should declare their faith by their works, as if he should have said, though it be not workes that you can be saved by, yet is it such that must give that testimony to the world, that you are such whom the Lord hath bin pleased for to call from among them (that is) you cannot be a believer and a drunkard too, a believer and a proud person too, a believer and a wanton person too, in your words, gesture and attire, for this end he hath made a difference between you, and the world, that you should walke more holier before him, which must be seen in your outward adorning, as well as in your speech and gesture.

Now that we may see the odiousnesse of this unlawfull attire, the better it will appear in these foure particulars.

First your outward adorning, or laying forth the haire, is a light attire, for the Prophet *Esaie* brings it in among the rabble of those particulars which made up a light gesture, as you may reade *Esaie 3. 24.*

Secondly, laying forth of the haire, or any such like outward adorning, it is a vain attire, it is of no substantiall use, but to please the fancy, it is so far from drawing men to see God in you by it, as it provokes them more to lust, by seeing such weare it.

Thirdly, it is a proud attire, it was brought in among those particulars of pride, in the place we mentioned before, *Esaie 3. 24.* as a judgement on those particularly that had misused their haire, in these words, *Instead of well set haire baldnesse*, as if the Lord should have spoke by the Prophet, you that have abused your haire, by taking more delight in it, then in me, I will take this Idoll out of your way, and instead of well set haire, place baldnesse.

Fourthly, it is an unseemly attire, not befitting grave and holy women, and this will appeare also to be a truth, if we shall consider, if it be unseemly for a woman for to go in mans apparrell, how much more is it unseemly for grave and holy Christian women to go in Strumpets attire, and take ye no exception at this kinde of terme, for the Apostle Saint *Paul* speakes of the unseemlinesse of it, especially in godly women, as you may reade *1 Tim. 2. 9.* where it is said, that *women adorn themselves in modest apparrell, with shamesfastnesse, and sobriety*, and he begins first with broidered

A Looking-Glasse for women,

broidered haire, as if it were both an immodest, and a bold, and audacious attire, and do you not think because the Apostle speaks of broidered haire, and I being against laying forth the haire, that this is not to the purpose: I suppose it is, for it was that fashion of haire that those women did use in them dayes; as you know in every age fashions do alter, and this your laying forth the haire, though it be the fashion now, comes under that, and the Apostle would have reprov'd it as the other, if it had been worn in them dayes, as an immodest attire, very unseemly becoming holy gracious women.

Secondly, if we do but consider those dangerous inconveniencies which doth attend this outward adorning of attire of haire, it will appear unto you to be utterly unlawfull.

First, in regard of themselves this outward adorning of attire of haire will prove very inconvenient, because it is one of the greatest instruments that Satan hath to set pride on worke; we commonly say a Peacocke is a proud creature, and our reason is not taken from the turning of his head, for so other creatures do, but from the variety of coulours of his feathers, which we suppose is the cause of the turning of his head, and hence comes that old phrase, *to be as proud as a Peacocke*, and truly such godly women that go in such a gaudy attire, it must needs be a great instrument of stirring up of pride in them, because it is so neere unto the eye, and it will be most an end upon it.

Secondly, this attire of laying forth the haire, it will be a dangerous inconvenience in regard of others, two wayes, either unto godly persons, or else unto wicked men.

First, this kinde of outward adorning will be a very inconvenient attire in regard of godly men and women, and because it will be one great cause of their judging of them to be seeming holy, when as it may be they may be really holy, and so by this means it may cause the love that should be among the Saints, to be abated, and instead of love to grow strange unto each other.

Secondly, this kinde of outward adorning of laying forth the haire is a very inconvenient attire, in regard of wicked men too, because it will rather provoke them to lust by beholding of such, then by seeing any thing in that attire to draw them unto any good.

Now having discovered the unlawfulness of any outward adorning of attire of haire in all women, but especially among godly women, I now am come to answer these objections, which are seemingly made for it.

The first objection is this, oh but your ground worke, which you have builded

builded all this while upon, is a rotten foundation, and not taken in that sence which you understand it for to be, for read you but the minde of the Apostle in the place of *Peter*, 1. 3. 3. and you shall finde that his meaning is cleane contrary, in that he saith let not your conversation lie in your outward adorning of plaiting the haire, or of wearing apparell, but let it be in the hidden man of the heart, even the ornament of a quiet, and meeke spirit, implying thus much, not that we should not lay our haire out, but that we should not place any Religion in the plaiting of the haire, or any other adorning, but only in the hidden man of the heart.

Answer, indeed in one sence it is to be understood so, because it was all the drift of the Apostle *Peter* to beat men from placing Religion in any thing here below, not onely in any outward thing, but in any thing that was corruptible, as in gifts or graces, or the like, but now if this were all the meaning of the Apostle here, then this place of Scripture would seeme to prove that a woman might wear her haire plaited, or gold, or any kinde of apparell, so that they did not place any Religion in it, which if this exposition should stand, then it would breake that rule which godly men holds, that one place of Scripture, if it be understood a right, it never thwarts another, but this exposition doth two places of Scripture; first 1. *Cor.* 11. 16. that of the Apostle *Paul*, *Her haire is given her for a covering*, now a woman cannot be said to be covered, when as it is broidered and plaited, or laid forth, again it contradicts that place which the Apostle speaks of in 1 *Timothy* in 2. 9. where he saith, let women adorne themselves in modest apparell with shame-fastnesse, and sobriety, not with broidered haire or gold, or pearles, or costly aray, but 10. *ver.* which becometh women professing godlinesse, and good workes, implying, that the outward adorning of laying forth the haire, is a very unbecoming thing, becoming women professing godlinesse.

Secondly, you may object and say my haire is not plaited nor crisped, but onely laid forth, and therefore all the conclusions which you draw from the Apostle *Peters* words is of no purpose, for he speaks not so much to me, as to those who weare their haire crisped or plaited, &c.

I answer, the word plaited here used by the Apostle is taken for a general expression, concluding all sorts in one terme, as if he should have said, let not your conversation be in your outward adorning, as plaiting of the hair, or any such like fashion, so that whatsoever fashion it be, either crisped or broidered, or plaited, or laid forth, if it come under this terme of an outward adorning, it is utterly unlawfull from the rule of the Apostle *Peter*, as you cannot deny but your attire of laying forth your haire; comes under the terme of outward adorning.

Thirdly, you may object from the Apostles words *1 Cor. 11. 16.* that hair was given of God unto you for a covering, and you use it for no other end.

Answer; first, that way you use it, it is but a seeming covering, and no real covering, and it will appeare that it is rather an uncovering as you use it, then a covering, in that you take it out of its proper place, to hang it down in another place. Secondly, its against the rule of the Apostle so to do, for he saith you must be covered, or else you must be shorne; the Apostle doth not mean here, that your hair should only cover your head and ears, but that your clothes should cover your hair, and therefore this was the reason that men must have their hair cut, because men was to wear no clothes to cover their head, therefore saith the Apostle, if you will not cover your heads, that part which is uncovered must be shorne or shaven, implying, that his meaning is, that their clothes should cover their haire. Thirdly, if you would have the meaning of the Apostle, that your hair should be given you for an outward covering, then by this rule it were unlawfull for any woman to wear any covering upon her hair, which to understand it so will be ridiculous. Fourthly, if you should take the Apostles meaning, that her hair was given her for an outward covering, then by this rule she might wear it of any fashion, so that it covers her head, though that it hang down all her neck, ears, and forehead, being tied up neatly, to which you will say this is like more unto a mad, frantick woman, then to a sober, grave, and holy woman. Fifthly, your laying forth of your hair, cometh under that admonition, which the Apostle *Peter* gives of an outward adorning, for why may not that part of the hair be tied up as well as all the rest, or why do you not let all the rest of your hair hang down about your head, as well as that?

Fourthly, you may object and say, oh but my hair is given me for an ornament, and I take no pride in my laying it forth.

Ans. I do not deny but that your hair is an ornament to your head, because the Lord created it for that proper place, but that your hair is given you as an ornament to deck your self withall, that is against the rule of both the Apostles, for that the Apostle *Paul* saith your hair is given you for a covering, and not to deck your self withall, and the Apostle *Peter* condemnes it for an outward decking, for if it had bin given an ornament to deck your self, the Apostle *Paul*, *1 Tim. 29.* would not have condemned it, an unseemly attire, not besitting grave and holy women,

Fifthly, you may object and say, though I have no absolute rule for it from the word of God, yet I have the examples of many godly grave and holy women for it.

Ans. First you must never follow the example of any godly man or woman, then their example is regulated by the word. Se-

Secondly, if you shall aske any of them upon what ground they do were it, they can give you no Scripture for it, but one of these two reasons, or some other such like carnall reasons, either they will say it was a fashion that I was brought up in from my parents, who went in the same fashion before me, or else they will say, why may not I wear it as well as such and such women, poor answers to satisfie conscience in such a case.

Sixtly, you may object and say, why do you thinke they are all godly women, that goes close covered in their hair, or do you think that they be all but seeming Christians, as you terme them, that layes their haire forth?

Ans. I neither say they are the one or the other, but suppose a godly woman were walking with a wicked woman abroad, the godly woman she having her haire forth, the carnall woman she is close covered, you following of them, you meeting with a friend and say, I pray Sir do you know those two women that passed by us? Yes, saith he very well, I pray saith he, what is that woman that went in that modest attire? oh saith he she is a very carnall woman, and what is the other woman that had her hair forth? she is a very precious godly woman: good lack saith he, it did not appear so to me by her gaudy attire, well saith he, let the other carnall woman be what she will she goeth more modestly, then the other godly woman, so that even nature may teach women to be more modestly in their attire of haire, but more especially godly women.

Seventhly, you may object and say, oh but all this while you have but drawn it out by consequences, that womens laying forth their hair is a sin, you have brought never a place of Scripture flat against it, and therefore it may be your own brain meaning more then the meaning of the Scripture.

Ans. Although there is no such place of Scripture as this, thou shalt not lay thy hair forth, yet doubtles, though it was not spoken against by God himself, yet in so much as it was spoken against by the Apostle *Paul*, who had the Spirit of God; whatsoever he spoke then, was the minde of God, for whatsoever that was spoken against the minde of God had been a sin, but such a one as *Paul*, who had such a measure of the spirit, could not sin in such a case, as to speak his own judgement when as it was not the mind of God, therefore it must needs be the minde of God, that laying forth of hair is unlawful, in that he used the apostle *Paul* & *Peter* to minde us of it.

Eightly, you may object and say, oh but my birth requires it, and the company I keep withall daily requires it or else, I shall not be fitting for such companie.

Ans. first will you prefer your naturall birth, before your spirituall birth? Secondly, if you can discern what a naturall birth requires in your attire

A Looking-Glasse for women,

of haire, why cannot you as well then discern by the rule of the Apostle what a spirituall birth requires, which is plainly discovered to be against your laying forth the haire. Thirdly, as for the company you are with according to your ranke, you must not be guided more by their rule then by the patterne of the Word, as the Lord hath put a difference between them, and you in their soules condition, so the Lord hath put a difference between you and them, in your attire.

Ninthly, you may object and say, why may not I as well go in this attire of haire, as to go in gold and silver, seeing that is lawfull for me to do; if it be according to my ranke and place:

Ans. For your gold and silver it is lawfull for to weare, by such persons in whom the Lord is so pleased to bestow this worldly wealth upon, as you may read in the booke of *Exodus*, and in *Iob* 32. 11. but they that weare their haire out, have no rule for it, but a flat rule against it.

Tenthly, you may object and say, oh but God requires that our adorning should be decent and comely; and I never wore my haire but decent, civill and comely.

Ans. There can be nothing said to be decent and comely, which is displeasing unto God, and it is as undecent in Gods sight for a woman to wear their haire out, as it is undecent in mans sight for a woman for to go in mans apparell, and surely the Apostle *Paul* and *Peter* would never have troubled themselves so much in speaking of it, if it had not been both displeasing unto God and man, nay the Lord would not threaten such a judgement on them for it, that did abuse their haire, as you may read *Esa* 3. 24. instead of well set haire, baldness; read but out all the words in that verse, and you shall finde that in every particular wherein they offended, and displeased God, the Lord sent them a particular judgement for it, as you may read instead of sweet smell, a stinke, implying it was displeasing, & instead of beauty, burning or tamed, so that for every particular sin the Lord had a judgement for it; for no doubt that the Lord was not displeased with their naturall beauty, for then he should despise his own creature that he made, but that artificiall beauty which they put upon themselves, and so we must understand the Lord sent a judgement of baldness upon those women that had well set hair, not because it was his own workmanship, but because they abused their haire, &c.

Eleavently, oh but this dressing in my haire becometh me more better then my dressing in clothes doth, and therefore I weare, and for no other end.

Ans. First, take heed that this fashion blinde not your eyes, that you cannot

cannot see the ugliness in it, for pride and selfe love blindes one that they cannot see, that which another seeth in them to be unseemly.

Secondly, do not perswade your selfe it is a seemly fashion best becoming of you, for if you do but look upon it, you are in your apparell more like an Hermaphrodite, that is to say halfe man and halfe woman, that is, when as you shall be like to a woman downward in your apparell, and you should be like to a man upward in your Hat, and haire.

Thirdly, your wearing of hair forth is no such comely dressing, because it takes away that modesty, and shamefastness, which would if you were godly women appear in you, and to say the truth, those seeme to be more viragines or men like women that do weare it, then modest grave and holy women.

Twelfthly, oh but you may say, though you may prove it is unlawfull for a woman to lay forth her haire, yet I hope it is not unlawfull for one to go close covered wearing some lockes of haire forth, doing it only for the setting forth of my person, as I do weare my dressing for that end.

Ans. First, if it be unlawfull to do the greater, it must needs follow to be unlawfull to do the lesse, if it be unlawfull for a man to sweare a great oath, it is as unlawful for a man to sweare a little oath, & my reason is this, because the least sin in Gods sight is as heinous unto him as the greatest sin, because in the least sin we do blemish the Image of God, though in the greater sins it be in a greater degree, and truly a small sin given by a Saint unto God, is more heinous then a greater sin given by a wicked man, because he that doth not the will of God ignorantly shall not be excused, but he that knoweth how to do the will of God, and doth it not, he shall be left to be punished, without excuse: *Luke 12. 47. 48.*

Secondly, to weare your lockes forth, it comes under the same admonition as the Apostle *Peter* speaks of, and outward adorning, and under the Apostle *Pauls* rule of, an immodest Attire, not becoming gracious holy women, professing godliness, and therefore utterly unlawfull.

Thirdly, it is an object of pride, to set it a working in those that do weare it, though perhaps all present may not do it for that end, I instance thus: you will say it were a very unbecoming thing for a man to pray unto God to give him power over his lust of uncleanness, and yet you to see him daily to use lascivious pictures, and wanton gestures, truly it is one and the same case in godly women, who prayeth daily unto God for power over their sinnes, and among all the rest, prayeth against the sin of pride, and against all those Instruments which may be a means of stirring up

A Looking-Glasse for women,

up of it in them, and yet shall daily Locke forth their haire, which is not only as great an instrument to stir up pride in them, if there should be none, as it giveth cause unto other godly persons, to be but pride it selfe, and truly in conclusion, if there were no sin to be found in it, yet in so much as it hath been this many years, such a great offence given unto so many godly men and women, which by their wearing of it, hath been a great cause to Censure them, though it may be they never deserved it, if it were but only upon this ground and none other, it were enough to beat you from your pleading for it, and to lay it down, as a thing both offensive unto God and man, and though your knowledge may be very much, I know *Paul* had as much as you, and yet his spirit came so low, as you may read, *1 Cor. 8. 13.* Wherefore if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, which was a greater matter to abstain from that food which was so nourishing to his body, then for you to lay in your head of haire, or locke of haire, and to be close Covered, seeing you have a Rule, In case you give by any meanes any offence to a weak Brother or Sister, and so by this meanes make them to

offend that Great God, to whom be praise through

Jesus Christ our Saviour and Redeemer, for

ever, world without end,

Amen.



F 7 N 7 S.



Merits from God for thanks from men
 doe call.
 Three Lords restor'd, another like to
 fall.
 Taunton Castle fairely is sur-
 render'd,
 VVarhams vermine VVeymouth hath
 ungender'd:
 The Queene to Exeter hath made
 retreat,
 Brave Essex at those Gates will shortly
 beate.
 The King to Brissoll's gone some strength
 to make,
 Valiant Denbigh Cholmley house
 did take.
 Yorke is delivered to the Parlia-
 ment,
 Newcastlle likewise must yeld next
 consent.

Be Wise as Serpents, innocent as Doves.

THE
SCOTISH DOVE

Sent out, and Returning;

**Bringing Intelligence from the Armies, and
 makes some Relations of other observable Passages
 of both Kingdoms, for Information and Instruction.**

From Friday the 13. of July, to Friday the 19. of July.

THe last weeke produced happy newes of glorious victories, gi-
 ven from Heaven to us; this week calls for hearty thankfulness
 to be returned from us to Heaven. God calls us to it, Supreme au-
 thority commands it of us; and it is a homage due to the Donor, who
 is Lord over all, both in heaven and on earth. Every benefit that
 length

length gratitude, though received from an equall. The Hebrish Philosopher could say, *Not to render thanks for a benefit received is basefoule in it selfe, and hateful in the eyes of men;* much more not to render thanks to God who is the fountain of all benefits. The same Philosopher calls *the ungratefull man the worst of men*, and accounts *the greatest wices, to be but the children of ingratitude;* & holy Scripture ranges the ungratefull person with men of the most reprobate conditions, for surely no man ever truly sought to God by humilitie and prayer, that would not cheerfully praise God for that benefit by Thanksgiving.

Now that we have received extraordinary benefits from God, as gracious returns to our prayer is manifest, if we consider the disposing hand of providence in our preservation. First, consider how God hath blasted all the long secret, destroying plots of our enemies by giving us this Parliament, and at such a time when we despaired of having any more Parliaments, (except to enslave us) And since this Parliament, in discovering the many bloody and malicious designs plotted against it, and the Kingdom, by informing their Counsellors, or stupifying their Instruments, giving discovery of their purposes. Secondly, we consider the instructions & deliverance of our Armies, at those places where the enemy had greatest advantage against us; and those Townes which have been weak and contemptible in their eyes, and they have been converted to prevail, as at *Keinton, Newbury, Colburn, Gloucester, Naseborough, Litch,* &c. Thirdly, consider their disagreement in Counsellors, and the providence of God in causing the *rest of the Kingdom to be rescued*, which if followed had probably ruined us; as first, when we had no considerable Army in the Kingdom, and they had two mighty Armies, one in the West the other in the North, so that they might have come with one to *London*, and with the other into all the associated Countie, and could not have been resisted; but then were these two Armies broken by the siege of *Hull*, and *Gloucester*, where Gods power was manifestly scene, and we raised in very little time from nothing to be masters of the Field. Fourthly, consider the victories we have obtained have for the most part been by weakest means, and when we have been most diffident, witness *Hull, Harrogate, Tynemouth, Tynemouth, Ovestree, &c.* and especially this last and greatest victory against Prince *Rupert* at *Marston Moor*, and by his owne seeking; for had he followed the counsell that his friends gave him, & marched away into the associated Countie, he had undone us; but he would fight,

fight, and is undone; this was Gods hand. Besides, consider that while our Army was equall with the enemy in number we had the word, and when driven thousands of our men both Horse and Foot were sic, so that we lay open to the enemy, even then did God give us a glorious victory, and scattered all that mighty Army of our enemies; as if God had said to our brave *Guides*, you have too many in your Army for my power to be seene; I'll send them away, and then my hand shall be seene. Neither did God send the English away, and leave the Scots, nor send away the Scots and leave the English, least either of the two Nations should have said, We have by our sword done this work, &c. But a part of both were made equal instruments, that the praise might onely be given to God, that wee with them, and they with us might say with the Psalmist; *O give thanks unto the Lord, call upon his name, make his name known among the people; sing Psalms to him, is all ye do of his wondrous works; in the hearts of them rejoice that feele the Lord.* Cordiall thankfulness for the benefits we have received, and continued humilitie to seek God by reformation will procure more mercies, and greater benefits then all that we have yet received. I am confident, that thousands of our *Z. rabbels* that have laid the foundation of their works, shall witness it, and it shall be seen to be of God.

Yet in a holy boldnesse give me leave to tell you, you *Z. rabbels*; you Noble Senators, you your selves may hinder this work of God; if you cut not off the noceat, and set the innocet free. Suffer no *Sabbatists* in your Assemblies, and purge the *Athens* out of your Campes. Let not policy be accounted Religion, but make Religion your policy. First establish Gods Worship, and God will establish you. *David* desired to build God an house, and God established *David* house. God will surely honour them that honour him, and those that God honoureth shall be honoured. I say no more, but aske pardon, it is part of my Doves message, to informe as well as to relate, so her uile expresseth. One thing I wish, that all great and eminent men would alwaies remember what is said of *Heczekiah*, that he remembered not againe according to the benefit that was done unto him, but his heart was lifted up, therefore shew his wrath upon him, and upon all *Juda*. And let all the people think upon the reproofe of *Israels* sin, in that they remembered not Gods hand, nor the day when he delivered them from the enemy.

We heare there is a Commission passed for a Court Martiall to be in *London*, it will be as necessary as some other good Courts; for it is

expected, Justice shall sit there so long as it shall be a Court, and that will be as terrible to malignant Libertines, as satisfactory to the well affected. The *L. Rochford* (they say) is certainly impeached, whether for any treason or not I dispute not, but leave his Lordship to Justice; if Letters speak truth, and C. R. be alwaies where it should be, his Lordship plaide the *Ambidexter*; he kept his peace with the Parliament, and made his peace with the King. The King hath had and still hath severall secret Intelligencers at *Westminster*, but time will tell who every one is; and posterities will read in print what was in the City, and Country whisper.

The Earl of *Bedford*, the Earl of *Clare*, and the Earl of *Holland*, who in the ebbe of fortune (so called) secured themselves in *Oxford*, it was an action that added no honour to them, but they came back againe freely; and that was more honourable then to be invited thither. *Peter* was not the worst of the Apostles, yet he through weakness committed a great fault, but he repented and had pardon: so have these three Noble men, the Parliament have now taken off the sequestrations from their estates, and they (if gratefull) will be more usefull to the Church and State then ever before; and their honours may exceed the honours of their Progenitors.

Our Dove told you last weeke in the close of her Intelligence, that *Greenland-house* was taken by Major Generall *Brown*, I shall now tell you it was delivered upon quarter; the souldiers marcht out with Colours, Drums, Musket and Pikes, and were not misused, nor any title of promise broken to them (a shame to *Rupert* and the faithlesse Cavaliers, who resolve never to keep any promise least they should be counted *Round-heads*) they left behind them in the house all their Ordnance, which was five peeces; all their powder (except what they carried out in their Bandaliers) which was 27. barrells, and good store of Match and Bullet, and of all other provisions; one of the Parliaments ships have lately taken about thirty Irish Commanders, & fifteen or sixteen horse as they were passing to *England*; let the Sea devour those bloody Irish, who have made seas of blood by destroying Protestant soules.

By intelligence from *Warwick-shire* is certified, that the King hath been at *Evesham*, and at severall places thereabouts; that his troops (especially under the Earl of *Northampton*s command) have been on the west and south-west parts of *Warwicke*, and have plundered to some purpose where they came; they have taken away very many horse, and carried away many men that have either money or cre-

dis, setting Ransoms upon them to redeem themselves, and have not spared totally to plunder many of those that are their cordial friends, & ever constant to them; but truly they regard not friend nor foe, but *Will, and Lust*. The King on Friday marcht toward *Birmingham*, where he lately was before. There are companies through the parts of the Countries neare *Everham* to bring in great store of Cth and provision, the meaning of it I know not; I am assured that the Counties in those parts that are well-affected cry out for the want of putting in execution a late Ordinance, to enable and appoint Commissioners to examine the accounts, conceiving they are much wronged by the delay of it; and no doubt would more freely part with their monies for the publick service, if they conceived not it is kept in private mens purses.

The Queene is returned back to *Exeter* from *Pendennis* Castle, the Cornish-men have no great love to her Majesties company, but lesse to the nasty, theevish, leache-rots, buggering, beastly French, that are of her Majesties dark guard, who were perceived by the Cornish, & very lightly esteemed, and were sent packing; her Majesty rather departed from *Pendennis* then she would part from her guard, the next remove may be by his Excellencies command. The Castle at *Taunton* is delivered, we have taken in it one Demy-culvering of Iron, two Minions of Iron, one Faulken, six murdering peeces, sixty seven Muskets, many Pikes, 14. barrells of Powder, 40. bundles of Match, 100. great shot, other shot and Salt-peeter good store, besides much provisions, beef, butter, cheese, salt, &c. And it is affirmed from severall hands by Letters out of the West, that the Country doe come in very freely to the L. Generall, and that they doe fly away from *Maurice*, two hundred at a clap tooke their leave; there is no want in his Excellencies Army, nor any great impediment to hinder him from clearing the whole West, and reduce all to the former obedience to King and Parliament. Money is desired, and the Gentlemen of the Counties are missing, being much desired, their assistance and presence would be very usefull, especially in the Counties of *Dorset*, *Somerset*, and *Devon*. By Letters from *Weymouth* and *Dorchester* is certified, that a partee of about 120. Horse, and 100. Foot of the enemy from the Garrison of *Warham*, came against *Dorchester* to have surpris'd the Inhabitants, there being no Garrison but of the Townes-men, to whom some notice was given of the enemies approach, so that they all got to their Armes, and a partee went out of the Town to meete the enemy, but were too weak and forced to retreat, and so stand upon

upon their defence, in the meane time ~~Rowland~~ *Garrison* had notice of the advance of those Horse and Foot of the enemy, and they with a considerable partee of Horse and Foot came in the back of the enemy, and so encompassed them, that they slew and tooke all of them except about 50. that fled, whom they pursued neare to *Wardour*; as the pursuers returned back they met a Waggon laden with Ammunition, most powder, and guarded by nine Irish, they seized the Waggon, and caused the Waggon-man who was an Irish man to hang the other eight of his company.

The last certaine place where we heard the Lord Generall was *Tiverton*, the Lord Roberts and some Regiments were gone to *Bersible*, where they were very honourably entertained by the Towne; and with great acclamation of joy. Whether his Excellency will sit downe before *Exeter* or not is not certaine, no question he will doe what shall be best; in the meane time let us waite with patience, and pray for his, (and the rest of our) Armes good successe.

The brave and gallant Earle of *Denbigh* hath taken *Chelmsley-houfe*, a Garrison in *Cheshire* very considerable; he tooke divers Commanders of note prisoners, which I omit to name, they being already published at large.

Vpon Friday the twelfth of this instant a Post came from the Leaguer, certifying that *Yorke* after Summons had desired time to consider, and had three daies, which ended on Tuesday the ninth of this instant; then not yeelding, upon preparation to storme it *Sir Thomas Glemham* desired other three daies (as was certified by a Post on munday) it was granted, and ended on Friday the twelfth of this instant, and then they grew to the making their Conditions, as we were certified by a Messenger on Wednesday the seventeenth of this instant; and before his comming away their Articles were drawn, and Hostage given for the delivery of the Towne the next morning by nine of the clocke.

The valiant and hopefull Gentleman Colonell *Charles Fairfax* is dead of his wounds received at the late bloody battell; some others are also dead, and many sore wounded. *Sir Thomas Fairfax* (though wounded) is recovered, and in pursuite of *Rugers*; many of our wounded men are also recovered.

The King is (as is now certified) gone to *Bristol*; but *Sir William Waller* is at or about *Buckingham*, he desires greater strength then he now hath to follow the King; many of the *London* Companies being come away from him, it is necessary the King should be well attended.

At least he get into the West after the Lord Generall, and get all his broken forces together, and make up an Army, Major Generall *Prinse* is still about *Hemlry*; *Greenland-House* is demolished, three Regiments of *Essex* men are come from him by consent, to get in their Harvest; they all marche through *London* home. The Earle of *Brinsford* is about *Covenry*, and is drawing towards Sir *William Waller*.

I may not let passe to give you a little notice of the desperate malignity of our black enemy *Aulcum*, who in the height of envy would kill more men, and get greater conquests by his traducing Pen, then *Ammon*, *Moab*, *Mounseer*, and *Rupers* can ever doe with their Hell-taked Armies: what their bloody sword cannot doe, *Aulcum* black-mouthed pen will endeavour. This grand Imposter, because he hath long defuded men, dare blasphemously attempt to deceive God himselfe, affirming before God and men that *Rupert* had wholly routed the English and Scotch Armies in the North, taken forty eight peeces of Ordnance, taken Generall *Lolley*, and Sir *Tho. Fairfax* prisoners, and that the Parliaments Forces being all routed, we shall see the State Committee not dare to stay at *London*. This State Committee much troubles the patience of *Aulcum*, for they are all very faithfull, *Oxford* hath no intelligence from any one of them; but *Aulcum*, they let him stay at *London*, when you dare not be seen at *Oxford*, the Dove hath read your destiny long agoe, you shall be exalted above all tyers on earth, and afterward equalled with your father in his kingdom. You promise a particular of your victory this weeke, all your disciples expect it, but they shall never see it; for shame, leave lying, burne your quills, for they are so full of venom, they will be your bane.

Be intreated good Reader to consider how unsafe it is to believe *Oxford* protestations, or relations for religion or life; when we find them so extreame false in lesser matters, what will not they out-face that cannot be easily disproved, when they will affirme such a thing as this, as cleare as the day, and all so seduce and couzen poore ignorant people; if they (as the foole) did not say in their hearts there is no God, they durst not call God to witnesse, and call Heaven and Earth to witnesse, as they have done to things most false; for their owne actions have proved them perjur'd. Nor durst they pretend to give God thanks for victories which they know they never had; but contrary, that God who is the righteous Iudge of all things in Heaven and on Earth, hath rendered unto them shame and losse, according

ding to that which they have deserved, I will ascribe these things to the righteous and just hand of God upon them, nor to our righteousness; for truly we are yet an unrepenting, unrepenting, and unthankfull people; we may expect, and have cause to feare we shall be yet more afflicted. But I am confident the Oxoniens Armies, Places, and Persons will be destroyed, except such as by repentance escape Gods anger, to whom I leave them; God hath other waies and meanes to humble us when they are gone.

We have intelligence this Friday, that on Tuesday the 16. of this instant the English and Scotch Armies entred the City of York, and all the three Generalls after their entrance went to the Minister, and there heard a Sermon, and joyned in Prayers and Thanksgiving to God, that God had not only given them victory over the Rupert, but given them the possession of that City by a way of compaign without shedding blood on either side; and because it is the thing they desire, and all they take armes for to save innocent blood, therefore they were in mercy willing to accept of any reasonable conditions; first to win by mercy, secondly to lose no opportunity; to fight against walls while the enemy is gathering together by recruit, to do mischief to other parts of the Kingdome, as they have intelligence Rupert is, who is got to Preston in Lancashire, and summons all Papists, and Papists friends; also all loose men that want, and will plunder, he promiseth security to them or to lose himselfe (but they know not that he is lost already.) His friends report he is gotten to be eight thousand strong.

I had commanded my Dove to give you all this intelligence yesterday, but in expectation of the particulars that was agreed upon in the delivery of the Towne, I omitted to send out the Dove, but the particulars coming neither to the Houses or Committee of State, I intreat you to have patience, and not belceve the private relations published of the conditions, which some more swift then wise make relation.

Sir William Waller hath taken a Troope of the Cavaliers belonging to Colonell Howard in Wiltshire, consisting of sixty Horse, the men well armed.

Printed according to Order for L. C.

AN EXACT DIARIE

Or a breife

RELATION

Of the progresse of Sir WILLIAM
WALLERS Army since the
joyning of the

LONDON AVXILLIARIES

with his Forces: which was the twelfth
of May 1644. untill their reurne
Londneward on thursday the
11 of July following.

Relating the perticulars of every Skirmish Battle and
March during the said time.

By Richard Cox under Cap. Gore of the Tower Hamlets
who was present in the whole expedition.

LONDON

Printed according to order for Humphrey
Tuckey at the black spread Eagle
in Fleetstreet July 19 1644.

A true Relation of the Progress: of the LONDON
Auxillaries since their Ioyning with Sir Willi-
am Waller untill their retorne homewards.



Being marched from *London* to *Farnham* which was our generall randevous there wee joyned with Sir *William Wallers* forces, he being our Generall and Sir *James Harrington* Maior Generall over the *City Brigade*.

On Munday the 13 of *May* 1644. Sir *William Waller* gave order for all the *Regiments* both horse and foote belonging to him to meet next morning in the *Parke* behynd the *Castle* which was done accordingly there wee lay 3 nights (our Army consisted of 8 *Regiments* of horse, and as many foote, being in all about 9 or 10 thousand, 24 peeces of Ordnance great and small, many leather guns and about 60 wagons for provant and Ammunition, on friday the 17 we were commanded to march but knew not then whether, that day and all night wee marched, next day being Saturday wee came to *Bagshotte* where our *City Brigade* and the *Kentish Regiment* were quartered in the *Parke*, where was plenty of mutton veale and lambe some venison and good water but neither bread nor beere for money, but what wee brought with us which was very little, there wee lay Saturday night and Sunday and on tuesday had order to march toward *Basing* house, but came not thither that night for wee quartered at a place called *Bramly* house belonging to Mr *Henly* sometime of the *Temple* there wee wanted neither meat nor firing but nothing els to bee gotten for love or money, on tewisday the 21

was

wee marched to *Basing* house where wee came about 3 or 4 of the
 clocke in the afternoone they welcomed us with 2 or 3 peeces of
 Ordnance. and hung out 3 or 4 severall Coullers, the Ordnancee did
 no hurt only scared our vnder marshall the blaff blowing off his
 hat: our horie went round, faced the house, the enemy charged upon
 them slue 2 horse and one man of ours. wee saw 2 of their men fall
 on the brest workes but no more to our vew, there wee lay untill
 evening and it not being thought convenient to lay scidge to the
 house: wee marched round the parke to *Basing* stoke, the Enemy
 thinking wee had an intent to beleaueger the house, turnt all the
 houles and a mills neree adjacent because wee should have no shelter
 there, wee lay at *Basing* stoke 3 nights and had indifferent good quar-
 ter for our money. but the inhabitants were fearfull they should be ill
 dealt withal after our departure for entertaining us, they pay 40.l. per
 weeke towards the maintenance of the house, and that morning be-
 fore wee came in, they had payed that weekes money: one thurs-
 day the 24 wee marched towards *Abington* and making a halt 2
 miles onward in our way, there were brought unto us 20 priso-
 ners of there abouts horie and foote: that night wee lay at *Alder-
 marston* in the feild and one friday likewise. one saturday wee mar-
 ched to *Compton* in the hole: this morning a souldier of my Capains
 Company whose name is *Gore* was shot by accident and sent for
London. in the after noone an other of our Regiment had the like
 mischance, wee desired this day some of my Lord Generalls Cul-
 lours to march wide of us towards *Abington*, that night wee lay
 at *Compton* a dirty town, but wee had good respect for our moneyes;
 one sunday the 27 wee marched towards *Abington* and in our march
 Sir *Iohn Merricke* came to us who saluted our Commanders rebly
 and was welcomed of us with much ioy and shoutings, hee told us
 my Lord Generalls forces were that night to quarter in *Abington*,
 (they consisted of 24 or 25 thousand horse and foote. great store of
 Ammunition and provant: our forces could not march to *Abington*
 that night, there being no quarter to entertaine a such Armies; there-
 fore sunday night, and monday night we lay wide of *Abington*,
 and one tuesday hearing my Lords Army to bee marched away, we
 followed in the reare and went through *Abington* after my Lords
 army, (by the way wee saw 2 of my Lords men hanged for violence
 and

and plundering) it was written so on their breasts, and that night we lay at *Newham* wood where we burnt (it being rainy weather) I beleive 50 pounds worth of wood if not more. next morning we marched forward in sight of *Oxford*, and my Lord's army marched within a mile of our army or thereabouts we heard how kindly the City and my Lord's Gunns entertained each other, my Lord tooke divers prisoners, and many came to him out of the towne, we were on the day commanded to retreat to regaine a bridge called *Newbridge*, held by the Kings forces which we did, and that night and friday lay at *Abington*, and one saturday (the crose being first plucked downe by whole means I know not) we marched for *Newbridge*, and being come within a mile or thereabouts 2 files of each company were drawne out for a forlorne hope Captaine *Gore* of the *hammers*, and a Captaine of the *Kentish Regiment* leading them on which they did with such willingness and courage, as deserves to be remembered and admired, for notwithstanding the enemy had cut off parte of the bridge, and made it unpassable, yet our Commanders with a boat or 2 called *Punts* and some Plankes fell on so bravely that they made them forsake the bridge, tooke 30 or 40 men upon quarter and 40 more among which were divers Irish, and a woman who was whipt and turned away, by *Newbridge* we lay 3 nights to make the bridge passable for our carriages, and on tuesday the 4. of *june* (having his Majesty with some forces were marched suddenly from *Oxford* westward) we marched after all day and night, and came a little before day nere *Witney* where we were quartered under a hedge 3 or 4 houres, it rained extremely as it had done for the most part since our advance from *Farnham* till then, on wednesday morning we marched towards *Stow* on the old being informed the Kings Majesty with his forces were marched for *Burford* and that way, which we found true, for coming to our rendezvous by *Burford*, we were certified the King supped there that night but rode away immediately: we staid not at all not so much as to get beere bread or water but were commanded by Major General *Porter* under Sir *Williams* command to march round the Towne, with all speed affirming the Kings forces and our horse to bee in fight which was nothing so, that morning divers of the Kings Souldiers were taken, we marched that wednesday to *Stow* on the

(1)
on the old in *Glocestershire*, where we lay Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday morning we marched toward *Winchcombe*, but before we marched, a Gunner of ours was hanged for violence and plundering, we came that Saturday the eighth of *June* neere the Towne, faced *Shudly Castle*, drew out of every Company certaine Files for a Forlorne hope, marched to the Castle about nine or ten of the clocke, lay just under the Walls, expecting order to fall on, they had set fire of a litlely Barne adjoyning to the house, because wee should have no harbour, that evening one of our great peeces playing on the Castle, shot the Gunner of the Castle in peeces, which so daunted them, that in the morning without a shot it was yielded up, there being taken in the Castle these Commanders following; *Sr William Morton*, Governour; Lievetenant *Collonel Sanyer*, Major *Onlaby*, Major *Floyd*, Captaines, *Cole*, *Merrilla*, *Banks* of *Cheapside*, *Purwell*, and *Andrewes* Lieutenants, *Dogersfield*, *Thornbury*, *Floyd Quilles*, *Munford Duncombe*, Cornet *Burr*, 6. Ensignes, 2 Mass-priests *Dun and Prat*, 350. common souldiers, 3 peeces of Ordnance, 32 peeces of Cloth, many Featherbeds with furniture, Ammunition and provant for souldiers, 100. quarters of graine, or more, some cattell and horses, some Plate and money, there we stayed untill Munday, and marched towards *Easom*, where we lay Munday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, before we came thither a souldier was hanged which was taken at *Newbridge*, and entertained by us, having taken the Covenant, and then taken running away. On Thursday we came to *Bramgrave*, where we quartered that night, and on Friday the 14. of *June* to *Strubridge*, and so to *Worsly*, where we quartered neere *Dunby Castle*, there we lay 3. nights having some uttron, bread, cheeke, and beere, sent to us out of the Countrey; On munday we marched toward *Salwich* and in our march at *Harvington* we light on a Papist widows house (but shee not at home) the souldiers rooke all in the house, a Pewter, Brasse, Bedding, great store of Books, &c. her name was *Mistris Packington* then at *Worcester*; we lay that night at *Salwich* and lying in the salt Cellers, grew so drie, that we dranke the Towne drie, and so marched toward *Parciall*, where we lay on Tuesday night (neere the Towne not being suffered to come in; this Towne hath bene alwayes opponent to the Parliament, which God hath punished in this

this wise, for on the eleventh of *June*, hearing our forces to be advancing that way, there being two great Monsieur Dammece commanders, appointed overseers of the Workes, whom all the Townsmen were willing to obey, and according to their command resolved to cut off the Bridge. fell eagerly at worke, and had cut downe three Arches, but God suffered them not to goe forward, for part of the rest fell on these great Commanders, who with 60 of the Townsmen were drowned and slaine, leaving many Widows and Fatherlesse children behind them.

Thence we marched towards *Tewsbury* where the citty Brigade were quartered wednesday and Thursday in the church some in the towne and some without, on Friday the 21. of *June* we marched towards *Gloucester* and lay wide of *Gloucester* that night & on Saturday intending to march back towards *Stow*, lost our way, and went backward and forward within a mile where we lay before, at a place called *Willingcot*, from thence to *Cheltenham* and so back that Saturday night; the rest of our men were marched towards *Stow*, whom we overtooke, and that night quartered in the fields, the next day being Munday the 24 of *June* we marched by *Stow*, and quartered beyond the Towne two miles, and the next day to *Shipson* upon *Stower*, neere which some were quartered, and some in the Towne, there we lay two nights, and on Wednesday we lay in the fields; on Thursday we marched toward *Banbury*, and lay at *Hamel* that night; next day being Friday, we were commanded to be in *Bitalia*, and marched out of the pasture ground into the Corne fields, where we discovered the Kings Forces beyond *Banbury* under *Preston* Mills, and they us: our Horse and they faced one the other, the water being betweene them and us, we not willing to venture betweene them and the Castle, they not daring to come over to us, there we lay all night, but knew not their minds, as they it seemes did ours. For early on Saturday the 29. of *June* they marched with their whole body, but whether we could not discover, the water being betweene us and them, we likewise marched away, and by some Scouts found which way they were gone, Collonel *Wren* Commander in chiefe for Sir *William* owne Brigade led the Van, had some certaine Horse and Dragoons, and spying a wing of the Enemies in sight imagining the rest of the body to be gone before, marched over venterously, and charged the

Enemie,

Enemy, who retreated, to their maine body, our Forces following
 them were overmatcht and so lost some men and some Drakes,
 with 3. Colours the rest were forced to retreat, and came over a
 Bridge called *Crapriden*, crying the fields lost, the fields lost: but
 by Gods providence and the courage of the Kentish Regiment and
 the Citie Hamlets, we got downe two Drakes to the Bridge and
 staved them off bravely, and gave them so good play all day, that
 ere night they could not brag of their winnings, there we lay all
 night, looking one upon the other (when sleepe would give leave.)
 Next morning those that had wearied their selves, Saturday, and that
 night marched up to our body, where we lay all Sunday facing one
 the other, but did little; at 10 or 11. a clocke at night a foolish fel-
 low of our Regiment, shot off his Musket, (the Watch being set)
 which made an Alarum in the Breemes quarters, they shot at our
 Fort on the hope, which lay downe by their Workes, and wee shot at
 them, but we were there over-cunning for them, for our Fire-locks
 were placed under a hedge, and light match hung alone on pallisa-
 des a Musket shot off; before day they discharged a peece of Ord-
 nance, and gave us an Alarum likewise, we made our selves ready to
 entertaine it, but heard no more of them. for as soone as day approach-
 ed we missed them, and they were marched away, we marched down
 to the Bridge, and as we marched, spied that side of Banbury next to
 us on fire, which the Castle had done for giving some small enter-
 tainment to our souldiers, then we marched over the Bridge where-
 in our march up the lane to *Adorston* a mile off the Bridge (which lane
 the enemy enjoyed before) we found many dead corps lying naked
 and unburied, 40 graves in the high-way, and many stately horses,
 and in the Church and Church-yard at *Marston*, were many Com-
 manders buried who had bene slaine in the fight, one Lord (as the
 Countrey men say) 2. Collonels, and other Officers. We marched
 thence on Monday the first of *July*, and that night we lay at a poore
 Village called *Preston*, which had bene formerly wurt, on Tuesday
 toward *Torsiter*, where we met Major *Browne* and his forces, who
 marched with us (we lying Tuesday and Wednesday neere *Torsiter*)
 On Thursday we marched toward *Northampton*, where he left our
 Forces and went for *Greenland House*, which he hath since taken, being
 then

the 7000. Horse and Foot: We have since our advance from *Farnham*, marched 500. miles and upwards, and lost very few of our City Brigade, no Commanders except Collonel *Hobbs*, and Captain *Grove* of the white Auxilliaries, both good Commanders, who falling sick after we came from *Banbury*, and dying in *Norhampton*, are both brought up to be buried here in *London*, their whole Regiment being likewise come up with the Colours; The *Hanovers* with Col. *Prinse* of the Yellow Regiment being daily expected (according to Sir *James Harringtons* promise, who is Major General of the City Brigade.

FINIS.

THE PARLIAMENT SCOUT:

Communicating His Intelligence

TO THE

KINGDOME.

From Thursday the 12. of July, to Friday the 19. of July, 1644.

IN our last we left the conquering Prince (if *Anticus* may be judged) from *York*, such of his valiant men following as escaped the sword, of the Parliaments Army, he tells not, but as the hanged Hart, away from one place to another: First, to *Seacroft*, thence then towards *Newcastle*, then back to *Richmond*, being routed and chased by the *Lander* of one side, by *Melton* on the other, who went back to stop his way into *Lancashire*, and followed by the valiant *Cromwell* with *Foot*, *Horse* and *Dragones*, and we hope overtaken by this time for by *Leithers* *Thursday* the 11. we hear he routed, and scattered in *Richmond* five thousand horse and foot: *Anticus* tells us of his great Victory, and how many Ordnance he hath taken, and how he routed all the Parliaments power, and took such and such prisoners: when will his confident mistakes make his friends have a lower estimate of him? and bethink themselves

selves of a hearty turning? not because we have good successe, and one
 take the Covenant, because the Covenanters are like to have the better,
 but because their quarrell is the iust, and say, they see they have been de-
 luded, and what ever is pretended, Popery and Tyranny is intended, at
 least by those that drive the Royall Chariots: we hope we shall meete
 with these Roman power before they get into *Lincolnshire*, and be re-
 venged of them for their cruelties in *Bolton*: for Prince *Rupert* himselfe,
 we shall minde him of a story, done in his own Country, General *Tilly*
 that famous Commander for the Emperour, who overcame almost all
 Germany, taking upon *Mannheim* and taking it, was reviled with by
 the Jesuites and rownd and about in pieces divers thousand of men, wo-
 men and children, because more strict and conscientious than the Calvi-
 nists in generall, but what befell him? he never prospered after, was
 beaten out of all that he had formerly gained, by the King of *Sweden*,
 and being followed into his castle of *Stralsund*, he received his
 deaths wound, by a bullet from a Common Souldier, what may be the
 end of your Higneſſe, we know not, but hitherto you have sped as well
 as he.

This day it was certified that his Majesties powers were yet plundering,
 or to give it another term, recruiting in *Worceſter*, *Warwick*, and *Sal-
 ceſterſhire*; Sir *William Waller* is about *Dorchester*, the Royall Army we
 feare will increase faster then he, but how ever if we can get him six or
 seven thousand horse, we hope to get Major Generall *Browne* and he to sit
 down before *Oxford*, yet before harvest be ripe, and leave his Majestie to
 his progresse, unless he come to the South againe.

Friday the States Ambassadors came in State to *Westminster* and there
 made professions, their readinesse to serve this State as to the putting
 end to the differences between the King and his Parliament, according
 to their State to be so heartily concerned, that they are happy and unhappy,
 in our happiness or unhappiness, and that he will use his interests to be the same,
 with many other cleane and affectionate expressions, and now that so
 much looked for day by the Royall party is come, and a foundation for
 a new hope with them, and we wish with them a good and
 quick end of our civil war, but what will they say when I shall be
 be realone, they be not doe y^ell be of candecending, they and we know
 the time when it will be.

This day we understood that Major Generall *Browne* being *Waller*
 come before *Greenwich* house, a few dayes before he was relieved by the
 Colonell *Lawford*, that *Lawford* that the Brewer beat out of *West-*

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selves of a hearty turning? not because we have good successe, and one
another, but because deceived and abused; not come in and
take the Covenant, because the Covenanters are like to have the better,
but because their quarrell is the iust, and say, they see they have been de-
luded, and what ever is pretended, Popery and Tyranny is intended, at
least by those that drive the Royall Chariots: we hope we shall meete
with these Roman power before they get into *London*, and be re-
venged of them for their cruelties in *Bolton*: for Prince *Rupert* himselfe
we shall binde him of a story, done in his own Country, General *Tilly*
that famous Commander for the Emperour, who overcame almost all
Germany, falling upon *Magenberg* and taking it, was prevailed with by
the Jesuites to drown and put in pieces divers thousand of men, women
and children, because more swift and convenient than the Calvi-
nists in generall, but what befell him? he never prospered after, was
beaten out of all that he had formerly gained, by the King of *Sweden*,
and being followed into his Castle of *Lutzen*, he received his
deaths wound, by a bullet from a Common Souldier, what may be the
end of your Higneſſe, we know not, but hitherto you have sped as well
as he.

This day it was certified that his Majesties powers were yet plundering,
or to give it the better term, recuiting in *Worcester*, *Warwick*, and *Gloucester* shire; Sir *William Waller* is about *Devonshire*, the Royall Army we
feare will increase faster then he, but how ever if we can get him six or
seven thousand horse, we hope to get Major Generall *Browne* and he to sit
down before *Oxford*, yet before harvest be ripe, and leave his Majestie to
his progresse, unless he come to the South againe.

Friday the States Ambassadors came in State to *Westminster* and there
made protestation of their readiness to serve this State as to the putting
end to the differences between the King and his Parliament, accounting
their State to be so nearly concerned, that they are happy and unhappy,
in our success or misfortune, and knowing our interests to be the same,
with many other humane and christianlike expressions, and how that to
much longer for day by the Royall party is come, and a foundation of a
great warre with them, and we will with them a good and
quick end of our civil war, but what will they say if when a Trecky man
be gone, he be not one capable of candour, they and we know
the time, which it was so.

This day we understood that Major General *Browne* being *Worcester*
day come before *Greenwich* house, a few dayes before he was repulsed by the
Colonell *Lunsford*, that *Lunsford* that Sir *Brewer* beat out of *West-*
minster

which hath here made longer to stand with the Major,
 who not having a full power, has not been able to the house,
 the next day drawing towards it, they within considering the
 resolution of the Commander in chiefe, and the number of
 his power, agreed and came out upon the usual terms of
 war, and so left the place, which had by this had courage and
 discretion, might have held out seven years, the house is al-
 most demolished, which done, have at your owne new in-
 struments. We this day also understood that my Lord of Derby, who
 now had drawn towards ~~the house~~, he not standing out
 besiege it with so few, was gone back towards ~~the house~~ and
 fallen upon the house of the Lord ~~Chichester~~, and taken it,
 which is very good news, for that house hath been a great
 and long mischief to the County, who has but Lord Derby
 will go and joine with the Marcher Lords, or go into Wales
 and hinder the Welch from giving further assistance, and
 must shew, yet we wish the latter. This day one came from
 Torke Beaguel, and said that he believed that Torke was ag-
 greed, by that day, by the added number of some three
 Torke, 4500 by sale, and two thirds Gentlemen, that is, al-
 most two thousand Gentlemen, we see the sad state of the
 day, and great
 how so many
 knowne by
 That those of
 Parliament for
 rest, then they
 to view the Com-
 not say he knew
 about his writ-
 ten of, and that
 he said, and that
 unhappy King
 time, to be
 Let us go
 been our
 driven flame in this War, and besides the smaller incom-

FOXING

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 such as are in the world have been in the world

ers, take notice of those at *Edge-bill*, at *Nanbury*, where it was conceived no Nobleman, or Gentleman in England, but lost some blood, and now almost stood in this sight were *Turke*, and from thence draw this conclusion, that sure those Nobles and Gentlemen preferred honour, if not Popery, and Tyranny, before their hereditary Liberties, and the reformed Religion, neither of which can be imagined the Parliament would cut them short of, what ever they might do, and let me aside this, had it been to have served those that had kept the Religion and Liberties inviolable, and the Armes had been taken up against a Usurper, that would have thrust his Majestie, and his posterity from their throne, there had been some colour for their engagements: poore Gentlemen, we pity them, and wish they had not been so corrupted, and Popetrized by her Majestie, rotten *Canterbury*, & *Cottingham*, Gent. and Nobles of *England*, who when ever you engaged, appeared to be for valour, the glory of the world: were it not better service to adventure your lives against the Common enemy? whatsof the Irish Rebels are a limbe, and root out such murderers, who killed so many thousands that was not able to resist, that had not weapons, and so go on to destroy all that would destroy Protestants, because Protestants, then to support so idle a designe, as to bring the Parliament to Royall reason, corrupted by *Brisfoll*, *Cottingham*, *Disby*, her Majestie, and the Jesuites, for shame repent, come in, and be more wise.

Said day by letters from the West we heare, that her Majestie is come backe out of *Cornwall* to *Excester* again, she hath her progress all so, but with more distraction, and lesse State then usuall: for as we are credibly informed she had great dispute about her jesse: some would have her go to my Lord Generall, for he was a man of meroy, but *Brisfoll*, *Wind-bank*, *Jermajin* and others, would by no means heare of that: first, because said they, if she went to his Excellency her head would be cut off, and she judged after, but the true reason was, they feared their own heads, and knew if she came in, they must run out, and when she went into *Cornwall*, the Comish bid her no welcome, but the contrary: for matter of State its but meanes, the generality of her attendance much after the rate of a French footman, after he hath worn his linnen and woollen five months, like the Prodigall, eat huskes rather then returne; its true, we have too many returned, who no way put an end to our troubles, some we could name that have been in actual war, and studied the destruction of Parliament and people, and for ought we can heare come off, upon too good termes, better then we that have adventured our lives and estates for the Parliament and been constant servants to them.

We

We lately gave you a hint of *Coli Rossini*, the Governour of *Lincoln* shire, a valour who weekly falls upon the enemy neere *Newark*, he took since a Major, a Captain, and thirty Troopers, and their horse, and after that a Major, three Captains, and sixty horse, and their riders within three miles of *Newark*; for the Commanders and Officers, they are good prize, these being not so soon recruited as horse, for we heare they at *Newark* make a shift to plunder the Country, and to take roob horse in a night out of a Village, so the poore Country of *Lincoln* is very much wronged and ruined by that den of plunderers.

This day we understood of a Charge against my Lord of *Kichford*, what Articles will be brought, time will shew.

Monday we were advertised of Sir *Will. Wallers* being come to *Buckingham*, waiting further order, and of Colonell *Browne* being gone to *Redding*, his *Essex* and *Hartfordshire* men being gone home.

By Letters we understood this day, of his Majesties going towards *Bristol* with his whole power, or running Army.

But no doubt my Lord Generall will be ready to receive him, and hinder his conjunction with the other powers, who as we understand by other Letters, is in a brave condition, having as many expressions of love from the people, as can be imagined, yea, the expression makes it equal with any demonstration of love : O ! and would it not make a heart bleed to think that these people should again be fallen upon by an intraged Prince or Army, and whipt for every smile, and every Acclamation : Let us at last bestir ourselves, and free those most affectionate Western friends from their task-masters for ever. The same Letters say, that mony is wanting in my Lord Generals Army, which is like to occasion the slackening the hand of discipline, and what inconveniences is like to follow upon that, experience of former times will give a guesse, but we hope they in the West will take care to prevent that as much as may be, untill other supplies come.

From the North we heard that our violent intentions upon *York* were prevented by a parley beat, what termes they will

be down upon us, we know not, but firs lower then before the Prince was beaten: however we commend their resolution, and courage, and in particular, of their new Governour, Sir *Thomas Glenham*, who notwithstanding the present distraction, hath adventured to proclaim the Earl of *Newcastle* Traitor, and those that went with him, for their laying into *Flanders*: My Lord, and you Gentlemen, you have brought your Hogs to a faire market, adventured life, estate, and all, and now a Traitor to both sides. But if your Lordship and the rest will but lay out your plundered money, sent before to raise some powers, and bring back, you shall have a pardon for all this, under the great Scale at *Oxford*.

This day it was by an Ordinance declared, that whosoever hath, or hereafter shall take the Covenant, and hath, or shall after that correspond with any in the enemies Army, shall be adjudged as Capitall offenders, and suffer according to their merits, by death, or otherwise.

We do not heare how businesse goes before *Newcastle*, but we heare of some obstruction in the Coale trade, which is a sad businesse now against Winter, sure it is but equal that that trade be free to those that have adventured so much, to have it free, those that are now in authority in *Shroveton*, we intreat to consider, though they have good fires, yet we are like to want them this Winter following, if Ships be not speedily dispatched.

Thus far we understood that Prince *Rupert* not being willing with his conjunctive powers, to stay Lieutenant-General *Cromwell* approach (who is moving, but haste is not in his Saddle, for feare Repentance should be in his Crooper, first and softly goes far, as well he moves if we consider the hard service a few dayes before, let us not cry out after him after him, we have had enough of that, is gone to some advantage of ground more Northerly, rather to *Westmerland*, then *Lancashire*, and this he was necessitated unto, because his men daily

daily leave him, and the County refused in the Vale to joyne with him, or make him any recruits. As for the City of *York*, they within are very deliberate, as appears by their answer when we required again of them to deliver up the Town, that no more blood may be shed: they replied, that they were sensible of what had been shed, yet it was a businesse of concernment, and many must be consulted with, and therefore a sudden answer could not be expected, but they would communicate it. For the resolution and the delays of these men, and yet it doth not appeare that any reliefe of food hath been brought in.

My Lord of *Devon* we heare is gone towards *Winchester*, and so we hope to *Windsor*, where they may do good service in suppressing the *Garrard* powers: and as much to discourage them, were there but a good resolute men there; they would quickly increase, and so spoile all the Royall countrey.

As concerning the Ordinance, new Army, and shirring for *Oxford*, and their designs there, we will say nothing, it being but new; but this we will say, that we hope it will be raised of such as will not cry *home, home*, but *yes, yes*.

Wednesday we understood of some skirmishes about *Dorchester* and *Warrin*, in which the Parliament forces had the better, slew and took many, among whom divers Irish perished: we understood also of his Excellencies preparation, and resolution to receive his Majesty, in case he drive up towards him with his Army: some talke there is of some what done by my Lord *Robert*, but it is uncertain, as well as from the West, the Intelligence being not so full as formerly. North. We heard also as my Lord *Macclesfield* was come back to *Excester*, it may be to meete his Majesty.

This day it was debated whether Sir *Will. Valler* should go West after the King, we wish he were compleated with all things that he might go.

By Letters this day from the Leaguer before *Yerke*, we understand that *Yerke* is accorded, and that our Army was to enter and take possession *Tuesday*, some talke that the Articles are good for the City and Souldiers and that we have condiscended very far to them, rather then force it, and so spill much blood: This City being in our hands makes exceeding well for us, for now we may leave a power under some wise and able Commanders, who may cleare the Country by surprize of the petty Garrisons, and away to *Newark* and block up that, and so forward to *Oxford*, that if possible

possible we gaine that City by *November*: Some will perswade us that the Governour of *Newcastle* saith, if *York* be taken he will yeild, but there is no such dependancy, yet we heare the Siege of *Newcastle* is continued, and that its possible that Town may yeild ere long, especially if *Rupert* since still lesse in his powers, which say they that come from *Switzerland* say he daily doth, and that our forces when he left them was within a dayes march, but its feared we cannot follow him in that mountainous Countrey of *Westmerland*.

This day we understood that many of *Sir William Waller* were sick at *Newbury* is spent, with hard marches himselfe drawing to *Albury*: *Samuel* house is still strongly begirt, and Colonell *Narson* is returned to those parts.

There is an Ordinance we heare for the selling of Malignants Estates, and at good prizes, eight and ten years purchase; a businesse, that no doubt will bring in good money, and bad men to the Parliament.

Letters from beyond seas tell us that *Ruperts* is not now in Treaty with the Emperour but prosecuting the war hotly against him, that the Duke of *Brandenburg* in a wary way is doing the like.

That a fight hath been between the Spaniard and Portugall es, but they cannot agree who had the better, the alliance between England and France is confirmed solemnly, the Swedes and Danes lie to catch either upon advantage if they can, *Granling* is still besieged, and many hundreds have been killed of both sides, we shewed formerly the folly of Englands interposing in that businesse; the Prince of *Oranges* enterprises succeed not, some body tells them before hand it may be as they did the transactions between France and them to Spaine: The Protestants have very good dayes in France, and much favour shewed them and they deserve it, for the good service they have done, let us reward well that party in England that have merited as well and not cry out against them, as the common enemy, and make them the object of our hatred.

Printed according to Order, for Robert White.

No *Mercurius Aquaticus*, 22

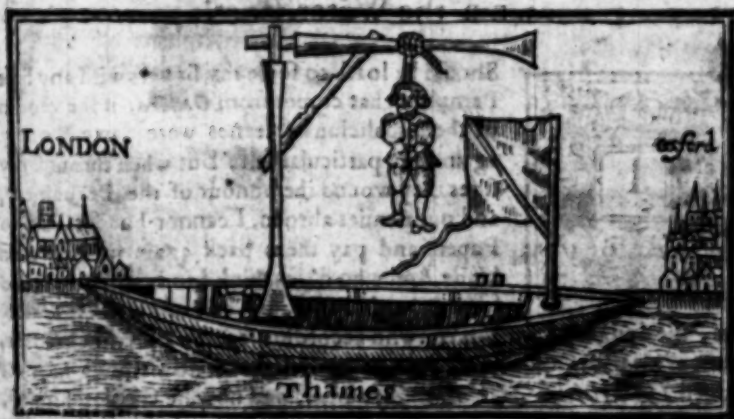
BUT A

CABLE-ROPE.

Double twisted for

JOHN TAYLER.

The Water-Poet; who escaping drowning in a
Paper-Wherry-Voyage, is reserved for another day,
as followeth. *Viz.*



This Embleme here, expresseth to the full
What shall bestride our City *Water-gall*;
Who (leaving Poetrie, Pamphlets, Wine, and Whores)
Might be trust'd *Laureate* on his proper *Oars*,
With his own Tacklings Therefore it is meet,
The *Sayle* stand by, to be his Winding-sheet;
I'me sure, hee must passe thus o're *Cherous Ferry*,
Unlesse some Boy's rous Wind o're-main the *Herry*.

By *Jahn Booker*.

Printed according to Order for G. B. July 19. 1644.



No *Mercurius Aquaticus*,

BUT

A Cable-Rope double-twisted for JOHN TAY-
LER the Water-Poet.



Should be loath to foule my fingers with any base Pamphlet that comes from *Oxford*, if the venom of their malicious-spleenes were darted onely against my particular self: But when through my sides they wound the honour of the Parliament, and our Armies abroad, I cannot but set Pen to Paper, and pay them back again in their own kinde. And who d'ye think I should meet abroad for a *Rogue in Print*, but one of our City Water-

rats, the doughty *John Tayler*, who according to the knavish Customs, changes his name upon every new paper-designe: Sometimes he calls himself *Thorny Aile*, *Mercurius Aquaticus*, and now he entitles himself, **NO MERCURIUS AULICUS**, I thought I had lately sent rope enough for all the *Parrots* in *Oxford*: But I perceive they will be prattling still; and therefore I must unmaske the Mysterious Masters of the Science of railing. There are three grand paper-Conspirators well known by the Name of *Mercurius Aulicus*, *George Nathw*; and reverend Master *John Tayler* the Water-tankerd, by whose sprinklings in this great dearth of Wit and Honesty, the University is cherished and kept in credit: These three are they which pumpe and *Pimpe* about with their prostitute Noddles in the behalf of Popery, Murder and Rebellion against the State; they are Liars in all Elements. *Aulicus* for Land-lies, *Tayler* for Water, and hungry *George Nathw*, for all between Heaven and earth,

earth, where I doubt not but to see them all meet together, to take their farewell of the World, where the *Parrots* will finde *Ropes* made of stronger Linsthen mine, and such as will *non-plus* the very primest *VVits* in the University.

And now thou *Thames Otter*, thou Malignant Dive-dapper, thou *Jack Tayler*, thou Motley, Sea-green, Ditch-water villain, that hast more Maligniam flowings and ebbings in thy Waterish Brains, then the *Thames* hath Tides; which makes thee as subject to *Adoom fits* and *Lunacy*, as the besetted University it self, or as *George Digby*, when his plots fail; or as *Rapers* under the Influence of a plundering, or wenching Constellation; whose *pericratism* is fit for nothing but to make an *Appendix* to the signe of the *Mars-maide* Targue at *Carfoix*: that very *Taverne* which for want of Wine, and money in the Courtiers pockets, which used to damne and sweare the Drawers out of the Reckonings, is now very seasonably turned into a fluent Magazine of *Nectar*, which according to the old Translation, is y^e *cleped* an Ale-house, which is the highest Title of honour that the best *Rendez-vous* of good fellowship can now attaine to in *Oxford*. In this place I understand that thou thy most *Aquaticall* self, and *George* of *No-worth*, alias *Naworth*, with whose dangerous *Coxcombian* conceits (to speak *Anagrammatically*) I am in *NO WRATH*; and the prevailing, calumniating *Mercurins Anticas*, doe meet together weekly to make *Ducks* and *Drakes* with your Sonish braines over Barley-broath; and muster up whole Regiments of Lies, Slanders, and ridiculous Quibbles against the Parliament and City, and such as my self, who are sworn friends to their King and Countrey: And in stead of answering my *Rope* for a *Parrot*, thou and *George Naworth* have out of your drunken Ale-house humours, both combined together to be *Fooles* in Print, but I perceive that your longuage is as foggy and fullsome as your Ale, your conceits smell too much of the Malignant Onions and Garlick of *Egypt*, you have so much *Irish* and *Spanish*, that I cannot understand you with my Wits; for should they goe a rambling after your far-fetch'd conceits, perhaps I should never recover, or call them back againe.

Thou railst against Master *Pym*, and rakest in the ashes of the dead, most sacrilegiously rising his grave of the honor due unto it: But I know that Malice and Envie survive the Funeralls of worthy men, as well as their vertues; and whereas thou railst of receiving wages with *Achitophell*, and *Machiavel*, I tell thee that the day of Account and Receipt is not come so yet, though the declination of your *Calumniating* signes and Ensignes at *York*, is a shrew'd *Prognostick* that the time cannot be farre off.

If thou wilt not beleve this *Prognostick* of mine, what thinkest thou of your Idolized and Idolizing *Marquesse* of the North? He foresees this without *Astronomy*, and knowes not whether he had best arrive in *Holland* or *Ireland*: What thinks Count (*Saladin* the *Saracen*, cry you mercy, I meane) *Palatine Rupert*, the young man that speaks nothing but Daggers and Carbines, and commits nothing but outrageous Cruelties against the best Subjects? VVhat think ye of the *Achirophells*, the *Machievells*, and *Sanballats* at Court, the *Turkes* of *Ireland*, and *Infidells* of *Wales*? They shall receive their wages, I warrant you, though none of their Pay.

Thou talkest of a *Long-lie*, a *Short-lie*, a *Broad-lie*, and a *Round-lie*, and of *Cuckolds*, and *Coxcombes*: But this variety of lying is proper to none but Courtiers: Thus *Rupert* hath made many *Coxcombes*, that have no more of Gentility or Nobility, but the bare outside, to be Cuckolds, nay, and some of them contented ones too, very well contented to be dubb'd and *Palatin'd*, and this is his usuall kinde of lying: you have another kinde of lying, which is as common as lying a-bed, the Art of lying, and be-lying our Armies, the proper gift of your rebellious Faction. This is a speciall quality of yours too, Reverend Master (*Prick-louse*, cry you mercy, I forgot) *Taylor*: you are skil'd (you say) in the *Syriack* and *Arabian* Tongues, yea, the very *Aire* of *Oxford* Colledges, and Schooles, the Authors you have read, the Books you have perused, and the Dictionaries you have per'd upon, have much illustrated, elevated, and illuminated your Intellect. But you are a Pagan villaine, to runne so farre as the reigne of *Sennacherib* for an Author (or rather a fiction) to confirm your Roguery, a little too farre for me to step, that have other businesse, than to give every knave an answer, and therefore I shall goe no farther than *Mahomet* and his *Alcoran*, and there I finde the word, *Thorny Ailo*, the wise Anagram of thy Name, to be thus Anatomized and Skellumatized. *Thorny* in the *Arabicke*, signifies a villaine, and *Ailo* in the *Syriack* a Rook, otherwise called in the *Greek* *Abaddon*, which being Englished, is a destructive Villaine; or an Antichristian *Prick louse*, which tacks together all sorts of Fustian, as imputations, lies, Slanders, and far-fetch'd *Bumbast*, in the behalfe of Popery: Thou art a most expert *Taylor* in this kinde, and canst easily take measure of the University Intellects, and fit their *Phantasies* with a paper-work presently: But I will spoile your trading Sir, by being silent at any more fopperies which shall be sent abroad by thee, or thy companion *Naworthy*, for to write against you, is to relieve you, by giving you occasion to raise a fortune with scribbling Pamphlets: but for this I'll take a course to starve you by my silence; I will not be so charitable, as to bestow another Rope upon such *Parress*, nor spend my labour in vaine upon *Rebells* that are past cure.

But Prethes Master *Thorny Aile Abaddon*, or *Abaddon Thorny Aile*, (take which end thou wilt foremost, and still thou art *A Bad One*) thy mistakes are as grosse as thy conceits: Sure you and *Nalworth* had been liquoring your braines with *Ale* of the infusion of *Opium*, or for want of victuals, eaten a Sallet of *Nightshade*, *Hemlock*, and *Popp*, with *Unguentum Populeum*, and Oyle of *Alabaster* in stead of Butter, some such sleepy, drowzie repast or other, that you could not open your eyes to read right, what I said concerning the conjunction of the 3. of *May*, but that you must mistake *Iupiter* for *Mars*, you print it to be the Coniunction of *Saturne* and *Iupiter*, but I said of *Saturne* and *Mars*, and my Prediction thereupon you call a *Bag-beare fearefull Prediction*, and a *lying Prognostication*; But I leave the VVorld to iudge that: Have not the Autaors of distraction and murder, been sufficiently punished from that time hitherto? VVere they not then driven out of *Oxford*, and ever since up and downe the Kingdome? And have the Northern *Incendiaries* fared ever a whit better; their god-lesse Regiments being all dispersed, and the principall Abettors forced to seek their fortunes in forraign Parts? They had raised the flame to such a height, that the Kingdome began to be a little too hot for them.

But to say no more of this, seeing it is apparent, I will cut thee for the *Simplex* thoroughly before I have done: Thou say'st that *Saul* was sent to seek two *Asses*, and (not finding them) he found a Kingdome: But how did *Saul* play the *Ass*, and lose his Kingdome? VVas it not for saving *Agag* the King of the *Amalekites* alive, whom he should have destroyed as an utter enemy to *Israel*? VVhat shall we think then will become of that King, or those Counsellors, which have made Peace, and spoke friendly to those which have cut the throates of 200000. *Israelites*; I mean *Protestants* in *Ireland*: If I should Prognosticate on such a businesse as this, what would become of them: and if Justice should suffer thee to live to see the event, thou wouldst then confesse that there were some more realities in my Predictions, than in the Bookes of *Fortune*, the *Shepherds Kalender*, *Erra Pater*, *Mother Shiptons Prophecies*, or the long ear'd *Omeconscion of Albumazar*.

I could willingly Prognosticate somewhat concerning thy villanous Self; and now I think on't, it is very neatly couch'd in the *Anagram* of thy name, and it is the very thing which the men of thy *Element* doe foretell of thee, and to this they say, there needs no Art, for they can doe it without the help either of *Noormancy*, or *Hydromancy*, having had experience too often of your *Bank-side*, and *Beare-Garden* rogueries; and they all agree with one consent, that to——

John Tayler.

Joyn Halter is a most

compleat *Anagram*, than which none could ever have framed a better to speak thy deservings: But thou wilt except against this *Anagram*, as irregular, because that I place an *E*, where thou puttest an *O*, in spelling thy *Sir-name*; I will then deal critically with thee, and prove that thou art guilty of an *Innovation* or *Corruption* in thy Name; for all our Trades, Professions, Callings and Offices in *England*, doe for the generall, and in *as*, as *Haberdasher*, *Ironmonger*, *Drafter*, *Sculler*, &c. and none of them in *as*; look in *Holinshed* his description of *England*, and he tells us, that this Custom was derived from the *Saxon* language, which Nation had once possession of this Island: And therefore thy Name being the name of a Trade, ought sure rather to follow the generall, in being spelled *Taylor*, and not *Taylor*.

VVhat is the reason Sir, that you spell false? Is it because your *Stellionship* would not have the world to thinke, that your *Pedegree* was derived from such a Lowly, *Snip Snap* Originall, as to have thy Ancestors thought to be *Taylor*s. Such an extract were too good for thee: No, thou art *Taylor* from the Tayle of the Dragon, which thou ran'st to *Oxford*, to lay hold on as the surest stay: And now that the Beast begins to be faint and weary, and is unable to support Popery any longer in *England*, you are even at your wits end: thou lookest toward *London* with a heavy heart, not for the offences and villanies which thou hast committed here, and since thy departure, against this famous City; but because thou dar'st not come hither again to commit more, and play more pranks than thou hast done formerly. So that I suppose, thou art even ready to *Joyn Halter* indeed for want of necessary maintenance: And therefore I'll expresse some Charity towards thee, though an enemy, and put thee into employment: And because thou sayest, that the *seven Planets*, and the twelve *Celestiall Signs* are all offended with thee, I do constitute *George Nath* Joynt-Commissioner with thee, to carry them such *News*, which I know will be welcome to them, and be a means to procure thee a reward.

I prethee, in the first place, tell *Jupiter*, that hee spends his thunder in vaine, and that *Vulcan* knows not how to procure him any more Thunder-bolts, unlesse he return to his Ancient Throne, in a lawfull Assembly of the Gods: And that whil'st he was abroad managing those tempests, which the anger of *Juno* had raised, she stupified him by *Circe*s enchantments, borrowed of the great *Red Dragon*, and mingled by the grand whorish *Cassiopea* in the Cup of *Abominations*. Tell *Vulsa Major*, and *Orisa Adonor*, that when *Endimion Porter* hath recovered of his madness, I have appointed him to be their chief *Bear-Ward*, and thou thy self to be *Sib-Bear*.

Bearward, that *Mercury* the *Prisoners* may passe freely to *Jupiters* Court, without fear of being *Bugg'd*: By the way, and that he may have safe Conduct in *Charles his* *Waine*, through the *Milky way*, or the *Purple way*, no matter which, so he make haste. *Petition Mars*, that hee would favour *Jupiters* Cause so farre, as that the Protestant Religion may be maintained, according to the desire of *Juno*, and no otherwise, in despite of inferiour Mortalls. Desire *Venus* that shee would recall her so-vere messenger, *Morbis Gallicus* from the Royall Army and Court, who is like to prove the ruine of the Campe and Cabinet-Councell: Especially remember to begge of *Luna* to with-hold her self in mists and thicke Cloudes, for since the *Cavaliers* were soundly banged neere *Yorke* by *Moon-shine*, they will henceforth be ready to swoone at the sight of her, or grow *Lunaticke*, as men of no hope in this world, and of lesse in that which is to come. VVithall when thou hast dispatched this businesse, and art returned to thy friends at *Oxford*, carry them this *News*: That in my late return from my *Astronomical* Journey, as I passed by the *Twelve Signes*, I perceived very few of them to be *Malignant*; but all sworne enemies to the desperate *Cavalrie*; *Aries* and *Taurus* have so rammed up the way to heaven, and so guarded it, that they will gore any *Cavalier* that shall offer to passe: *Gravins* indeed would willingly entertain them, because they are of kin, being double every way, double-tongued, double-hearted, double-Religion'd, half one thing, half another, half Protestant, half Papist, or whole Atheist: But neighbouring *Cancer* will pinch and gripe them for their cruelties, and cast them into the den of *Leo*; where they shall be Plunder'd and tormented, and never be suffer'd to Quarter in *Virgo*, (tell *Rupert* so, for that is his Heaven, his *Turkish Paradise*, and the only hope of his Religion.) And then *Libra* will weigh them all, the weight of whose Plundering cannot bothe eake the Scales; And then they shall be bitten by *Scorpio*, shoc though with darts and Arrowes by *Sagittarius*, harmed string'd by *Capricorn*, sow'd, duck't and pump'd by thy kinsman *Aquarius*, and then their blasphemous Tongues, and blood-guilty feet be bitten off, and devoured by *Pisces*, and so at length they may chance to be cook't in the Devils Frying-Pan.

And thus thou learned *Metropolitan* of villany, I have anatomized, and *Skennatized* your ridiculous, roguing, and lying Pamphlet, which for this once, I have taken the paines to answer in thy own strain, being resolved to be troubled no more by thee: for I have of late found out a Medicine which will cure thee and all thy Malignant Companions, of their railing and malignant fits. It is very good for purging away humours in the

the head, and will cure the *Vertigo* or *Staggers* in Religion, and cleanse the eye-sight of the *University*, and cure them of the *Sarfees*; which they have taken of *Protestantisme*, and quench the *Prater-natural* thirst after *Pope-ry* and *Slavery*, and take away the obstructions of *Reformation*. Pray send the Bill to Her Majesties owne *Apothecary*, who will very carefully compound it.

As, One dram of King *James* his Cordiall, that was made by *Duchingham*.

Of His Majesties Protestations.

Of the Cabinet-Councells Honesty.

Of *Harry Iermyns* Honour.

Of *Ruperts* Religion.

Of *Digby's* English heart, *ana*. 2. graines.

Of *Tompkins* his Halter, *Quantum suffocat*.

One of Her Majesties good Intentions to the Kingdome.

Two Arguments at Law, of Justice *Heath's* owne making.

Two Ounces of the *Irish* Commission, and an ounce and an halfe of the *VVaxe* that seal'd it, and three Pen-fulls of the Inke that wrote it.

1. Case of Conscience of Doctor *Ferne*, in the behalfe of Tyrannie.

1. Head-full of Mischiefs of *Bristoll* and *Corington*.

1. Heart-full of feares of the *Juno*, and one pound of their slavery.

Halfe a dramme of University Divinity, and one scruple of *Chop's* Logick, and Hebrew Rootes, *ana*.

5. Gallons of *Holy-Water*, of the *Vice-Chancellors* owne Consecrating.

Boyle all these the length of a Masque at *White-Hall*, or rather of *Cartwrights* Prophetickall Play, called the *Royall Slave*: Then stop it close with Surplesses, Copes and Hoods: So let it simmer, like a Madam in her Night-cloathes, in the ashes of the next Town, which shall be fired for the Liberty of *the Subiell*: then straine it, and in stead of Syrupe, sweeten it with a Bucket or two of *Irish* Protestant Blood, that it may please the Palate. Drink three ounces of this Cursing and Swearing, and if it helpe not thee and thy friends to breathe out all your Malignant Humours, which have so intoxicated your Noddles with *vile Considerums*: I must sit still admiring, and leave you to the Gallowes, the proper cure for such *Rebells* as thy self, that are past Cure.

FINIS.

AN

ORDINANCE

L. England OF THE

Lords and Commons

Assembled in

PARLIAMENT,

For the Provision of

Turff and Peate,

For the cities of *London* and *Westmin-*
ster, and the Suburbs thereof.

Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, That
this Ordinance be forthwith printed & published:

Henry Elsyng, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

L O N D O N:

Printed for *Edward Husbands*, July 20. 1644.

ORDINANCE

of the

Joint Committee

on the



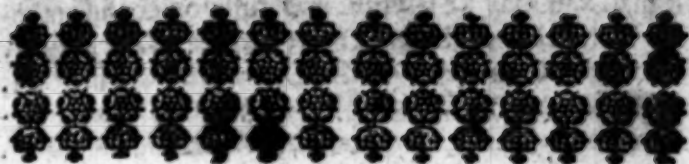
and the

Committee on

the

Report

of the



An Ordinance of the *Lords and Commons* in Parliament assembled, for the provision of *Turff* and *Peate* for the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Suburbs thereof.



He Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, taking into their serious consideration the necessity of the timely provision of Fewell, for the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and places within the Lines of Communication, and Bills of Mortallity, heretofore

furnished with Coals from the Town and parts neer *Newcastle*, and to the end the scarcity which is likely to be of that kinde of Fewell, may be in part supplied with *Turff* and *Peate*, wherewith a good accommodation may be had forth of the Neighbouring parts at reasonable Rates and Prizes, Have Ordained, and be it Ordained by the said Lords and Commons, That

it shall and may be lawfull, and full power and authority is hereby given and granted to the Major, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common-Councell assembled, To nominate and appoint a convenient number of persons, which said persons so nominated, shall have hereby power and authority, by themselves, their Agents and Assistants, to enter into, and get and Dig any quantity of Turff or Peate, in or upon any inclosed Pastures, Commons or waste grounds (not being Gardens, Orchards or Walks) whether now or hereafter Sequestred, or the Lands belonging to the King or Queens Majesties, or to any Bishop or Dean and Chapter, out of which any such Turff or Peate may be got and digged, and with conveniencie conveyed by water or land to the said Cities and places aforesaid. And be it likewise Ordained by the said Lords and Commons, That the Agents to be appointed by vertue of this Ordinance, shall have power and liberty, to assay and make tryall for Turff or Peate, in the Commons or water-grounds of any person or persons whatsoever, not being Delinquents within any Ordinance of Parliament, so as the said Agents or any three of them, before their further proceeding in Cutting or Digging, do first agree with the Leassee or owner of such Lands; And if such Leassee or owner shall prove refractory, that then the damages shall be assessed by the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed for Examinations; And also shall have full power and liberty, with Carts or otherwise, to passe through the lands of any person or persons, when and so often as the same shall be requisite for the service aforesaid, The same Feevell so to be gotten,

gotten, conveyed and brought, to be disposed of for furnishing of the Cities and ports aforesaid, at such easie and indifferent Rates, respecting the pains and charges in getting and carrying the same, as shall be set down by a Committee of the Common-Councell of *London*, who shall have power to order and regulate the respective distribution of the said Fewell, by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of every Parish, or such other fit persons as they shall nominate, wherein care shall be taken, that the poorer sort of every Parish be first served, if they shall desire it, and after the other degrees and ranks of people. And it is Ordained by the said Lords and Commons, That every person and persons whatsoever, aswell owners of the said Commons or waste grounds, as others, shall yield obedience to this Ordinance: And if any person shall presume to take or carry away the Turf or Peate, or any part thereof so cut or digged, but onely those that shall be appointed by vertue of this Ordinance as aforesaid, such person so offending, shall incur the penalty of a reasonable Fine to be set and imposed by the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed for Examinations, so as the said Fine do not exceed the sum of Five pounds, or the treble value of the goods so carryed away and by their warrant to be Leavyed by distresse and sale of the offenders goods, and if the offender have no goods, then to undergoe such imprisonment as by the said Committee shalbe thought fit. And in case any opposition or resistance shalbe made thereunto by any person or persons under any pretence whatsoever, the persons so nominated and appointed by the said Common Councell, their agents and assistants, shall upon noice given, be ayded and assisted by

by the Deputy Lieutenants, Iustices of the Peace, Constables, and Headboroughs of the Place & Precincts respectively; And shall, and may also call to their Ayde and Assistance, any of the Trained Bands, Voluntiers, or other Forces of, or within the Counties or Places respectively, who are hereby required to be Ayding and Assisting to compell obedience to this Ordinance where any such resistance or opposition shall be made as often as need shall require; And shall certifie the names of every such person or persons, who being required to give his or their Assistance as aforesaid, shall be found refractory, negligent, or faulty therein to the said Committee of Parliament for Examinations, who shall have hereby power to send for them, or any of them, and to commit them to such places and prisons as they shall think fit: And it is further Ordained, that the persons so to be named by the Common-councell as aforesaid, their Agents and Assistants, shall, and may have power to take upon reasonable and usuall Rates, Horses, Carts, Barges, Lighters, Boates, or any other Vessells of the adjacent places as they shall think fit to make use of, for the carrying, or conveying of the said Turff or Peare, to be gotten for the use, and according to the intents herein mentioned, and that such Horses, Carts, Barges, Lighters, and other Vessells, and the persons used in that employment, shalbe exempted from Impressing for Land or Sea service, during the time of such their employment, any Law, Ordinance, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding; And in case of refusall of such owners of the Horses, Carts, and Vessells aforesaid, the names of them so refusing, are to be certified to the said Committee for Examinations, that they may

may take further order therein; Provided alwayes that care be had and taken by the said persons employed for the execution of this service, before any new passage be made through the Grounds of any person or persons by vertue hereof, that an estimate and value be taken thereof, and of the damage probably to be sustained by reason of such passage, by two Deputy-Lieutenants, and two Justices of the Peace, inhabiring next to the said Place, together with four of the said Persons so to be nominated and appointed by the said Cōmon Counsell of *London*, or any three of them as aforesaid, and subscribed under their hands, who are hereby Authorized and appointed to set Values and Estimates thereof accordingly; To the end, such satisfaction may be made to the severall owners thereof, who have not been, or shall not hereafter be Delinquents within any Ordinance of Sequestration, as by the aforesaid Committee of Examination's shalbe adjudged requisite: And it is further Ordained, That the work and imployment for getting and digging of Turff and Peate, shal continue for and during the space of six moneths after the date of this present ordinance, and no longer. And whatsoever any person or persons shall do in the Execution and furtherance of this service, in pursuance of this Ordinance, hee and they shall be saved harmlesse and indemnified by the authority of both Houses of Parliament. Provided, that the consent of the Deputy Lieutenants, or any three of them shalbe had respectively, to the assigning of such places within the Isle of *Ely*, and the Fenns adjoyning, for the cutting of Turff and Peate, before any thing be done in the said Island, and the Fenns adjoyning by vertue of this Ordinance.

[illegible]

Ruperts Sumpter W 24

AND

Private Cabinet filed,

AND

A DISCOVERY

OF

A Pack of his FEWELS

By way of

DIALOGUE

Between,

Mercurius

and

Mercurius

July 20 1692



London Printed by S. C. and A. D. 1692

Himselfe shortly, if he may, looke not to him, for hee doth
all he can to get the love of the Cavaliers, a dangerous de-
signe. Now, what a horrible thing will this be, to let up
such a bloodie Prince, but the reason is this, The Papists and
grand Malignants feare, that the Scots and wee together shall
get our King, and have him good againe, and then they are
undone. But I dare say no more, I must be secret, only this.
And it is thought if he cannot be King, he intends at least to
undoe the Kingdome, that his Majesty and himselfe shall bee
both alike, the King no better then his Nephew. If not this
malicious Prince thinke you.

Ant. You dishonour that noble Prince, whose resolution is
so valiant, that all the Roundheads in the Kingdome shall be
slain, rather then his highnes will let his Uncle be advised by
the Lords and Commons at Westminster.

Bis. For prince *Rupert*'s highnesse, we heare of his highnesse,
and were it not for the Parliament, hee would shortly bee too
high for his Majesty. Is it not a shame for the English Nobili-
tie to let him alone in his designe, that would grow higher
then the King himselfe, if not higher by the head, yet by the
Crown. And these the good Subjects that let up a wanton
young Prince, to count his Majesties Armies to himselfe, to
fight for the King, so long, till nothing but his Throne be a
seat commensurate to his person.

Ant. Can you blame the Prince, for doing what hee doth,
when he sees his uncle cannot subdue the Kingdome by force
of Armes, why should not he massacre the Rebels that abuse
so good a King, that hath done and suffered more, then all his
predecessors since the conquest.

Bis. We acknowledge it with sad hearts and hands, hee
hath done more then any of his predecessors, what doe you
meane *Antony*, to goe about to vindicate *Rupert*, who hath
set the King against his great Councell more then ever his
predecessors have done, proclaimed his Parliament Traitors,
insured them to be called pretended houses more then ever
his

his predecessors hath not *Farne* protected the innocent and
Law and Justice: set up a Standard for Papists and Eome-
ners, solicited Priests and Jesuits in his campe, bought the
Kingdome of Ireland, the merces of bloody Rebels by not
drawing the English Forces thence. *Aulic* this is your mean-
ing, you say true. *Rupert* hath fomented her Majesty to con-
tinue this war, to divide the King from his people, to part
his jewels, and to provide him armes and ammunition to de-
stroy the Kingdome, and to bring his Majesty into these
straights whilst himselfe doth kill fire and plunder, and spill
whole Rivers of blood, till the Thames and the Severne, and
Trent and Humber, and Ouse, flow down in one four streams.
That the Bishops may have way to bring in Popery and Li-
bertinisme, the Priests preach Arminianisme, evil Councel-
lours bring in Tyranny, and a civill war eats up the bowels of
the Kingdome. And *Jerome* and *Digby*, *Bevil*, *Cutteson*,
Ratcliff, *Davis*, *Dupper*, *Goring*, and *Nicholas*, may be the only
Councell to advise with the King against the Parliament,
more then ever was knowne before, and suffer thee *Aulic*
to raile, jeare, blaspheme, abuse miscall the Parliament with-
out contradiction, and therefore I will follow thee and never
leave till all thy villany be discovered: and I hope to see an
end of thee and thy basenesse both together.

Aul. You are very hot upon it *Brutish*, but for all your
curses and imprecations I hope to see all the remnant at West-
minster that sit voting whilst the Kingdome is involved in
blood, and all the Roundheads and Citizens on your side one
day to be cut off man, woman and child, for refusing that to
obey your King.

Brit. I pray thee tell me *Aulic*, where doth the remnant
remain, almost 300 sit at Westminster, and at Oxford but a
matter of a hundred withall the *Strangers*, and all the *Je-
suits*, and the *Janes*, unless you reckon those in the Duchesse
of Buckingham's closter, and whether is it not better to sit vo-
ting at Westminster, then to sit doing in a barren field, as the

for did undertake the *Blois*ies, when hee was reared lately at
York, who hath been all this while not only involving the
dissolving the Kingdome, dis-parliamenting that great
Councell. It is true the Kingdome is in blood, but who open-
ed the veines of the Protestants, and let out the blood of our
brethren of Scotland, and made the streames of Time run
crimson, It is true, our Parliament sits and votes, and *Rupert*
involves it in blood, and our Parliament is the only pole and
center the Kingdome rests on, their residence and combining
fixes the State and Nation, and keeps it from confusion. This
is that which hee would stay: for hee knows the being of a
Parliament, the essence of such a Senate shews vigour and
strength, and activity in all the parts, and all the powers, and
engines, and machinations of the Enemy is to disarm, to
murder, to massacre, to unprivilege this Parliament.

Ans. The Prince is wise and valiant, and those that are
about him are so tender of his honour, that they will not
leave his Highnesse, whilst they have one drop of blood in
their bodies, is this great work that they are about to subdue,
and utterly root out you and all the faction, that will not
throw their necks under the feet of his Highnesse, in obedi-
ence to King *Charles*.

Brit. Indeed you may call *Rupert* his Highnesse, for hee
hopes to be higher then his Majestie, if all be true I hear from
thence, *Rupert* is fitting his head for a Crowne, and hath a
Miter: which he means to make use of under it, if his head
be not too little for it: as it must needs be indeed. But what
shall that Kingdom do where he gets the Crowne: for he will
presently send it after the Jewels. But before the Crowne be
set upon his head, I would first have his head at a reasonable
distance from the wilder part of his bodie.

Ans. You would have him beheaded then, would you, truly
that were a thousand pities, for if hee were gone, I thinke
we should never have such a Champion againe to follow the
business home, hee subdues all where hee comes, and spares

neither man, woman, nor child. The last Sabbath I was
dividing of his Majesties Coronation and thought I would
think how it troubled mee to consider of the *Protestants*
Covenants, and close Committees, and looking in my Cal-
lender, I found the noble Prince *Rupert* recorded the very
next day after his Majesties Coronation in *M. November* Al-
manack, this was a providence.

Brit. This is a malignant Oxford papistical trick, to put
Rupert so close to the Coronation, how dare you thus goe
about to inaugurate the wild Prince, I warrant thou wouldst
be the first that would worship him if hee should come to the
Crown, and he had fair for it, before his routing at York, the
foulderie began to admire him, and hee rid in state upon the
trappings of his successe, and one said, It is pit a your High-
nesse is but a Commander of horse: you are worthe to com-
mand a Kingdome, an other whispers him, that the peoples
eyes are upon him, and the yong man rid farre higher in his
saddle then hee doth now: Would it not have been a preui-
seut to have seen him conquer an inheritance for himselfe in
the name of his Majestie: but God be blessed, hee is now cut
short, and we hope shortly to see the hot spirited yongster see
all his hopes quite frustrate.

Aut. Oh if you had seen e how hee was beloved in Lan-
shire, you would not offer to speake so, when hee was there
with his Armie before the fight, hee did much increase
with the Catholikes of those parts: hee led on the Comman-
dants of Array with successe, and the Earle of Derbies Depen-
dants resorted to him, and Colonell *Goring* hath bene so a-
dive since his libertie, that hee never took rest since his lodg-
ing in the Tower: and with a great Armie the Prince mar-
ched like the swift clouds, to raise the siege at York.

Brit. God be thanked, that Cloud did much obscure the
North, but it is now dissipated, and God hath given his ser-
vaunts, a glorious victorie over the Enemies of their Religion
and libertie. The plundering Prince with his Irish Rebels

papists

prisoners, and other desperate Rebels were totally routed, and
defeated, 1000 of them being slain on the place, and 1500
taken with spoils of Ordnance, 10000 Armes with all their
Ammunition, bag and baggage, 100 and odd Colours. And
whilst our soldiers were in the heat of execution, Prince
Rupert was much beholding to the gallantry of his Horse, who
in the conclusion surmounted all the rest of his followers in swift-
ness. His Highness did then quire by the battell and halloied it.

Ans. Indeed the Prince was sent to relieve York, but he hindered them, and fought with the Roundheads against the Council and advice of the Commanders.

Brit. It pleased God as should be so, that so by this means he might be routed, but it hath so displeased the Earle of Newcastle, that hath left his Commission behind him, and it is brought up to the Parliament, but hee is fled after his plunder, and so I warrant you will *Reperit* after him shortly.

Aul. No such matter. The Prince hath rallied his men again, and recruited himselfe, and is foure or five thousand again, and hopes to recuite his honour too. The papists have not quite taken off their hopes from him, it is hoped hee will doe well enough with his horse to rang up and down till the popish Irish good subjects come over to joine with him for the defence of the Protestant Religion, and the liberty of the Subject.

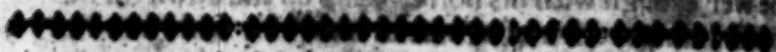
Brit. We believe the Irish are preparing to come, because we have Reports of his coming, but for the most part the Fiddlers, but our Cannons at the Lequer, that made him dance in the Bean field, till he was so fain to lie downe and sing--- the lamentation of a totall routing.

Ans. You will talke of great matters: as you did of the taking of Yorke, Newcastle, Oxford: but you see wee keepe them still, and vvere very neer the taking of Hall, which we hoped vwould have been delivered up to us.

Trif. Indeed *Adieu* this is that which I have to say, and
much else. You have had them *Adieu* us who have been
acted for you. We found in *Reynolds* and *Constance* that we
have discovered all your tricks, and you know how we
come to cheat us of Towns and Cities formerly, and how
you come by all your intelligence of our proceedings. I have
vve found C. R. which certified how vvvilling and ready
Sir *John Hotham* vvas to deliver up Hull to the Marquess of
Newcastle. There vve found a discovery of the Lord *Ruford*'s
intelligence given to the Kings forces, for vvhich the
King had signed his Pardon. You may well presume upon
Victories, and go on in your plots and contrivements against
us: vvhcn you can have intelligence from a Peere out of our
owne house of Lords. But now vve shall look to you here
after, and labour to prevent the same as well as we can.



FINIS



Published according to Order.



The Court Mercurie.

Relating for Newes,
The most remarkable PASSAGES of
the Kings Armie.

Communicated to both Houses of PARLIAMENT for
truth, from divers parts of this Kingdome.

viz.

A great difference between Prince *Maurice* and the Lord *Paules*.

The *Queene* forced backe by the *Cavaliers* men towards *Excester*.

Excester besieged by the Lord Generall

The Earle of *Newcastle*, Generall King and Lord *Witherington*, taken at Sea.

Earle of *Barth*, Lord *Paget* and others, accommodate the Lord Generall.

The Siege at *Basing-house* continued.

Tyne surrendered, &c.

From *Wednesday July the 10, to Saturday the 20th. 1644.*

Printed according to Order, by *THO. FORCET*.

From Court.



Here appears much discontent in *Oxford* at the civill Difference betweene Prince *Maurice* and the Lord *Paules*, which they are fearefull and jealous will flye higher, for the Lord *Paules* not brooking the affront the Prince lent him (in Caning him) returned very wilde words, not respecting the condition of his Person or his power, telling him this Land had done more then any other Land would doe, it had fed him, that he was a Begger, and that hee durst doe more then hee before the face of his Enemy, which words so moved the Prince into anger, that he vowed unless the King (for he thought him a thing of no force for his fury actually to worke upon) degraded him suddenly, hee would not continue in *Eng-*

land, (God send him keepe his word) on the other side the Lord *Paul* has vowed, that unlesse he receive satisfaction for the affront in such a nature and kind as may be agreeable with his Honour, his Majesty shall excuse him yet will end his dayes in a more peaceable manner then he intended. This causes a great distraction among the Souldiers, for the Princes Officers resent the dishonour to the Prince as to themselves; *Pauls* Souldiers in like manner are sensible of his affront and have vowed if the Lord *Paul* leave the Service they will leave it also, which breeds much trouble in *Oxford*, especially amongst the Statists who feare the declension of their power and the utter ruine of their cause, And therefore out of their care to prevent it and to quiet the mutinous Souldiers, who are every minute ready to cut one anothers throats, They have written to his Majesty humbly desiring him to pacifie the businesse by reconciling his Nephew and the Lord *Paul*, that their owne Civill discord may not be the unhappy means to destroy their hopes they have upon us.

The like disordered difference is betweene Prince *Rupert* and the Marquis of *Newcastle* in the North, the occasion and manner of it was thus. The Prince after the Overtthrow and defeat received, questioned the Marquis of *Newcastle* for not bringing on his Forces in convenient time, and not till their hopes were lost of the day, and that he said the Marquis of *Newcastle* like a Coward knew well enough, whereat the Marquis of *Newcastle* whose sences seemed to be suddenly surprized with Passion, swore an oath hee knew how to order and manage an Army as well as he, and demanded by what authority hee fell on so unadvisedly, not having the consent of the Conncell of Warre and flustering himselfe with hopes of Conquest fell to Plunder ere the Day was wonne, which was the greatest part of indiscretion that ever Souldier shewed, and the onely reason they lost the wreath of Victory that should have surrounded their temples with the spoiles of their Enemies, and told him more that the extent of his owne Commission in those parts was larger then his, and his power, place, and authority greater, as Generall of the Horse for the whole Army, upon which some blowes interchang'd, and had not *Widdrington* and other chiefe Officers and Gentlemen of the Countrey parted them and for the present pacified them, it might have proved a bloody businesse.

The implicite *Oxonians* will not yet be beaten out of balance and opinion, but that Prince *Rupert* and the Marquis of *Newcastle* are Victors in the North, and that Generall *Lesleys* Son is taken Prisoner, and the Lord *Fairfax* and the other two Generals slaine.

I am certainly informed that the King is much disturbed at the delusion he was brought into concerning the great Conquest in the North, which was ascribed to him for truth, and is now returning towards *Oxford*, his expectation of Prisoners, the particulars of the Conflict and Conquest, the number of men slain, the spoyle and Treasure taken declared, the Ensignes of Honour displayed, and the Trophies of Victory sent in triumph through the streets, of all which his Majesty is much deceived, abused and blinded.

It is noised in *Oxford*, that Sir *William Waller* was buried the last weeke amongst the Tombes and Monuments of the Kings, Princes and other honorable Personages, late in the night in *St. Peters Church at Westminster*. This Notorious lye was first broached by our Towne Malignants and so conveyed to *Oxford*, and there set down in forme as one of the Articles of their beliefe, I cannot but smile to thinke how they hug their owne imaginations and flatter themselves so long till their repentance receive a sudden unwelcome alteration.

Mr. *Byerley* one of the Officers belonging to the late Lord Keeper *Littletons* Regiment, we heare for certaine is made chiefe Justice of the Kings Bench.

The Regiment of the late Lord-Keeper *Littleton* is returned from *Greenland* house with some losse, amongst the hurt souldiers was one person of note desperately wounded his name is *Symons*, late one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of *Surrey*.

They are much vexed at *Oxford* at the revolt of the Earle of *Essex* who has newly addressed himselfe to the Earle of *Essex* his Excellency, acknowledging his error with much sorrow, and has brought with him for the use and service of the Parliament two Troopes of Horse.

The sicknesse is very busie at *Oxford* and three-score or foure-score weekly dye thereof. It is thought that the distraction under which *Endimion Pers* remains is derived from the violence and Agony of that disease.

I hope by this time our *Oxonian* Enemies has found the joy they Celebrated for the Victory in the North was abortive, and confesse themselves handsomely deluded, the King paibably abused, and the Knighthood to the Messenger undeservedly conferred. But our Malignants are so stupidly wretched, they are not sensible of their own misery, so that all Truths not suting with their hopes and agreeable to their wishes or expectations are not welcome to them nor conceived to be so; but like blind men still walke in darknesse, and because they are blind complaine not of it, or like him that has bin deceived, makes it his glory to deceive others.

Letters came to Towne wherein was expressed the manner of the Marquis of *Newcastles* imbarcking, with Generall King, the Lord *Wicherington* and others, from *Scarborough* towards *Flanders*. Whereof one sent by a worthy Gentleman to a friend of mine is amply exprest, *in hac verba*.

SIR,

MY feare is that this my Letter (especially the newes thereof) is already forestalled, by the many relations that hath been given by worthy personages, of our victory obtained over our Enemies in these parts: But however I shall desire you to accept of my intention, which hath been, and is to serve you with what newes of note shall come to my hands. Then thus, after the Enemy had lost the day with much dishonour, the Marquis of Newcastle, General King, Witherington, and divers other Commanders much enraged, told the Prince Rupert his unadvised resolution had undone the King forever in those parts, and that they would not stay longer in England to out-live their honour, or draw breath with such damage, that had so long maintained the Kings power and right against all opposition which they were verily perswaded might still have bin preserved, had not he come into those parts, and cursing his rashnes, shipped themselves from Scarborough towards Flanders. Upon the which, most of the Officers, Gentlemen of the Countrey, and Common Souldiers (part of that great Army so totally routed) protested never to beare arms against the Parliament since the Marquis of Newcastle, General King, and such worthy Gentlemen had bin rewarded so dishonourably for their true service: Which revolt of theirs hath much troubled the Papists in the towne of Yorke, who all this while have kept it by threatening to cut the throats of all such as should but hearken to Propositions of resignation, though never so faire and noble, so that we have good hopes of the speedy surrendring of the towne, Sir Thomas Glenham Governour thereof being much troubled at the Marquis of Newcastle's departure, & it is conceived that in case the Papists shall appear unwilling to yeeld to the surrendring of the towne upon the next noble Propositions offered, Sir Thomas Glenham and the townsmen will begin with them first, des all judge in such difference if our hopes be not fairer then formerly. I have no other newes at this present to communicate unto you, onely this, that Colonel Cromwel with a considerable strength is gone in pursuite of Prince Rupert. Sir John Meldrum, and Sir William Brereton with their forces are likewise gone to prevent his entrance into Lancashire, who is advancing towards the Southern parts thereof. So hoping to heare from you, I rest.

J. Bates.

The Seidge at Basing-house still continues as wee are credibly informed (however the Malignants urge the contrary) the besiegers have planted some peeces of Battery against it and made divers breaches through the house and are resolved in case they refuse to surrender it speedily to storme it, the Besieged they say have plenty of meate, but so tainted by reason of the weather and for want of salt and seasoning, that it is very infectious and many of them has dyed lately through the extremity of the disease it has bred amongst them.

I have intelligence that the Lord *Digby* one of the Secretaries of State to his Majesty is much perplexed with sore eyes, so that he cannot distinguish the word *good* from the word *bad*, and his nimble railing Secretarie *Cooly*, like an *Abraham* as he is, reads Logick to him, and writes it in his Letter to His Majesty in his Lords behalfe when he expresseth a Battaille and Conflict, wic- nelle his Letter for his Lord to his Majesty concerning the Northerne fight with Prince *Robert* wherein he puzzled His Majesties understanding, and made him conceive a Victory where there was no such thing, though the whorson would have verif usone of it. yet I wonder how he durst tempt Majesty by his delusions.

Saturday the 13 of July.

WHe had Letters this day from the Lord Generall dated at *Tiverton* in which he expreseth his prosperous successe in the West, that diverse Officers of Prince *Maurice* are come unto him.

That Sir *Robert* went with a party to joyne with Collonel *Blaks* who lately gallantly behaved himselfe in *Lyme* keeping and defending it against the force of the Enemy (indeed a service worthy memory) went with a party of Horse and foot to *Taunton-Dene* and hath gained the Castle with little opposition, and surprised many *Frisch* Commanders there. This place is conceived one of the considerablest places in all the West.

The Earle of *Denbigh* as we are informed aswell by letters as otherwise has taken a place called *Cholmsley-house* neere *Namprwich* with much store of Armes and ammunition.

This morn we heare by Letters that Sir *William Waller* is marched from *Dorchester* to *Evesham* after his Majesties forces and is resolved with convenienceto give him Battaille if his Majesties forces, dare stand to it.

The Quene we heare is removed from the Castle of *Penn-Denis* and intends for health to change our Ayre and to passe into *France*, but our feares are shew shee has a designe for *Ireland*, they say she is in a deep *Consumption*, shew has indeed bene consuming, and has brought the Kingdome into as weak a condition as her selfe.

The report of the Lord Generall setting downe before *Exeter* is but doubtfull, for his intentions are as I am informed to trayne up such Countrey-men as come into him from parts adjacent (who in multitudes come to him) and place them before *Exeter*, and keep his owne Army in the feild ready for action upon any occasion, and to prevent Prince *Maurice* from returning with those forces he had called out of *Exeter* for the Queenes convoy.

Monday the 15 of July.

THis day the Arsh-B. of *Cancerb.* attended the House of Peeres, but is put off till *Wednesday* next, something was alleaged against him concerning his

his Imprisoning of Messengers employed in taking of Popish Priests and Jesuites according to the Statute, and releasing and discharging such Priests and Jesuits as they had taken, all which he denied, but *Mendon* and others who had suffered by him appearing to testify against him, he answered with silence.

Letters were this day from both Houses to the five associated Committees of *Norfolke, Suffolke* &c. Expressing that they had information aswell from the Committee of both Kingdomes as from Sir *Sambell Lake* Governour of the Garrison of *Newport-pamell* of the great want both of Men and Money for the Garrison of *Newport-pamell* occasioned by their neglect in sending their proportion of Men and Money according to an Ordinance directed to them.

Requiring them to put the said Ordinance in execution and speedily to send in their proportion of Armed Men and Money, and likewise to provide one sufficient able man to bee of the Committee for the said Garrison, and to see disbursing of such Monies as shall be from time to time sent by them to the Soldiers there.

Tuesday the 16 of July.

Our Intelligence this day has not bin much, and you must expect as little by reason the Houses did forbear to sit, to whom, as to the Recepcable of all State Concernments aswell the Kingdome particular as generall, informations are Posted on the wings of Truth. Then thus.

We have private Information of the Earle of *Tarmouth* (*Jerwin* I meane) Courteily behaviour to the Queene in her Journey from *Pen-Dennis* Castle towards *Cornwall* (this is no Newes, but an Observation of truth) she was pleased to conceive her Litter a burthen to her, not she to it, and the Prison that deprived her of the sight of him; Therefore (notwithstanding the indisposition of her body, and the Doctors and Physicians carefull counsell to the contrary) she caused the Windowes on every side of the Litter to be thrown carelessly open, he riding by her, and upon every stop (as she made many) the Courtiers officious hand appeared to support her weake body upon occasions of lifting or removing her selfe in the Litter, and when she was pleased (contrary to the directions of the Physitians) to walke on foot, his Arme (which shee conceives as mighty as the strongest Pillar of this Land) warranted her health more then all the *Probaums* of the most skill'd Physitians, his Cloake richly imbrottered (as she passed by any Moorish place) was cast under her feet, the youngman carried some care along with him. In this security she passed with her Convoy, but comming into *Cornwall* the Cornish men would not permit her farther passage, doubting her intentions were but colourd for *France* to ship for *Ireland*, so that shee, her Convoy and friend, was forced to retire backe againe, so that it is conceived she is by this in *Exeter*, if not prevented by the Lord Generall.

The wisdom of our Forces that tooke *Greenland-house* appeared remarkable, in levelling it with the Earth, whereby the Enemies hopes of regaining it is utterly frustrated, and Passengers may with more security passe the River.

Wednesday the 17 of July.

THE Newes this morning welcomed in, was concerning the surrendering of *Torke*, in which was five or 6000 Papists and Souldiers. Letters informed the House (brought by a Messenger that came from thence Monday last) that they had treated with the Enemy and the Towne was to be rendered the ensuing Morning (which was Tuesday the sixteenth of July.)

We have certaine intelligence, that the discontented Lord *Palmerston* (long suspected by the *Oxoniens* for an honest man and lover of the Parliament) the late Parliament (there) and others persons of note, have rendered their lives and services to the Earle of *Essex* his Excellence, for the maintenance of the Subjects liberty (long time abused) and the Priviledge of Parhament (heretofore much intruded.)

Newes came from *Plimouth* wherein was expressed, that it stands in a good Condition, and is as able as willing to set forth 3000 Horse and Foot for the constant service of the Parliament.

The King we heare is about *Bristol* with his Forces, and a Vote passed this Morning, for the authorizing of Sir *William Waller* to infect his Majesties forces in the West.

The States Embassadors should have had an Answer to their Embassage delivered on Friday last to both Houses, which tooke up some time, but other occasions (urgent) inserted with the businesse of *Torke*, prevented it.

The Lord Generall as we are informed by Letters for certaine, is set downe before *Excester*, and it is conceived the *Queene* is there.

Some of our Forces tooke divers of the *Irish* Rebels amongst others neare *Dorchester*, who could not speake one word of English, and understanding by some Commanders on our Party, that had formerly been employed by the States of England against them in *Ireland*, that they had cut many of the Protestant throats there, seven of them were straight way hanged up according to Martiall law.

Thursday the 18 of July.

THIS day the solemne Thanksgiving aswell for our late Victory obtained in the North against Prince *Rupert*, as for the surrendering of *Torke* (which is now indisputably true) was Consummated. The acknowledgement, oblation and due thanks to God for his Mercy and goodnesse to us, was in every Parish Church and Chappell within the jurisdiction and power of the Parliament humbly offered, and the Minister of every such Parish this day serving the Cure, related some certainties (by way of encouragement and stirring up our Devo-

Devotions) of the undoubted Victory (and we ought to beleve them) which in Gods hand appeared the onely Conqueror. The morning divine Service being past, from every Fort about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* was heard the big voyce of the Cannon ecchoing in the ayre, the Bells kept their time and tune as Partners in our joy, and upon *Pauls* steeple was seen one of the Colours won and brought from the Enemy bravely displayed, the Night afforded us the pleasure of Bonfires builded by the cost and affection of the lovers of Religion and goodnesse. Thus to the utter disheartning (I hope) of all the Malignant crue, we measured our ourtime and joy with the truth of the Conquest.

This joy and Solemnity occasioned the not sitting of the House, but we have had Intelligence that Sir *William Waller* is not farre from his Maiesy whom we heare is neere *Bristol*.

Friday the 19 of July.

WE have certaine Newes dilated amongst us, that the Barque that carried the Marquis of *Newcastle*, Generall *King*, the Lord *Widdrington* and other Officers from *Scarborough* towards *Flanders*, was by an adverse wind driven back againe, and by the care and diligence of some Commanders of the Earle of *Warwicks* at Sea was discovered.

We have credible Intelligence, that the King (in respect of the Peoples division in *Virginia*) hath sent forth some Ships under the Command of one *Walker*, to whom he has given absolute power to seize upon all Ships and goods at Sea of such Merchants, as have or doe any way adhere to the Parliament of *England*, and to give an exact Account of them to his Maiesy, or such as he has or shall appoint for the same purpose.

We have likewise Intelligence by Letters that the *New-England* men hearing that his Maiesties party is great in *Virginia*, and that the honest-minded Protestants and lovers of the Parliament, are much molested and slaughtered by them, are upon raising Ten thousand men well Armed to repress their force, and ayd such as stand affectionately opinionated to the Parliament.

Letters this day came from *Torke* confirming the former relations of the surrendering it, that the Forces of the Lord *Fairfax* were in possession, and that Sir *Thomas Glenham* is thought to be gone towards *Newark*.

A Letter came to the Speaker of the House of Commons this day, likewise expressing the manner of taking *Torke*, but the absolute particulars are deferred this night to come by a Colonel of the *L. Manchester*, *Che. Mansel*.

Prince *Rupert* (though the Malignants glory and prate of his Returne) has no reason to boast of his new strength, since we are credibly informed that Colonel *Cromwell* has overtaken the Gentleman and valiantly corrected him for daring to enter into the Dales.

FINIS

MUSEUM

The true Informer:

Continuing a Collection of the most Speciall and Observable

P A S S A G E S

From Yorke, Bath, Exeter, Bridgewater, Cornwall, Oxford, Redding, Winchester, and other Parts of His MAJESTIES Dominions.

From Saturday July 13. to Saturday July 20. 1644.

- I. A more full relation of the Articles concerning the surrender of *Torke*, with the marching of *Sir Thomas Glanville* thence towards *Newark* with 1500. Horse and Foot.
- II. His Majesties quartering with his Army (consisting of 7000. Horse and Dragoons) at *Bath* on Sunday night last.
- III. *Sir William Wallers* taking *Colonell Howard* with 60. Horse, Men and Arms complete, at *Egton* in *Wiltshire*, and his besieging *Boscombe* house neere *Bratton*.
- IV. *Bridgewater* besieged by *Colonell Blake* with 2000. men.
- V. A relation of the Archbishops Trial on Wednesday last.

THe officers of the Northerne parts going so prosperously forward, through the blessing of Almighty God upon our Armes there, receive the first place in this our Intelligence. The last week I gave you some observations concerning the defeat given to the Marquell of Newcastle and *P. Herbert* neere *Torke*, with some motives to stirre up mens hearts to render hearty thanks to God for that mercy, which as it now (to the joy of all

true hearted Protestants) appeared; was but as an introduction of the first conditions of the surrender unto the Kingdome of the surrender of York, which came first to town on Wednesday last, but few particulars of it were then made known till Friday July 19. when there came a Messenger from the Parliament, who confirmed the former report, and further informed; That on Monday in the morning the Articles of the surrender of York were considered and agreed upon between the three Generalls of the English and Scotch Forces, and the King's Party, and accordingly our Forces entred the town on Tuesday at ten a clock in the morning, and in the afternoon a sermon was preached in the City by the L. Fairfax his Chaplain.

The conditions upon which the Enemy surrendered the town to the Parliament were as follows.

1 That the Enemy should maintain themselves, Officers and Troupers on horse-backe, With swords and pistols, and the Foot with their Pikes and Muskets, and that they should have a Garriзон in the next Garrison.

2 That such Armes and Ammunition as was in Yorke should be and remain the use of the King and Parliament for the use of the town in Yorke, should march away to the next Garrison in the next Garrison.

4 That the Parliament should secure the City from plundering and pillaging.

6 That the Parliament should secure the City from plundering and pillaging.

All which conditions were performed accordingly, and Sir Thomas Glemham with about 1500. Horse and Foot, had a Convoy to Tadcaster, from whence he sent the yongest of the Parliament New Army (except those which are gone to the City of York) to join with the rest of the Parliament Troops at the Mouth of Newcastle, who did thither at their own charge.

The Commissioners for the three Generalls which signed on this part were Col. J. Browne, General Lestrange, Col. Sir John Mordaunt for the Parliament, and Col. Cromwell for the Duke of Newcastle.

For P. *Rayner*, we have then a Commission that he was on the edge of
Wellington towards *Leicester*. In all 1500. *Rayner* was sent
thence to *Leicester* and there to draw off the Garrison which he left
at *Leicester*, *Leicester* house, and other places there, and in the
same time the Earl of *Derby* is raising Forces in that County to be
placed in those Garrisons which are to be guarded by *Leicester* and *Leicester*

The Trial of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* now drawing to
wards a Conclusion. I shall according to my former resolution give
the world as full an account thereof as may be for the satisfaction
both of the present and future times concerning the justice, long-
nimity, and equity of the several proceedings against him in the
whole progress of his trial. On Wednesday last July 17. he was
gaine brought in to the House of Peeres, the Charge was managed
against him by M. *Nicholas*, who first insisted upon the 12. Original
Article, *That he had traitorously and wickedly endeavoured to cause
division and discord between the Church of England, and other reformed
Churches, which he indeavoured (as was then proved) these seve-
ral ways.*

1. Inducing them to be true Churches: for this a place out of
his own Book, intitled, *The Relation of a Conference*, was cited,
and another passage out of a Letter of his sent to *Bishop* *Hall* in
which he uses this expression, *That without a Bishop there is no
Church*, (and for that purpose falls quotes a passage out of *Bla-
zium*) thereby implying, *That all foreign Churches that having
Bishops are no true Churches*.
2. That he endeavoured to make us and them not to be esteemed
as of the true Religion; for which purpose he couled these words to
be put out of the Patent granted by His Majesty to the Ministers of
the Palatinate, for a general Contribution throughout the King-
dom, *That they should be free from any such contributions and impositions
and would not submit to the same*. For the longer part
of this, the Archbishop indeavoured to excite himself, saying that
they differed in matter of opinion. To which it was replied, that

that could not be said to make any difference in Religion: and on the other side, he himselfe had declared, that the Religion of the Church of Rome was the same with England, and therefore putting out the words *Antichristian* T^o, he did in his Answer endeavour to falsifie the Judgement of King JAMES, concerning the Popes being Antichrist, saying, That it was not spoken conclusively, but by way of Argument: That he could as well prove the Pope to be Antichrist, as they could prove him, to have any temporall jurisdiction over Kings and Princes. But it was observed, that the Archbishops intencion was, because he would have no hard speeches spoken concerning the Pope as Antichrist, and the Whore of Babylon, whereas the Pope is proved to be Antichrist, both in our owne Homilies, established by Act of Parliament: and all the reformed Churches do in the generality maintaine that point: to this when the Archbishop pleaded, that it was under the Broad Seale, and he could not help it, it was proved expressly, that when these things were under the Broad Seale, he must have them altered, and was angry, and gave them ill words because it was not done, as was proved plainly by the Witnesses.

3. By suppressing the Booke called, *A Declaration of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Palatine Church*: whereas all manner of Popish and Arminian Books were permitted to be openly published and sold.

The next Article insisted upon was the tenth originall Article, *That he had traitorously and wickedly endeavoured to reconcile the Church of England and the Church of Rome*. And the businesse of that day was more particularly to prove the indeavours on the Popish side: This was proved, both heretofore by Sir Henry Mildmay, and M. Mildmay, and now by D. Featly, M. Chulmer, and others concerning the opinion and speeches of divers Priests, Jesuits, and others, *That the Archbishop did not like of the Supremacy of the Pope, but did hold many Catholike points*. Then the Popes Letter to the Prince at his being in Spain was onely mentioned, and a Letter from Pope Gregory to his Nephew then in Spain, found in the Archbishops Studie, was read to prove that transaction.

Next it was urged that he had a hand in the sending his Majesty this now is, into Spain, for this the intercourse betwixt the Archbishop

bishop and the Duke of *Backingham* was cited out of his owne Diary, Feb. 7. 1632. Some few daies after I wrote to the Duke of *Backingham*, then in *Spain*; besides divers Letters after that; And in his Diary, June 9. 1622. he saies, *I was a little before the going into Spain* there was some private discourse between the Duke of *Backingham* and himself, not fit for Paper, which cannot be either wise conjectured by consequence, but to be some ill designe; for *Qui Male agit odit latrum*. For the indeavours concerning the French Match, they were proved by divers Papers and Letters on the Romish side, which he hugg'd and kept in his Study, and that he did concurre with them.

The next was from that intimaie that was between the Archbishop and the Queene, in his usuall addresse in private to her, this was instant to prove, That the Archbishop had an intimacy in some measure with all that were affected that way potentially; but for the Bishops Allegation, That the Queene would not use any perswasion to the King concerning her Religion, by reason of the Articles of Marriage, we may see how things have gone since, and how Poperie and Papists have been favoured.

The next thing to prove this designe was his forbidding any to pray for the conversion of the Queen, and after many proofes of his threatening to fine and imprison for it, it was thus argued further, either her Religion was true or false, if it be false, there is no necessity we should pray for her conversion, as well as for all Turkes and Infidels; but his forbidding to pray for her, must necessarily imply, her thought her Religion to be true.

Next that he caused a Leicestershire Minister to be fined by the High Commission Court, and imprisoned, only for expressing those words in his Prayer before Sermon, *That the young Prince might not be brought up in Popery*, whereas there was great cause of fear, which in truth was a Prayer very necessary for that time, when the Queene Mother was here, being of that Religion, and also the Queene, and when Masse was openly said, Priests and Jesuites countenanced, Popish Bookes published, and Protestants Bookes and Writings expunged.

The next was in the precepts made before the Statutes of the University, set out by the Archbishops command, wherein the times of King *Edm.* and the six were vilified, and the time of Queene *Mary*

the last weeke, yet it is probable, his Majesty had some further Count-
fills in hand, then to stay there, but will advance, as is believed, to-
wards Exeter, if he can but get strength enough to oppose the Lord
Generall, he hath for the present not above 7000 Horse and Dil-
ligones, to which *Hoptons* forces being added, will not make above
9000, both which it is not doubted but the Lord Generall will be ab-
le to resist, and to send out the Lord *Roberts*, now Lieutenant of
Devonshire and Cornwall, against Prince *Maurice*, who is yet in
Exeter: Besides the Counties both of Cornwall and Devonshire,
doe daily come in unto his Excellency and much augment his Army.

Sir Ralph Hopton with 600 of his Horse, was on Tuesday last at
his house at Wickham neere Bridgewater in Somersetshire, being trigged

Redding

The ever renowned Major Generall *Browne* is now fortifying of
Redding, it being the place where the Committee for the County of
Berks are to sit to consult of raising forces out of that County to be
under his command.

Sir William Waller we heare is now come before Bullock House, d
near Oxford, which was lately fortified by the Kings forces, the
House is of great consequence in those parts.

Winchester Castle

Sir William Waller still continues in Winchester Castle, with some
men, who are now no better then Robbers, and by their Ringleaders
their chief employment being to plunder the Country, and rob the
Carriers that passe that way, yet such is their earnest desire after
plunder, that they did not spare, by his command, to take away 13
Sheep, and three Hogsheads of Bees, from the Master of Winchell's
ster Colledge, upon suspicion that he was a Roundhead, of which
word being sent to Oxford, and he having notice of it, lest he should
be discharged of that place, sent 15 Oxen, which he had plundered
from the Country, as a satisfaction for those he had from the Col-
ledge, and so to comfort the old Provost, by restoring *Peter* supply
Full.

Friday we were certified that *Sir William Waller* had fallen upon
some of the Kings Troopes in their passage neere Gloucester, taken 600
and odd horse, and some Prisoners.

And also that Colonell *Norton* was set downe before Dennington
Castle, another Den of Thieves, and of the same disposition with
their

their Brethren at Winchester; it would be an acceptable service to root out both these plundering Garisons, that are so exceeding prejudicial to the State, and commerce of the Western parts.

There was theria also another Ordinance passed, whereby they give power to the Council of State, or Committee of both Kingdoms for four Moneths longer to treat and debate of the affaires of the Kingdome, as also to constitute the Oath of Secrecie, and such limitations as are contained in the first Ordinance.

Bridgewater.

It is further advertised out of the West, that Colonell *Blake* and the other forces which tooke Taunton Castle in Somersetshire, have begint Bridgewater with 2000. men, where Colonell *Rose* and the Souldiers that went from Taunton now are.

Oxford.

It were unexpressible to relate fully the passages of Oxford, which is now become a sinke of sin, and a Sodome of inquiry, there are many lascivious Strumpets tollerated there, that a man can scarce go by the street without some intisement unto lust by them. I could tell you of some great Court Ladies that lay one night with ———, and another night with their Husbands, but modesty requires silence.

The Governour Colonell *Aston* behaves himself with that severity and cruelty, that he is generally hated and detested, there is a great rumour there, as if there were a Mine dig'd on the North side thereof, of which it will be necessary for our forces to take notice, when they come before it.

Colonell *Montague* is hourly expected to come from York with a full and particular relation of the Articles and surrenders thereof.

From Oxford it is further certified, that Sir *John Culpeper* and others lately complained of the great abuse that was done to His Majesties Subjects in deluding them concerning a victory at York, whereas it was otherwise, saying, it was a frame loss through bad be-dope, whereupon they were committed to prison by Colonell *Aston*, which raised such tumults and uproars there, that the said *Aston* hath sent for His Majesty to come, and by his presence to appease them, for els they may prove of dangerous consequence.

Printed according to Order for T. Bates and J. W. 1644

THE 28
PROPOSITIONS

Of their Excellencies

THE
AMBASSADOURS

OF

The High and Mighty States

Generall of the united *Provinces*, in
the NETHERLANDS.

Delivered by them, by word of mouth,
in both Houses of the *Parliament of England*,
the $\frac{22}{11}$. of July, 1644

The Translation in *English*, delivered to both
Houses, was subscribed.

W. Borell. Iohn Reede de Renswoude. Alb. Ioachimi.

July 22 LONDON,

Printed by T. Badger, 1644.

THE
PROPOSITION

On the subject of

THE
AMERICAN

The High and Mighty
Generalissimo

Delivered by them, the
inhabitants of the
the H. of



The translation of the
H. of

the H. of

LONDON

Printed by



RIGHT HONOVABLE
LORDS,
 AND
 COMMONS.

From the very beginning of the
 restauration of the Liberty of
 the *Republique* of the Vnited
Provinces of the *Netherlands*,
 The High and Mighty Lords, our Lords,
 the *States* Generall, their chiefeſt wiſhes
 and deſires have ever beene to ſee, that the
 Kings of great *Brittaine*, and theſe King-
 domes might be perpetually maintained,

and preserved in a good concord, Peace and Vnion, by which nothing could befall them but all safety, and advantage, and that for three principall reasons.

First, that these Kingdomes, being the greatest & the strongest Body, which having received and maintained the Profession of the true Christian Protestant Religion, and conseruing it selfe so well, it might also contribute much, yea by Fame and reputation it selfe, to the conservation of States, Confederates and Friends, and of all the other Protestant Churches, established and spread thorough whole Europe.

Secondly, that these Kingdomes, by their situation, commodities, traffique, and Navigation, and their *Republique*, being so nearely combined by their common Interest of State, and Religion, our Lords might rest assured, that the Interest of the King, and these Kingdomes, being so mightily advanced, and conserued by the same meanes, those of the Netherlands could

could not be but well conserved.

And thirdly, that this intestine Peace, Union and Concord, (which Prosperity and Weale ordinarily accompanieth) continuing here, that not onely the Kings and Kingdomes should be able to maintain and preserve themselves; but that the States Confederate, and Friends, on the good Cause of the Protestant Religion, in other parts unjustly suffering, (as formerly it hath bene, and yet this day is too much perceived) they might ever find their refuge & azile, their Succours & their aid against all those, who on the contrary part of other States and Churches, should undertake to undermine the true Foundation of the happinesse, of this flourishing Kingdomes.

For your situation being well considered, you are in your selves as a World apart, separated from many inconveniences of the other.

You have your Commodities at home, not onely which are necessary, and for

(4)

your pleasure and delight, but also in such plenty that you are able to communicate them to other Nations your Neighbours.

The Sea doth serve you for a ditch and Bulwarke, and your Power by Sea is able to maintaine you in your filicity, and to exempt and free you from all forraigne injuries.

So that the good of your owne conservation, and the cause of your evill and ruine, could not be suscitated, nor found elsewhere but at home, and within your selves.

And certainly the Kings and Queenes formerly have done notable assistances for the mainrenance and conservation of the true Religion, and of many States which had need thereof, amongst which Our LORDS doe professe themselves as much obliged and bound, as any other.

And the King and these Kingdomes shall yet in time be able to doe the like assistance, as well for the present, (now there is so great a necessity) as for the future,

ture, provided you conserve your selves in that Concord and Union, which heretofore hath made, and shall ever make you mighty and redoubted.

From hence it is, that the common Enemies of the Peace of Christendome, and their Agents, who (long since) have framed and forged the Designe of an universall Monarchy of whole *Europe*, yea of the whole World, seeing and perceiving with an envious and malicious eye your former happinesse, your flourishing State, and your power, and that there was nothing so contrary and dreadfull to their vast conceptions, as your oppositions.

To hurt and weaken, yea to ruine you, if they had beene able, they have heretofore used all violence, and the strength of great Fleets and Armies, but in vaine and without successe.

They have at last not beene able to act a better play, then that which is most familiar to them, and which often hath helped

helped them; to the ruine of many great
States, which have herbin so circumspect
and prudent as you are, have had no other

Right Honorable, it is so much more
trifles so, that quiting violence in a pro-
found peace, which they have with you,
and during the time of the same, they
have sown amongst you the seedes and
weeds of Discord and dissention, as
well in politicks as Church busineses,
and shall ever foment them: whence
they could assure themselves of a certaine
profit, what end soever the said dissenti-
ons might take.

And by these means and their accusto-
med craft, they have proposed to obtain
by intestine troubles, you should weaken
your selves, and making you lesse mighty,
and lesse dreadfull, and no wayes conside-
rable, you might serve at last, (which God
avert) to the inglutting of their insatiable
ambition, to the destruction of the true
Religion, and of all that which may be
deare

deare and recommendable to you.

As VVe see already brought to passe in Ireland where the cruelties, murders, horrible and unheard of slaughters have been perpetrated with effusion of so much innocent blood to the totall destruction of the true Protestant religion there, and to the great danger of the State it selfe.

Our Lords seeing these mis-understandings, troubles, and mileries here already growne to so great an extremitie: and being so highly interessed in your well being, have esteemed fit and timely to send Vs their Ambassadors to this Kingdome, to offer to the King, and to his Parliament Our Service and mediation.

To help (if acceptable) to remove and take away the jealousies which are and might be, and to compole the dissentions by the milde wayes for an amiable Conference.

And our said Lords declare, that they
B have

have not been moved hereunto by any presumption, or to intrude themselves in the business of a great King, and of these mighty Kingdomes: But onely to acquit themselves of the Office and Duty of a good friend, and also to acknowledge in this occasion the great obligation which the King, and these Kingdomes have upon our Republique.

Our Lords further doe perswade themselves that no other State in the world, but theirs shall be found more fit and acceptable, (in their opinion) to interpose itselfe in the mediation of an accommodation, and re-union between his Majesty and his Parliament, and to whose interposition more credit might bee given without all suspicion: For the honour, greatness and prosperity of the King, and these Kingdomes is by reflection the same for our Republique, and on the contrary your evill is to vs a very great affliction, and a most sensible evill.

From thence may be taken this firm assurance,

surance, that the ayme of our mediation, shall not be to recommend an accommodation, and reconciliation, feigned and painted without, not prejudiciall and not assured within. But to procure a true union, sincere and perfect, founded upon the Basis of the true Religion and Justice, which shall re-establish respectively the good correspondence, confidence, love, and the respects between the King and his Parliament and between all the good subjects of these great Kingdomes.

The King hath so much approved of the reasons and proffers of our said Lords, that his Majesty hath accepted on his part Our Interposition, and hath consented to a Conference between Commissioners to be sent from both parties, (if you find it good) and that you shall chuse the place, the time, and the number of the persons who shall be employed in this action.

Right Honourable

Now Wee come unto you by com-

mind of Our Superiours to make the
same proffer of mediation, and to under-
stand whether also it may be agree-
able and acceptable unto you.

¶ We have alwayes observed that your
good inclinations have been carryed to
peace, if you receive satisfaction to your
just and reasonable demands.

¶ Your wisedomes also may well judge,
that the wayes of armes are not alwayes
the surest, their successe being very uncer-
taine, and which changeth face in a mo-
ment.

¶ The good Cause which is proposed
doth not alwayes promise an assured and
certain successe, for we are all men, and
God sometimes permits the good Cause
to suffer for our sins.

¶ All warre is an affliction and punish-
ment of God, in which we are not to take
delight, when we can be freed of it upon
honest and sure termes and conditions,
that the wrath of God be not longer pro-
voked against us.

It is to be considered also, if no reasonable accommodation be found that the decision of your differences by Armes is not to be expected so soon, but rather on the contrary, that it shall bee the cause of perpetuating the warres in these Kingdomes, because the King shall ever live in his Royall Posterity, and the Parliament never dyes to forgette always the former evill successes by new warres, which at length shall cause the totall ruine and destruction of State and Religion, onely to the great advantage of the common enemy of our Faith.

Right Honourable,

If it please you to make use of our intercession, unto which the King consented at our first Proposition and offer, VVe promise you to proceed and labour in it with all sincerity and fidelity, as Ambassadors sent by your best friends and allies, making profession of one and the same Religion.

And we shall spare no endeavour, tra-
vaile, nor paine (by the good will which
his Majesty hath declared to us, and by
your good intention) to make the as-
fections of our Lords succeed to such
perfection, that the King and his Parlia-
ment, and all good and loyall Subjects of
the King, and lovers of their Country,
shall finde their desired contentment and
tranquility with all assurance.

Right Honourable,

We must yett adde these few words,
that your troubles and waies, trouble
and indanger us also: for many Mera-
chants and Masters of Ships daily present
themselves to Our Lords the States Gene-
nerall, and to us here, with their com-
plaints, that your men and ships of war
trouble their course of trading and traf-
fique, and take their ships and goods
without any just cause, and without rea-
son, and any right at all, as may be seen
by a Memorandum hereunto annexed,
which

which you are desired to take notice of, and to give order for restitution and reparation of the dammages sustained for the present, and to take such course that in the future the like excesses may be prevented.

And if any doubts be found in the said *Memorandum*, that it may please you to appoynt us some Commissioners to settle the poynts of which wee are complaining, as shall be found to agree with reason.

FINIS.



And if any doubt be found in the
said Compendium, it is in a plain way
to approve us some Commissioners to
take the boyes of which we are com-
plaining, as shall be thought good with
reason.

FINIS



The true ²⁹
RELATION

Of the *K. Henriette Maria*
QUEENES DEPARTVRE
from FALMOUTH into the BREST
in the west of FRANCE.

After whom our Lord Admirall sent all his
Ships to overtake her, who made above a hundred
shot at the Ship, especially our three Ships called
the *Vice Admirall*, the *Warwicke* Frigor, and the *Para-*
mour, but she having a Galley of sixteen
Oares, it is thought that all the Ships in the
world could not overtake her.

Representing also,

How that a Ship called the *Golden Sun*,
belonging to the King of *Denmarke*, was taken
by the Lord Admirall, and sent into
Portsmouth, to attend the plea-
sure of the Parliament.

LONDON,
Printed for MATHEW WALBANCKE,
July 22, 1644.

THE

RELATION

OF THE

OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT

TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



AND

THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE

INTERIOR

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE

AGRICULTURE

AND

THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE

COMMERCE

LONDON

Printed for HARRISON

AND SONS

15, N. B. STREET

W. 1854

Price 1s. 6d.

Per 1000



A true Relation of the Queenes
departure from *Falmouth*, to the *Brest*
in the West of *France*.

THe Forces of the Parliament
by Sea have done their utmost
endeavours to maintain the cause,
which by so solemne a Covenant
they have professed; What my
Lord Admirall performed at sea
in the reliefe of *LYME* is already
expressed, and what untill this
time he hath done since the great
ship called the *JAMES* lay at anchor
before *TORBAY*, is sufficiently de-
clared by former Pens. We shall
at this time but onely point unto
you what mistakes by misintelli-
gence have growne upon our dis-

cession

A 2

courses

courses and belief, and that whiles
for many dayes we have believed
that the Queene was removed to
Excester, vvee must novv assure
you, that she vvas all that vvhile
in Cornevvall, untill on Sunday,
being July 14. she tooke from Fal-
mouth her shipping into France.

But the designe of her expediti-
on could not bee carried vvith so
much secrecy, but it vvas discove-
red to the Lord Admirall, vvho
on the first information of it,
knovving of vvhat consequence
vvas her departure into France,
did command all the ships then in
the Westernie parts to overtake
her: they could not (at the first
command) come so easily in as vvas
desired, but having knowvledge of
vvhat importance vvas the busi-
nesse

nesse, vvith Wind and sayle
they made haste to overtake her.

And indeed had the vvind bin
more propitious to them, they had
gone neer to have possessed them-
selves of this mighty prize, I vvill
acquaint you vvord for vvord
vvith vvhat, in a Letter sent from a
speçiall Friend, I send you here
Related.



A 3 Sir,





SIR,

ON Sunday was sevensnight,
all the Ships my Lord had
with him were sent to plye about
Falmouth, the place where she
imbarqued, and till Sunday last
had no tydings of the Enemies
comming forth; when in the
morning some of the Ships in har-
bour were seene to set sayle, our
Vice-Admirall betooke himselfe
to a readinesse. The first of the
Enemies was a Flemmish man of
Warre, who comming within
shot the Vice-Admirall gave him
twelve Guns in his quarters, but he
without any replye, got to wind-
ward, and then made out all his
sayle,

sayle, the rest of the Ships being
ten in number, followed him, and
getting the advantage of the wind,
avoided all annoyance from our
Ships; three whereof lay so farre
off to Sea, as they could not come
in to doe service, till the Vice-Ad-
mirall gave chase: at last a nimble
Frigot of ours got into play, and
made the Enemy use their Ord-
nance for their owne safety, this
interlude of shot continued as long
as our Ships could tacke with the
Enemies, but they comming out
tallowed and trauid for so impor-
tant a service, had a maine advan-
tage in sight: however they were
chased to the very borders of
France, where they tooke in at
Brest, and there landed her Maje-
stie. Her Majesty fearing such a
storme,

storme, had provided for her securer escape (in case those other vessels should have beene worsted) a Galley of 16 Oares, which the best vessell in the world could never have coapt with, so as now we must only save all with patience, yet if my Lord had bin furnished with other ships, we should not have doubted but to have given a good account of this businesse. No other newes I can for the present acquaint you vvith.

My Lord Admirall hath also taken a Ship of the King of *Denmarks* of great value, cal'd the *Golden Sun*, carried it into *Portsmouth*, where it is to remaine till the Parliaments pleasure be further knowne.

Printed according to Order.

MERCVRIVS AVLICVS,
Communicating the Intelligence and
affaires of the Court, to the
rest of the KINGDOME.

The 27 VVeeke, ending July 6. 1644.

SUNDAY. June 30.



Since the Earle of Essex left off *King-catching*,
divers fine Epistles have passed betwixt him &
Them at Westminster; One among the rest falls
foule upon his Excellency, for tasking Sir Wil-
liam Waller to follow His Majestie, reserving
for himselfe onely to relieve *Lyne*; which the
Members said might have beene done by a good partie of Horse.
This roused his Lordship, and made him tell them plainly, that
It was impossible to relieve *Lyne* by a Partie onely, as 'tis for
him to performe any service that shall be acceptable to the Par-
liament, concluding his Letter with this faire offer, That if
they would have him returne, he would in the first place lay
downe his Commission, which they might bestow upon some infe-
riour Officer, and then he would come to Westminster and con-
tinue a private Peere. This handsome Answer soone brought
forth a reply, which the *Members* caused their Committee to
draw up, who no sooner did it, but instantly sent it Westward,
a true Copy whereof (as Master Baldwin assures us) we here
afford the Reader.

My Lord,

We are commanded by the Two Houses of Parliament to acquaint your Lordship that the Committee of both Kingdomes have reported to them the designs of carrying on the Warre, with the Letters sent to your Lordship in prosecution of those designs, and the severall Answers; and that they are of opinion, if the Resolution of the Houses and the Direction of the Committee of both Kingdomes had beene followed, the Publique Affaires had beene in a better condition then now they are, especially in these parts. And we are also to let your Lordship know, that in your Letters to the Committee of both Kingdomes of the 14, 16 and 17 of this instant June, and that other to the Houses, there are many expressions might well have been forborne; and do not question but you do now wish they had not been written: But to make the best use of their Affaires as they now stand, they find themselves necessitated to new Counsels, and would have your Lordship to take all advantages on the Enemy, and use your best endeavours of reducing the West: And although they find themselves much discomposed by your Lordships going into the West, in respect of the Pay of the Army, yet the Houses are in present consideration thereof, and will endeavour to settle it to the satisfaction of both Armies; and doe expect that such Directions as your Lordship shall from time to time receive from them, or the Committee of both Kingdomes, be for the future better observed; and this being all we are commanded to signifie unto your Lordship, we remaine

My Lord

Your Lordships faithfull servants.

MONDAY. July 1.

But there's greater amity betweene these *Members*, and Sir *William Waller*; for (unlesse his late disaster hath cool'd their affection, which rises and ebbes according to successe) Sir *William* sent a Letter on Friday was sevensnight, that though his Army was wasted through tedious hard marches, yet, he assured them he would still pursue the King; which rare rebellious promise so tooke the *Members*, that the same day they

they Voted *Thankes should be returned to Sir William Waller, for his great paines, and faithfulness in the service of the Parliament.* But how their thankes prospered, *Sir William's* friends from *Warwicke, Coventry, and Northampton* are able to declare; who zealously came from their severall quarters, to see their Conquerours Army shamefully bruised, by a part onely of His Majesties Reare; though they so much depended on *Sir William's* good carriage, that their S C O N T this weeke tells us, *If Sir William Waller stand but fast, all the Texts in the Bible, with all the reasons that can be brought, will not be of that force to perswade men to take the Covenant.*

As for His Major Generall (Colonell Richard Norton) he hath lyen almost a Month before *Basing House*, with as much successe, as his Generall the Conquerour in November last. For Master Norton and his fellowes (*Sir Richard Onslow, Colonell Morley, and Colonell Jones*) have lately sent to *Westminster*, That the Country comes not in, but denies to second their endeavours against *Basing*. 'Tis true the Rebels are most revengefull against *Basing*, as appears by their usage of Captaine *Roswell*, who (because he belong'd to the Garrison of *Basing*) was clapt up in prison in *Farnham Castle*, and there lodged in so noysome a hole (the Rebels made it so) as 'tis not conceivable how a man should breath in it above two houres. Norton himselfe is gone to *Sir William*, and left the worke to others, thinking it ill manners to attempt That, for which his Generall was so handsomely basted, who found it as difficult to enter *Basing*, as to get into his Worships owne Castle at *Winchester*.

TUESDAY. July 2.

And if ever, now is the time for *Sir William* to get admission into *Winchester Castle*; the noble Governour thereof *Sir William Ogle* having this weeke made it fit to entertaine the very Conquerour. For on Saturday night last about twelve of clock, *Sir William Ogle* led forth 50 horse, 60 muskets and 40 pikes, caused the horse to march to *Andover*, and the foot within 3 miles, in which place he tooke 16 waynes of the Rebels Carriages loaded with Cheese, Oyle, &c. besides 94 Oxen, and 36 horse,

horse, the value of all the Governour thinks worth *Six thousand* (said pounds and upwards, which is farre too much for those who meant to employ it against His Sacred Majesty. Since *Alresford* fight the Rebells have often faced *Winchester Castle*, but have still beene repulst, and never went off without their errand.

But now you must looke for newes in abundance, for that spirituall Newes-monger Master *Peters* the Lecturer is come to *Westminster* from the Earle of *Essex*; with such a stocke of newes, that on Thursday last it cost the Lower Members two full houres to heare it once over, though his fingers, eyes, and nostrils help'd his tongue to dispatch. This pleased them so well, that next day they invited him to *Repetition* in their *Lords House*, where he told them first (for we must needs give you a taste of him) That the *Western Sea-men* came in so to the Lord Admirall as there was sufficiens to furnish another Navy, but that the Earle of *Warwick* had no occasion to use them. 2. That the Lord Generall himselfe was noble enough, but that he had about him many Officers who were knaves and fooles, (His Excellencies Officers are much beholding to you.) 3. That every Cavalier is to have five shillings who can but invent any new Oath, (you are one of the Lord Generalls Officers.) 4. That he himselfe converted all the Towne of *Dorchester* at one onely Sermon, (in the twinkling of an eye.) 5. He told rare strange newes of the QUEENES Majestie, whom as often as he named he called *The Woman at Exeter* (which none could heare with patience but the Rebels at *Westminster*.) Lastly, (for we must not runne out his two houres) He said the *West* is grown so barbarous, that when he came to catechise the people, and demanding *Who made them?* they answered, *The Lord of Essex*; then, *Who redeemed you?* they answered, *Sir William Walter*; and, *Who sanctified you?* they said, *The Lord of Warwick*; which last (among other lies and blasphemies) he preached on Sunday last in *Lincolnes Inne Chappell*; where Master *William Lenthall*, and the State Committee met to heare if he blasphemed aright. If you suspect we slander Master *Peters* (which is not easily done) 'tis but asking any who were at Church, or Master *Lenthall* himselfe (though he speake little) will tell you so much.

WEDNESDAY.

JULY 3. 1644.

1067

WEDNESDAY. July 3.

But some of the *Members* suspected this Newes-Preacher, especially in that he affirmed the *West* to flocke in to the Earle of *Essex*; because on Friday last his Lordship sent a Letter to desire the *Westerne Members* might be speedily sent downe, for as much as no *Gentlemen* had yet appeared for him, but came in as slowly as the *Volunteers* in *London* for *Major Generall Woodmager*, though the *Drummes* beat continually: who it seemes come in so slowly, that his *Captaines* went to the *Committee* on Monday night last, desiring liberty to lay downe their *Commissions*, in regard they saw no hope of *Voluntiers*.

And the *Londoners* perceive little comfort of this warre, who after all their vast Thousands to their Brethren the *Scots*, cannot get one penny worth of coales from the North. And therefore to make it up, the *Members* made an *Ordinance* on Monday last, to give the Lord *Major* power to digge and cut Turfe upon any Heath, Meadow, or Pasture of any *Delinquents* Land for the supplying *London* with fwell against Winter; and the *Citie* to regulate this for their owne benefit: And that all *Justices of Peace* (what have the *Members* to do with *Peace*?) *Deputy Lieutenants* and *Committees* shall aid and assist them against all opposers. So that having already imprisoned mens persons, sold their goods, rented out their houses, and cut downe their woods, they have nothing left but the bare earth it selfe, which now must be uncursed and sold by the *Shovels* full, since none will venture money for purchase of the Land; 'Twill be fine to thinke what the *Members* will sell next.

Nor is it strange they doe their utmost against good Subjects, when they furiously assault one anothers priviledges; Their *Lords* committed Colonel *Ross* to prison, their *Commons* voted that act erroneous, illegall, and breach of priviledge; Their *Lords* to quit scores committed Colonel *King*, their *Commons* sent for him and instantly discharged him: Nay (to shew how much their *Commons* are above their *Lords*, and the *Lords* below themselves) the Earle of *Thames* was at-

tached

tached by a *Capias* sent from their petty Committee at Haberdashers Hall. Then the *Lords* voted it a breach of priviledge to send rebukes to their *Generall*, without their consent, refusing absolutely to signe that Letter; and to increase their number, voted the Earle of *Holland* to be admitted into their House; The *Commons* voted that Vote was illegal, and ordered that no Member should be admitted into either House without consent of both; the *Lords* said, that Ordinance was destructive of all their priviledges, and therefore cast it out. Is any so senselesse to imagine these at *Westminster* have any shadow of a Parliament, whose priviledge hath beene hitherto to denude and spoyle others of all rights they were borne to, and then devoure themselves (making one priviledge eate up another) as if their grand designe were to vote against all Parliaments for ever hereafter.

THURSDAY. July 4.

But young Sir *Henry Vane* is now come backe to *London*, and will charme that mutinous body by declaring all its priviledges, as fast as he and his father can remember them. He stept downe to *Yorke* to take an account of the *Scots*, whom he invited into *England*; and findes them very tender of laying downe their lives, *Fairfax* and *Manchester* having beene still tasked to all hard work. Yet the *Scots* were the first and the last which were paid, though the Lord *Fairfax* complained in his late piteous Letter, that 15000^l is his pay for a month, and yet he hath not had 10000^l these four months (they owe him but a little above *Threescore Thousand pounds*.) And the Earle of *Manchester* sent them word three weekes agoe (for we heard not of him since) that unless he received his *Arrears* his men would all forsake him.

Notwithstanding all this, Sir *Henry* cheared the Houses that all was well with the Northerne Armies, that the *Generalls* intended at his coming away to send twenty five thousand to oppose Prince *Rupert's* coming; and yet leave sufficient forces to keep them up in *Yorke*; But (said he) you must have a care of the *Associated Counties*, for the Earle of *Manchester* cannot returne till
August

August be past (How now Sir Henry? not till *August be past*? Why what's become of his Lordship? Are he and his *Father* both together?) But Sir Henry had no sooner ended, but in came Letters from his Brother Sir William Armyn, and the rest of that Committee remaining at *Sunderland*; wherein the *Members* quickly read; That there is small hopes of any coale from those parts: That they are ready to mutiny against their Commissioners; That divers Gentlemen who pretended to be their friends, appeare now otherwise; That the Colliers and Owners differ with the Commissioners. So that next day the good Lord Major of *London* published free leave for any man to trade for Coale to *Newcastle*, for the present use of the Citie; or (which is all one) to fetch any person or commodity out of any of His Majesties Armies, that is, they may do it, if they can or dare.

FRIDAY. July 5.

This seasonable newes coming so thicke together, brought the *Members* into a very humble posture; for now they would stoop so low as to receive an *Ambassadour*, and therefore sent to the *Dutch Ambassadors*, to let them know *both Houses were willing to receive their Addreses, either by writing or in person*; which was (forsooth) a great condescension in these mighty *Members* towards the *Ambassadors from the States Generall*. Yet that the *Members* might preserve their owne greatnesse, they would honour the *Ambassadour* with no other Messengers, but one that was footman to Sir *Isack Wake* (though now he rides on horse backe and is called Sir *Oliver*.) As apparent a contempt as ever they put upon their Generall the Earle of *Essex*.

But however they at *Westminster* undervalue their *Generall*, the Rebels at *Plymouth* would rejoyce to have his company, and to shew they deserve it, they made a sally on Wednesday la't week (*June 26.*) drawing forth the chief and most of their Garrison; but were well met with by that noble gallant Gentleman Colonel *John Digby* (second sonne to the Earle of *Bristol*)

Bristol) who charged them so thoroughly both with Horse and Foote, that he quite brake the Rebels body, kill'd fourescore upon the place, and tooke 100 prisoners, forcing the rest to a confused race into their rebellious Garrison. Yet in this fight we lost that brave Gentleman Colonel *John Arundell*, who (with the rest of that loyall Family) had wholly vowed himselfe to His Majesties service; Colonel *Digby* himselfe received a hurt in the face, which we hope will not be dangerous. 'Tis our constant unhappinesse that the Rebels bullets must fall among gallant men, though ours must hit such as are not worth the shot and powder.

Yet at *Warham* His Majesties Forces made a farre better sally, where when lately the Earle of *Essex* sent to summon the Towne *June 30.* Lieutenant Colonel *O-Bryan* (who commands his Brother the Lord *Inchiquins* Regiment, and is now Governour of *Warham*) sent his Excellency word they kept that Towne for His Sacred Majestie, and would make them know so much that should offer to force them thence. The Rebels Horse standing somewhat out of reach, the Governour sent a partee of 50 to face them, and fight if they saw occasion, both which they did in so gallant a manner, that the Rebels Horse (though thrice their number) hastily fled away, leaving behind them 7 Rebels dead in the place. And since which time, the Governour hath scoured the Country round about to *Blandford*, even to *Biddle Towne* within three miles of *Dorchester*, wherein he hath done many handsome actions.

SATURDAY. July 6.

And to day we must tell you of a better scouring yet, bestowed upon the Rebels by the noble Lord *Hopton*, who perceiving an inconvenience growing upon *Wiltshire*, through a New Committee which was then in rearing up, consisting of Captaine *Ludlow* the Mock-Sheriffe of that County, the Two *Poppams*, *Stroud*, and one *Bennet*. These worthy Commissioners sat downe about the *Devizes*, and enticed the Country in, began (as the manner of that Faction is) to draw

into

into an Assembly, and had put an obstinate fellow with some
 foot into Master *Arundels* house at *Hornisham*. For preven-
 tion whereof the Lord *Hopton* sent Sir *Francis Duddington*
 with a partie of Horse and Dragoons to quarter about that
 house, and take what advantage he could upon the enemy on
 either hand. But the Rebels Committee grew so strong as
 they began to threaten Sir *Francis* his Troops, who sending in-
 telligence yesterday to *Bristol*, that the same night the Rebels
 resolved to advance upon him, the Lord *Hopton* thereupon
 marched instantly from *Bristol*, and by two of clocke next
 morning came to his owne house at *Wimham* neare the Rebels
 Quarters; with intention if they came, to joyne both parties
 to repell them; but if they fail'd, not to faile to visit them next
 night at the *Devizes*. But the Rebels kept their word, and
 came yester night to *Warminster*, and this morning early both
 Scouts met and fought, which giving the Alarme, the Lord
Hopton advanced towards them three miles east of *Warminster*,
 where he charged the Rebels with such skill and courage that
 they presently brake, and ranne so fast away, that his Lordships
 Horse (having marched all night) were too weary to follow
 them. Yet Sir *Francis Duddington* with his fresh Horse pur-
 sued them close, and had full execution on them from place to
 place till they came to *Salisbury* (16 long miles) followed
 them through *Salisbury*, and six miles farther, to the borders
 of *Hampshire*, all the way having slaughter upon them, killed
 betwixt 100 and sixescore, tooke above fourescore, released
 many Country-men whom these Rebels had seized on, and so
 dispersed all their body that there were but 37 left (of 350)
 which crept into *Southampton*. The Souldiers took above 100
 paire of the Rebels new Pistols, 40 Muskets, 50 backe and
 brests, and pillage to a good value. *Alexander Popham* be-
 ing hardly pressed, his horse fell with him in the street at *Sal-*
isbury; and had he not worne a better head-peece then his
 owne, his braines had bene dashed out: but his man so ready
 to horse him again, for his paines was taken with the horse that
 fell, and Pistols. Sure Master *Popham* hath an Annuall Rec-
 this time of the year, for this day Twelvemonth the incom-

parable Earle of *Cornwall* set the man on running at *Handill* hill, and had just such a chase (as this) through *Widd* and other Townes. Sir *Francis Doddington* having followed them 22 miles (farre enough for one day) returned backe to *Stockton* with the Armes and Prisoners.

But the great newes of allis of what's done at *York*, which since yesterday morning hath beene certified both by an Ex-
presse messenger sent purposely from *Newark*, with Letters from the Governour of *Tickhill Castle* in *Yorkshire*, who writes that he hath received certaine Intelligence that the Rebels are absolutely routed, that the PRINCE with his Army hath taken 48 peece of Cannon, Generall *Lesley* and Sir *Thomas Fairfax* prisoners. Which since hath beene seconded by many others, some from *Rutlandshire*, others from *Lancashire*, others from *Lincolnshire*, others from *Pomfret Castle*, all agreeing, and pre-
remptorily asserting, That the great medley body of *Scot* and *English* Rebels, was totally routed upon Tuesday last, by Gods blessing on His Majesties Forces led by His Highnesse Prince *R. D. S. R. X.*, at a place neare *York* called *Hesly morr*; Many Prisoners are brought into *Pomfret* and other *Yorkshire* Garrisons, who with deepe protestations assert the bloudinesse of this Victory over the Rebels; which hath caused so many Bonafires in severall parts of *Yorkshire*. The large Ex-
presse from Prince *Rupert* owne hand is (wee doubt not) before this with His Majestie, the particulars whereof, (which sure are very many), wee shall with Gods helpe afford you next weeke; with the magnet of relieving *Greenland-house*, by that gallant courageous Knight Colonell Sir *Thomas Lunsford*; As certainly as last weeke we told you Sir *William Waller* was well beaten neare *Banbury*; which notwithstanding he labour'd to conceale from his *Londoners*, by sending them a Relation with ne're a true word in it; but as soone as 'tis reprinted you may have a true Copy of his false Narration.

In the meane time you may see how his petty Clerkes at *London* speake for the Cause in generall; First they say, That Sir *William Waller* lost three small Pieces of Ord-

*news of the Banbury, (Yes, three Leather Guns, besides eleven
 Brass ones, which were so little, you could not draw them
 over the Bridge.) 3. That his Excellency hath scattered these
 Forces in the West, which were newly gathering by old Ralph
 Hopton, for I told you honest Ralph would ne're strike Brackley
 againe. (which you prove by five witnesses, viz. Capt. Lud-
 low, Sirond, Bennet, and the two Pappams.) 3. That the
 obiecte faine which causes the Parliaments ill success, is, that the
 Common-Prayer is still held up. (It were not in time of Re-
 bellion thou wouldst instantly be held up for saying so.)
 4. That all Anabaptists, Independents, and Brownists are pro-
 tended to trouble the Peace of England; but if this goe on, you'll
 scarce have an honest man for Independents &c. (Very true,
 Sir, but when they turne Independents they cease to be honest
 men.) 5. That the Lord Goring at Paris hath bene severall
 times seen in company with Jesuits and Papists. (your Separa-
 tists at Paris would make excellent company.) 6. That the
 Earle of Denbigh hath at least 3000 in one body; and another
 sayes it must needs be so, because that whole Earle is the Soule of
 that body, (Truly that Soule is not all in every part, for 'tis onely
 in the Reare.) 7. That on Wednesday June 26. Major Lyd-
 cot fell upon part of the Queens forces in Northamptonshire, and
 kill'd 23 who refused quarter. (you should not be so particular
 when 'tis knowne the Queene hath no Forces there.) 8. That
 the Earle of Calendar with his Reserve of Scots came into Eng-
 land fourteene dayes since. (And yet they voted but last weeke
 that those Scots should come into England, and young Sir
 Henry Vane sayes they are not come yet.) 9. That a Committee
 was appointed on Friday last to consider how Sir William Waller
 might be recruited to Ten Thousand Horse and Foot, and furnish
 him with a sufficient Train of Artillery. (Furnish him with
 such Ordnance that will not runne away from him, or such as
 will stand still though he runne away from it.) 10. That Co-
 lonel Charles Fairfax was sent with a party of Horse to assist
 the Scots Garrison in the Towne of Sunderland. (He had need
 assist the Garrison, for the Townesmen themselves have vow-
 ed to beat them out.) 11. That on Friday, was seaven night,
 the Parliament was dissolved, and the House of Commons adjourned
 till the 11th of August.*

parable Earle of *Carnarvon* set the men on running at *Beaumont* hill, and had just such a chase (as this) through *Woods* and other Townes. *Sir Francis Doddington* having followed them 23 miles (faire enough for one day) returned backe to *Stockton* with the Armes and Prisoners.

But the great newes of allis of what's done at *Torke*, which since yesterday morning hath beene certified both by an Express messenger sent purposely from *Newark*, with Letters from the Governour of *Tickhill Castle* in *Yorkshire*, who writes that he hath received certaine Intelligence that the Rebels are absolutely routed, that the PRINCE with his Army hath taken 48 peeces of Canon, *Generall Lesly* and *Sir Thomas Fairfax* prisoners. Which since hath beene seconded by many others, some from *Yorkshire*, others from *Lincolne*, others from *Pontefract Castle*, all agreeing, and pre-emptorily asserting, That the great medley body of *Scott* and *English* Rebels, was totally routed upon Tuesday last, by Gods blessing on His Majesties Forces led by His Highnesse Prince *R. D. R. X.* at a place neare *Torke* called *Hesly moor*; Many Prisoners are brought into *Pontefract* and other *Torke* shire Garrisons, who with deepe protestations assert the bloudinesse of this Victory over the Rebels; which hath caused so many Bonafires in severall parts of *Yorkshire*. The large Express from Prince *Rupert* owne hand is (wee doubt not) before this with His Majestie, the particulars whereof, (which sure are very many) wee shall with Gods helpe afford you next weeke, with the manner of relieving *Greenland* house, by that gallant couragious Knight Colonell *Sir Thomas Lunsford*; As certainly as last weeke we told you *Sir William Waller* was well beaten neare *Banbury*, which notwithstanding he labour'd to conceale from his *Londons*, by sending them a Relation with ne're a true word in it; but as soone as 'tis reprinted you may have a true Copy of his false Narration.

In the meane time you may see how his petty Clerkes at *London* speake for the Cause in generall; First they say, That *Sir William Waller* lost three small Peeces of Ord-

*west of the Banbury, (Yea, three Leather Guns, besides eleven
 Brass ones, which were so little, you could not draw them
 over the Bridge.) 2. That his Excellency hath scattered these
 Forces in the West which were newly gathering by old Ralph
 Hopton, for I told you himself Ralph would no more strike Brackley
 againe. (which you prove by five witnesses; viz. Capt. Lud-
 low, Strond, Bennet, and the two Popghams.) 3. That the
 shifte faine which causes the Parliaments ill success, is, that the
 Common-Prayer is still held up. (It 'twere not in time of Re-
 bellion thou would instantly be held up for saying so.) 4.
 That all Anabaptists, Independents, and Brownists are pro-
 tended to trouble the Peace of England, but if this goe on, you'll
 scarce have an honest man for Independents &c. (Very true,
 Sir, but when they turne Independents they cease to be honest
 men.) 5. That the Lord Goring at Paris hath bene severall
 times seene in company with Jesuits and Papists. (your Separa-
 dists at Paris would make excellent company.) 6. That the
 Earle of Denbigh hath at least 4000 in one body; and another
 says it must needs be so, because that whole Earle is the Soule of
 that body, (Truly that Soule is not all in every part, for 'tis one-
 ly in the Reare.) 7. That on Wednesday June 26. Major Lyd-
 cot fell upon part of the Queens forces in Northamptonshire, and
 kill'd 25 who refused quarter. (you should not be so particular
 when 'tis knowne the Queene hath no Forces there.) 8. That
 the Earle of Calendar with his Reserve of Scots came into Eng-
 land fourteene dayes since. (And yet they voted but last weeke
 that those Scots should come into England, and young Sir
 Henry Vane sayes they are not come yet.) 9. That a Committee
 was appointed on Friday last to consider how Sir William Waller
 might be recruited to Ten Thousand Horse and Foot, and furnish
 him with a sufficient Traine of Artillery. (Furnish him with
 such Ordnance that will not ruane away from him, or such as
 will stand still though he runne away from it.) 10. That Co-
 lonel Charles Fairfax was sent with a partie of Horse to assist
 the Scots Garrison in the Towne of Sanderland, (He had need
 assist the Garrison, for the Townesmen themselves have vow-
 ed to beat them out.) 11. That on Friday was seaven night,
 the Parliament was sitting in the House of Commons.*

June 11. Sir George Dalton made a Speech in the Town of
 Cumberland, (And yet Sir George hath bene these 3 months
 in Oxford.) 12. That a great quantity of fowle may be gotten
 against winter for the use of the City of London, by cutting
 Turfs, if it be done in time before the Sunne winter her beames.
 (Remove her beames? whether is the Sunne a maid or a
 widow?) 13. That when the Cavaliers were commanded
 backe from Buckingham, they marched towards Banbury, con-
 fessing and swearing that they would goe to the Devil, and for who
 durst follow them, (They then went towards Waller, call yee him
 the Devil?) 14. That the Kings Forces having lately bin in
 Hartfordshire did ravish a very honest mans daughter at Wat-
 ford, (Tis Doctor Burgesse his Parish, and now his Compur-
 tors can no more excuse him then the honest mans daughter.)
 15. That young Colonel Fairfax hath frighted the Marquisse
 of Montrossie and Colonel Clavering into Newcastle, (Though
 this be a Lye, yet some body hath frighted Master Fairfax's
 Father and Brother from York.) 16. That Sir William Wal-
 ler since the fight neare Banbury hath taken many of the Enemies
 Horse, (Just as your preaching Lock-smith tooke the Horse
 neare Winney.) 17. That when His Majestie went from Ox-
 ford through both the Parliament Armies, He made such haste
 that He left Major Coker with a commanded Parcie behind in
 Woodstock, (But the Major with that Parcie cha'd you out
 of Woodstocke, killed 7, and brought 10 Prisoners to His Ma-
 jestie.) 18. That in the late fight neare Banbury as the King
 tooke some of Sir William Wallers Ordnance, so Sir William
 tooke some of the Kings, (This is in every Pamphlet of this
 weeke, and yet is as false as ever was printed.) 19. That Co-
 lonel Brownes forces have done so much in Greenland house, that
 they doubt not but to master it before Wednesday next (But Co-
 lonel Lunisford beat you thence, and relieved it before Tuesday)
 20. That the Forces raised in Hartfordshire are as resolute foot
 souldiers as any in England (Yes they are resolved to serve you
 no longer, since you pressed them they have bid you farewell)
 21. That if a blessing goe along with the Parliaments Forces at
 York, we shall see the Malignants flie apace from Oxford—
 But being all routed we shall see the State-Committee not
 dare to stay at London.

FINIS,



Mercurius Britannicus.

Communicating the affaires of great

BRITAIN:

For the better Information of the People.

From Monday the 15. of July, to Monday the 22. of July. 1644.

Malignants: what asleepe yet? *Rapers* fled, *Newcastle*, *King*, An Alarm to *VViddrington*, and the rest for *Flanders*, and still asleepe? *Torke* wakened, *Newcastle* surrendring, *Oxford* nigh besieging, *Exeter* trembling, *Bristol* looking pale, and still asleepe? the *States* *Ambassadors* crying a *Parliament*, a *Parliament*; the *French* *Ambassadors* crying so to, so many *Irish* and *Papists* about the *King*, so many lascivious *French* and *Friers* about the *Queen*, and are you not awaken? do you not here the *Bells* ringing at *Oxford*? do you not see the *Bonfires* blazing? for a *Victorie*, none knows where, nor when, nor how? and will ye yet believe your party? Oh monstrous! ridiculous! come away, shake hands no more with *Papists* nor *Common Prayer*, unless it be to bid them farewell, this is the only way to make *Peace* and *Bonfires*.

The *Northern Prodigy* is this, that *P. Rapers* flying to *Torke*, was so impudent to averre, that he had got the day (but he lost the night) and many thousand *Prisoners*, and all the *Ordinance*, and the *besieged Citizens* made the first *Bonfires*, and who can blame them for making *fires* as fast off as *Oxford*, when they were cheated as neere hand as *Torke*; but this *Prince* would not bring in the *Prisoners*, because he would not trouble the *Cities*, a very kinde, and courteous *Prince*, that for the ease of the *Cities* did not only leave the *Prisoners* of our *Army* and all their *Provisions* behinde him, but all his own too, for ease of himself, sure as well as the *City*, that he might not be troubled with too great an *Army* this hot weather, and too much luggage in his march.

It seems that not only *Newcastle* and *King* are fled, but the *Lord* *Widdrington*, the *Lord* *Mansfield*, the *Lord* *Charnworth*, *Sir* *Charles* *Compton*, *Sir* *...*

Sir Francis Mackworth, Sir William Carnaby, Col. Sir Walter Vavasour, here is almost an abridgement or map of their whole Army.

A note of some Commanders in chiefe slain.

1. Sir William Wentworth, Brother the Earl of Strafford. 2. Sir Tho. Metham. 3. Col. Fennicke, A Member of the House. 4. M. Townley, of Townley. 5. Col. Slingsby. 6. Mr. Dewhurst 7. Prince Ruperts Dog.

There was a Rumour of a rising in Kent, but through Gods blessing, the noble Sir Anthony VVelden crusht the Cockatrice in the Egg, this Gentleman is an active Patriot, and watches in the County, when Kent sleeps.

There is a Petition presented to the Committee in the County of Kent by many of the well affected and godly Ministers, the purport of it was this: For *abolishing* and putting in execution all Orders and Ordinances of Reformation, that are out from the Parliament.

For punishing those that are jeerers and malignant scoffers of godlinesse, and Parliament and godly Professors, together with some other particulars.

These were all condescended to by that gallant and active Committee, and thanks returned to the Ministers, and Orders accordingly to be granted out, to be read in all the Churches of their County.

From the West, we hear his Excellencie is about Tiverton, and that at Exeter, and other places there were Bonfires made, and much joycing for the victory his Majesty lately obtained by his Nephew P. Rupert over Turk, and that his Excellency professed them at Exeter, that if they would surrender that Town unto him, that then he would yield up into their hands Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and that City of Exeter again, in case that the Kings forces were not totally beaten in the North by the Parliaments forces, which would not be accepted of notwithstanding the confidence they had of their newes, and indeed it is no more all that such *warious* *intrahs* passe amongst them for *curious*, seeing how they are delivered: up to believe *lies*. Even from the King to *Aulins*, from the Court to the Cobler, nay from Oxford, to the Malignants of London.

The King now bends all his forces he can make, Westward, and seems to resolve to set up his rest upon the West, against his Excellency, It were great pity that our gallant General should want, or be shorted of any thing for his encounter, or reducing of those parts of whose singular fidelity, and approved valour we have had so great testimony already in two pitched bat ailes, besides other honourable achievements.

There have been honours lately conferred by his Majesty at Oxford. viz.

The Lo: *Mowbray* was created Earl of Norfolk. The Lo: *Dunsmuir*, Earl of Chester. The Lo: *Spaul*, Earl of Suffolk. The Lo: *Germain*, Earl of Torrington, he made choice of that honour for the Anagrams sake: Bishops and Knights made daily, more particularly, foure Knights made at Exeter about a week since, besides what may be created lately upon the countenancing of their new forged Victory.

But the *Heralds* of Armes now attending the service of the Parliament, are taking into consideration, to preserve and Register the memoriall of all such worthy men, as have done remarkable and commendable services for the safety of the Kingdome, and honour of the Parliament, all which still, when opportunity serves, be commended to posterity, with true tokens and badges of honour, when those other bubbles, and mere *disfranchises* of honor shall fade, perish, and decay; and indeed its fitting and grateworthy to retain the memory of famous Patriots in the Registers of *honourable* *Deeds*.

Antisign

A rumour.

A Petition being a good pattern for other Counties.

A Petition being a good pattern for other Counties.

Rejoycing in the West for Prince Ruperts victory.

The King goes Westward.

Late honours conferred at Oxford.

A commendable course taken to preserve the memory of good Patriots.



...and the ... of ... *Aulicus* ...

Aulicus is woefully betrayed by his Intelligencers this week, the *ghost* writes as if the *Victory* in the *North* had raised him out of his *grave*, and the *Bonfires* and *Bells* have so tinkled in his head, that though we have half the Colours taken in the *Victory*, which are to be seen in the houses of Parliament, though we have all their Ordinance and Ammunition, yet the fellow will needs have all back againe; *Sirrah*, lie in your own quarters, and not in the Parliaments, surely this sheete and a halfe from *Oxford* is out of its wits, and will scarce be got into the senses again this *Kings Raigne*.

Aulicus deceived by his Intelligencers

You will not believe how this *false Alarm* they had of a *victory*, hath spirited the dead *Mercury*, and sublimed him, and made his *brain sparkle* like one of the *Bonfires*, nor do I think he will come to himself again, so as to be ever able to give any perfect account of his *Majesties affaires*; would it not pitty one to lose such a rare conquest as this, and to forfeit all their *Bells*, *Bonfires*, *Te Deums*, to unprint, and recant all their *Intelligence*; but what remedy? *Kings* and *Queenes* must be patient, as well as meaner Subjects, and be content to lose what they never won, and part with that which they never lost: The distracted Pamphlet begins thus;

Strange effects of false Intelligence

Since the *Earle of Essex* left off *King-Catching*: What then, he is fallen to *Queen-catching*, and therefore she is gone to *Pendennis Castle*, but what tell ye us of *King-catching*, it is you that have caught him, you have entangled his heart and judgement in your *Jesuiticall*, and *Prelaticall* snares and engines, what is old *Bristol*, *Dunbar*, *Corington*, but *King-catchers* all? *Jermain*, *Digby*, and the other, are only *Queen-catchers*.

King-catchers

He saies, *Many fine Epistles* passes betwixt his *Excellency* and them at *Westminster*; *Sirrah*, call them a *Parliament*, your betters, the *States-Ambassadors* have done it already, and for the fine *Epistles*, let them alone till you have read the fine *improvised* *sonnets*, and half sheetes from *Oxford*, of the great victory given his Majesty in the *North*, of *Generall Lestly*, and all the rest taken prisoners, this it is to send Post, till your hottes our-ride the *Victory*.

Epistles.

He tels us of his *Excellencies Letter*, and the *Commissioners*, and would faine dash the papours in pieces one against another, and saies he, *I shall give you a true Copy* of it, which is more then ever he did yet, of any *Intelligence* that ere I saw from him, for he never troubles the Reader with too many of these *true Copies*.

More Letters

You may reade the Letter he so much talkes on, which hath no more in it then a just *result* from a Parliament to him who is so honourable himselfe, as to know that his only Commission, is the command of a Parliament: The Letter was long since, and the fire is out, and now blow in the fire again if you can: And for Master *Baldwin*, whose name he prints with it, I shall leave him with this *Character*, That he is as faithfull a servant, as the Master is honourable whom he serves.

But *first*, you talk of our differences in papour, but you have not heard yet it seemes of your *Northern quarrels*, how *King*, and *Newcastle* drew their swords and passions at once, and when all was lost, they fell a quarrelling amongst themselves with *Rupert*, and to do us a curtesie in completing our Victory, when we could not reach to fight with them ourselves, they would needs fight one with another, and nothing could part them but the Sea, and *Flanders*.

He saies *there is great amity betwixt the Members and Sir Wil. Waller*, yes, if something from *Oxford* do not spoil it, for you fight as much against our amity, as our Army.

He saies *the affections of the Parliament rises and ebbs with the success*, how he contradicts himselfe! of late he said it was *standing water* with the Parliament, and now he saies they do nothing but *ebb and flow*, but I preshee lie not so in the face of a Parliament, who looke equally on Sir *William* in his lowest ebb at the *Devises*, as on his highest tide of Victory, ask his *recruiting* since, if you will not believe us.

He saies *Sir William promised to pursue the King*, yes, if he take not *Shipping for Ireland, or Rome*, for thither he dare not follow him.

He saies *they voted a Letter of thanksgiving to Sir William for his great pains and faithfulness*, this is more then they at *Oxford* writ to Prince *Rupert* for his late Victory in the North, and his taking 48. piece of Ordnance, and it is great pittie he should want thanks.

He saies *Colonell Norton hath almost laid a moneth before Basing houses* hold till the next moneth, and then he meanes to lie in it, for *Basing house* is builded jist of such stone and timber as *Greenland houses*, that was *sundered* last week.

He saies *Colonell Norton is gone to Sir William*, and hath left the work to others: hold, *Colonell Norton* and his work are not so soon parted, you hope then he is gone, you are much mistaken, Parliament Commanders can tide forth, and come back again, and take Castles and Houses for all that when they returne.

He saies *He will stay there, because his General. Sir William was so well baffed*: talk not of baffing, lest I tell the story over again, of Prince *Rupert* neere *Torke*.

He

He saies *Winchester Castle is made fit for Sir Wil. Ogle for entertain- Winchester*
ing Sir William the Conquerour. I esteeme not it is not so long since Sir Castle.
William was Conquerour, if you have forgotten, ask honest Sir Ralph in
 the West, that keeps so much ado, to so little purpose, and was never seen
 since that day.

He saies, *We often see Winchester Castle, but are still repulsed, by*
 the same token that they about *Winchester* are not recovered it.

Now he comes to worthy Master Peters, and calls him a *spiritual news* Mr. Peters.
monger: Aulicus, if he be so, thou mightest have done well for the good
 of thy soule and Intelligence, to have conferred notes with him, I am sure
 he is not so *spiritually*, but thou art as *carneal* a news monger as the King-
 dome hath.

He saies, *He came with a flock of news cost two hours hearing,* no, it Stock of news
 cost more, the losse of the West too; if we late two houres, you would
 not have had the patience to have sate a minute, for it was all against Ox-
 ford.

He saies *the Lords desired the repetition,* who told you so, the Lord Ro. Repetition.

He saies *Master Peters said he had converted the Town of Dorchester*
at one Sermon, it was no wonder, for they had surfeited with so many of
 yours, that one of his was enough, the people being so jaded out with
 Common-prayer, and Popery.

He saies *he called the Queen, the woman at Exeter,* that was to take off Woman at
 a scandall, because some say she is the man, and *Raigers.* Exeter.

He saies *he preached blasphemies in Lincolnes-Inn Chappell,* now it was
 only, for ought I heare, a piece of the *Oxford Catechisme* he repeated,
 this was part of it, they ask, *who made you?* and they answer, *the Lord of*
Effex: and then, *who redeemed you?* they answer, *Sir William Waller:*
 and then, *who sanctified you?* they answer, *the Earle of Warwick:* Oh!
 the blasphemy of a wicked and Cavalierish generation, who thinke it not
 enough to blaspheme themselves, but translating it to the next genera-
 tion, and would Catechise their Children into their own sins.

He saies further, *He preached in Lincolnes-Inn Chappell,* yes, and I re- Sermon at
 member he said, *the painted glass was so thick, that it kept out the aire* Lincolnes-Inn
that hot day, now the English of it is, there is too much superstition in the
 Windowes.

He saies, *Master Speaker and the State-Committee met to hear him,* Mr. Speaker.
 what? you take it ill that we are not at Counsell, or recreations on the
 Lords day, according to the old *Court Divinity*, and the Reformation of
Canterbury, and the practice of your Cabinet or Junto, but our State
 Committee, and Master *Leitch* know better how to honour God, and sit

is well you call our worthy Speaker, Master *Lenthall*, for he deserves to have his name uncovered to all posterity.

A Preacher
suspected.

He sayes, *some of the Members suspected this News-Preacher*; name them if you dare, are they not the same that send you your *Intelligence*? who will never leave till they be *Chamber-fellowes* with that *Lord* you know of.

Western
Members.
writ for.

He sayes, *the Earle writes for the Western Members*, for till they be sent down no Gentleman will appear in the West; and what of this? this is no more then that some Gentlemen appear not, you cannot deny but the Country people flock in by thousands, some of your Gentry there, it may be are as untoward and malignant there in the West, and as loath to appear, as many of your Gentry here in the South.

Voluntiers
flow appea-
rance.

He sayes, *the Voluntiers come in so slowly to Major General Woodmonger that his Capitaines on Munday night last laid down their Commission*; will you never leave jeering our gallant *Browne* till he cudgell you well in *Oxford*, with some of the ware you so contemne, but who sent you this news, that you are so punctual to the very *Mondays*. you might have done well to have let down the hour or the minute, if your watch goes right as your Relation; but for those Capitaines you say that laid down their *Commission*, they will shortly appear at *Oxford* with their *Commissions* in their hands, and then you will be better satisfied.

The London-
ners have no
comfort in
the war.

He sayes, *the Londoners have little comfort of this war*; nor any one else in our party that I know on, but such as you at *Oxford*, and your *Idol Rupert*, who have made it now a trade and Vocation to kill and Plunder.

If not Coales,
yet good
hiring.

He sayes, *the Londoners for all their vast thousands to our Brethren of Scotland, cannot get a penny worth of Coale*; take you no care, they shall have good firing I warrant you, though not so much as you in *Oxford*, for I thinke that place ere long will be too hot for you, nor do our Noble *Londoners* care so for *Coales*, till they get *Newcastle*, and that will make them care better.

Ordinance
for Turfes.

He sayes, *now we have imprisoned persons, sold goods, rented houses, have nothing but the bare earth, which is to be answered according to Ordinance of Parliament*, the sum of all this is, they are mad that we are able to thrust without *Coale*, and indeed if we had no *Turfe*, we might warm our selves this next Winter at the *Incendiaries* of the Kingdom, the *roll Chancellors*, and the *fires* which the *Oxford* and *Popish party* have kindled in the nation, and are still blowing into flames.

Priviledges
not devoured.

He sayes *the houses of Parliament eat one another's Priviledges*, and *swallowes in Colonel Rous and Colonel King, and the Earle of Holland*; how often have you told us this? and prophesied destruction to the houses,

and yet you see they live and flourish, and their stomachs stands better for devouring you, then one another: and every difference of theirs ends in a strong establishment of each others rights, go on in these fancies and expect our destructions till you be destroyed: your selves with looking after it.

But he says, *young Sir Henry Vane is come back to London*; Yes, why did you not intercept him by the way, because that you have not so much as an acre of ground from *London to York* to ride upon, I think your inheritance shortly will be in *Hospitals*, and *Alms houses*, and we must be troubled to allow you pensions.

He says, *the Lord Fairfax complains for pay, and Aulicus sets down his Arrears*; and is not this a hard case indeed, that the *Noble Lord* should pay the enemies Army so well, and get so little for his own; *Aulicus* remembers how well they were paid at *Selby*, and what pretty discharges they have had since, especially how they quitted the great score at *Hesley Moore*.

He says *since the Earle of Manchester sent for his Arrears, which is three weeks since, we have not heard of him*; Yes, we heard of him, and had his Letters too, just about the time when you made Bonfire at *Oxford*, he and his Army are by this time marching into *York*, and then you shall have more Letters from him, he may live to reform *Oxford* as well as *Cambridge*.

He says, *young Sir Henry cleared the bushe with news from the Northern Armies*, and they have been cheered since too, with the triumph of the Spoile of their enemies, and it was no little musick to hear your bells ring at *Oxford* for our victory over your own Army.

He tells us, *all the Speech of our gallant and worthy Saviour Sir Henry Vane*: what more Intelligence from the house of Commons? Gentlemen, will ye never leave, when you see that we have the keyes of *Newcastles* Cabinet, and have got these treacherous entercourses of the *Hobbes*.

He tells us, *a Letter from Sir William Ernyn, and the Colliers and miners differ with the Commoners*; well, but this victory in the North hath ended the difference, and made up the breach, which was as wide as from *York to Sunderland*.

He says *that divers Gentlemen who pretended to be their friends appear otherwise*; more shame for them, but some of them will not dare to appear ere long, they will be too guilty, and the Gentlemen were fooled with a noise of *Rapin* Army, and that made them and the Colliers take together in such a *black confederacy* against the Commissioners.

He says *the Members upon this news were willing to receive the Ambassadors from the States Generall*; yes, and the Ambassadors gave them their *honour and Priviledge* of a Parliament, which yet you will one day be glad to sit into *Irredel* for denying, but you a Parliament in the day of the month, *Newcastle* Almarack goes not right for the Ambassadors called them a Parliament the day after our great victory by all good tokens.

He says *they of Plymouth called out, and was routed by Colonel Digby, and you rung bells at Oxford*, did you not? a peale of *Thanksgiving* is ordinary with you there, though you be surely beaten.

He says, *if their ships were not so well guarded, they would have taken many of our ships*; that are not worth the loss, it is a providence indeed, that the best of yours fall, and the worst of ours, yet we loose too many good too.

Sir H. Vane returned.

Lord Fairfax

Earl of Manchester

News from the Northern Armies by Sir H. Vane junior.

Intelligence out of the house. Letters from Sir William Ernyn. Friends.

Ambassadors received Plimouth.

A provision

Hoptons ad-
vance.

Ans. V. H. 12
Lancaster

Aulicus his
most impu-
lent lying
fiction of a Vi-
tory gained
by P. Rupert
near York, for
which were
bonfires, and
thanksgiving
in Oxford, &c

moder. M
Lancaster

M. SEYMOUR
BRITAIN

Ans. V. H. 12
Lancaster

Ans. V. H. 12
Lancaster

He tells us now of the Lord Hoptons advance against us in the 11th: that he hath been taking a nap about Bristol ever since he was last beaten by Sir William, and now being suddenly awakened (as Aulicus saies) by the Alarme of some drum, he is in so furiously betwixt sleeping and waking, that he knows not what he did which he is so sorry for, and will never do to againe, I warrant you, you had not heard of him now, but that he was awakened before his time.

He concludes thus, he is so much in haste, that he cannot follow having marched all night, say, if ever his Lordships horse follow any considerable journey hereafter, He foules my Pen Inke and Paper.

Now he tells us of their great victory in York, the which they made all their sin for, and that their day is going in giving of thanks to Thine Right, for God never gave them any such victory, his relation is this, *nothing more worth*, or *less*. First, he confesses in a very plain Negation, that from Newcastle, which Messenger told as loud a lie, as ever your bells rung.

The Governour of Tickhill writes that he received certaine Intelligence, that we were lately routed; how? absolutely and routed too: and certain Intelligence and all this is very much for the Governour of Tickhill to write, and all in one Letter; but Sirrah we talked againe, just after the Governour had scolded up, and sent away, if you will not believe, stay till Newcastle be taken (as well as York is alrady) and King write from Flanders, their Letters stay but for a faire wind, and then you will know all.

But he goes on as the Governour of Tickhill tells him, but this Governour hath shamed them to all posterity, it was he that kindled their bonfires first: it were fit he should loose his place at the least for his false Alarme.

But saies he, there is taken 43. pieces of Cannon, General Lefly, Sir Tho: Fairfax, no, they are not taken, but mistaken, but Reader, this is just as the Governour of Tickhill writes.

But he saies, It is sented from Rutland, Lincoln, Leicestershire, but not a word from Yorkeshire to that purpose.

He saies, All agreeing, and constantly asserting, that is, all Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, except Leicestershire.

That the death of a Scots and English were really routed on Throbbing last, by Gods blessing on his Majesties forces, only his Majesties forces had 1000. slain upon the place, 1. or taken prisoners, no more then all their Ordnance, Ammunition, Cartriages, and Colours taken, their Generall fled and gone, and now you may see what a routed party can do, by Gods blessing.

Many prisoners saies he, are brought into Pomfract Castle, and other garrisons, so writes the halcy governour of Tickhill.

This hath caused (saies he) so many Bonfires, yea, they have burned up their wood in Oxford, in hopes of this Victory, and now the poor Citizens must blow their fingers in Winter, for all this provision is gone in Bonfires: Sure the governour of Tickhill must be tryed as a Counsellor of war, for he hath undons both their Bells and Bonfires.

But saies he, the large Escorte from P. Ruperts own hand, it is by this with his Majestie: But his hand with him? I wonder himselfe is not there before this, for by report hee fled at a rate that would have carried him to Oxford in a forenoon, though he started at Hells Moore.

He shall by the next week afford you the particulars by Gods help: Sirrah do not blaspheme, to call for Gods help to your lies and Prodigies, and for the particulars they came out last weeke, and they are these: I will save you the labour.

Ruperts fled with some Troops as broken as his reputation; King and Newcastle have taken back for Flanders, all their Armes, and Ordnance, and Ammunition, Cartriages and Colours are left behinde, and the Commission for fighting, and Knighting too; and now make up a victory of all thats left, and thou shalt have an annuall for thy life for lying.

